

James Munroe, & Co.
Have just received, and are now offering, a large additional supply of
**Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Cutlery, Liver
pool & Queen's
4 Ware,**

Which, together with their late stock of goods worth about six weeks' sales, makes their assortment very complete.
Nov. 2.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,
Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloth, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Casimeres, a great variety of Stockings, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constiton on Cords and Thicketts, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable styles. Those who are disposed to buy bargain will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Sept. 25, 1815.

For Sale, or to Let,
The well known stand in Queen Anne Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lacey, and there, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with a store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden, neatly enclosed. The advantages of the stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the State, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Philadelphia W. Beckley
June 15, 1815.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel County will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of November inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, on the south side of South River, all the personal estate of John Stockett, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and 55 household furniture, also a Negro Boy and Girl. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of ten months; under that sum, cash-hand and security will be required, which interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A.M.
Stephens Beard, Auctioneer.
Nov. 9.

NOTICE.
All purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Mrs. H. M. Ospley, are requested immediately to comply with the terms. Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben is authorized to deal with them.
Benjamin Ogle, A.M.
Nov. 9.

State of Maryland, ss.
Anne Arundel County Orphan Court
October 18, 1815.
On application by petition of Joseph Norris, Administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same to be published once each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Goswamy,
Reg. Will. A. A. County.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.
Joseph Norris, Adm.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE--EXTRA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

FOREIGN.

From a London paper.
Murat—The following curious history is circulated in Paris, under the title of "The Catastrophe of Murat." It is from the pen of Mr. Beauchamp.
On the five or six Kings whom Bonaparte had established in Europe, none seemed so secure as Joachim Murat. All the rest, and even Bonaparte himself had been kicked down, but the latter still sat firm upon his usurped throne, and had his Ambassadors, or at least his intriguers, in all the Courts of Europe.
His armies, more formidable than ever, occupied one hundred leagues of territory beyond the frontiers of the fine kingdom of Naples. The Congress destined to fix the definitive fate of Europe, sent him Plenipotentiaries, it was proposed to enlarge his kingdom with part of the States of the Church; his moderation was invoked, and he was invited however singular it may appear, to join the league of the Legislative Sovereigns, armed against usurpation; and yet he disdainfully sent back the Plenipotentiaries, and would listen to nothing, so certain was he of his circumstances.

All this passed in the early part of April, and by the end of May, Italy was rid of Murat. Never was there a fall so great or so rapid. Taciturnity read with astonishment the recital of the manœuvres, the marches and defeats which in forty days drove Murat and his army from the banks of the Po to the gates of Capua. From Capua to Naples he fled at full gallop, and there met the denouement of his adventures. He arrived on the 17th of May at sun-set, at full gallop, attended by four horsemen, only. He presented himself before his wife pale and ghastly; "Madame—I could not die!" were the last words which he spoke as a King. Terror pervaded the palace, and disorder the city. The conquerors refused to include Murat in the capitulation by which the kingdom was to be surrendered to them.

Next day Murat cut off his hair, which he used to keep long and curled, and put on a grey dress, without any decoration. Thus disguised, he secretly gained the sea coast, whence a small bark passed him over to the island of Ischia, and there he embarked on board a merchant vessel, which waited for him

a few leagues from land. His wife, endowed apparently with more strength of mind, made good her retreat with more dignity. At first she retired with her children to the Castle Oeuf, then to Gaeta, still keeping up some authority over the fleet and arsenal.
By a message, which Carriati carried, she requested Com. Campbell to receive her under the protection of Great Britain, on board the squadron which he commanded in the Bay of Naples, and in order to secure her embarkation, she sent before her 500 soldiers. All this was granted, on condition that the arsenal and petty Neapolitan fleet should be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty and King Ferdinand IV.

By these means, Caroline Bonaparte had time and opportunity to embark with her plate, jewels, ready money, valuable furniture, and 150 domestics. Her departure was the signal to the populace of Naples for a general state of uproar, which the allies were obliged to quell.

The legitimate Sovereign mounted his throne, and the Ex-Queen saw from the deck of the ship, which was still in the Bay of Naples, the *feu de joie* which signalled the downfall of her tyranny. Com. Campbell was about to sail for Antibes, when his voyage was suddenly suspended. The Austrian General demanded Madame Murat as his prisoner. She was obliged to capitulate once more, and sail towards Trieste, whence she was conducted, with her children to Graz in Styria.

The gold and diamonds left her in virtue of her capitulation with the English, are valued at 18 millions of francs, but the diamonds and precious effects have been formally demanded by the courts of Spain and Naples, as Crown jewels.

As to Murat himself, he landed at Cannes, on the very spot which was marked by the foot of his brother-in-law a few weeks before. His present place of retirement is entirely unknown, but it is understood that he is soliciting the protection of the Austrian government and permission to join his wife and children.

Certainly here are sudden and painful reverses and they would interest the feelings of historians and posterity greatly, if any other persons were concerned. Let us all recollect, however, that the hero of the story was the son of a contemptible publican at Cahors, and the heroine's daughter to the town-

clerk of Ajaccio,—to say nothing of particulars of their lives.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of Oct. 2d
The Mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing Government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression. General Polier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquisito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a Proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped upon Spain, by the counsels which had prevailed since King Ferdinand's return, and asserting that foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes, will determine the future system of governments. Further accounts of this morning say, the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advances will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Polier is popular. The important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French Papers say, that many old castles have been filled up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan Friars as Missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Dispatches have been received in this country from General Porlier. We understand that they are couched in very sanguine terms and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of Gen. Porlier, resident in England. Corunna Sept. 19. A very unexpected event had just taken place here.—General Porlier, who had been confined here by the King's orders; in the castle of St. Antonio, ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Artrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gate, and entered this city at 1 o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain General of the Province, the Governor of this City, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, as perfect tranquility prevails as if nothing had happened.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It appears certain that the Ferdinandist authorities, recovered their power in Corunna, but we know nothing of this having happened at Ferrol, Batangos, &c. nor is there any certain account of Porlier's having been defeated. In the present situation of Spain, it is not surprising that Corunna should again fall into the hands of the Ferdinandists, when we consider the influence of the Clergy over the minds of the people of Spain, but the temporary possession of this place by the old authorities, does not affect the cause at large.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.

London prints of Monday, by this day's Mail, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received since our last.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris, by this day's mail, is of extreme importance.—Peace between the allies and the King of France has been signed. The friends of humanity will read the annexed extracts with satisfaction. The first is from *Gazette de France*, of the 30th ult.
"The political horizon which within these few days has become obscure, begins to clear up, and hope once more succeeds to disquietude. The rise of the funds has not a little contributed to calm the alarms, which had become serious, and satisfactory reports are now in circulation. We are assured that the treaty of peace so anxiously desired, so impatiently expected, was signed yesterday morning. Some difficulties still remained to be removed last night, they proceeded, it is said, from England.—The emperor Alexander spent a part of the night in discussing and smoothing them, and he has had the glory of terminating this work which is about to contribute to the happiness of the world.—Yesterday, morning

of such corps, shall and hereby is authorized and empowered to organize an inspection department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which they may have been called upon to serve; to direct, or direct by proxy, the officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, to be prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank pay, and emoluments of similar officers, in the service of the United States.
And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this State, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, horses, ordnance, and other supplies, may be made to the commanding officer of such a company, or to the commanding officer of the militia, to which he shall belong, or at the time he is called upon to furnish such supplies, he shall be authorized and empowered, to draw from the nearest public store, or stores, arms, ammunition, or other supplies, to be used by such a company, or by the militia, and to issue orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, or other supplies, which orders shall be obeyed, as if they were issued by the commanding officer of such a company, or by the general of the militia, as if he were present.
And be it enacted, That whenever any of the militia of this State shall be called upon to serve in the militia, they shall be furnished with arms, ammunition, and other supplies, as if they were present.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall be called upon to serve in the militia, and shall refuse to do so, he shall be deemed to be in breach of the laws of this State, and shall be liable to be punished as if he were a deserter from the militia.
And be it enacted, That if any person shall be called upon to serve in the militia, and shall be unable to do so, he shall be deemed to be in breach of the laws of this State, and shall be liable to be punished as if he were a deserter from the militia.
And be it enacted, That if any person shall be called upon to serve in the militia, and shall be unable to do so, he shall be deemed to be in breach of the laws of this State, and shall be liable to be punished as if he were a deserter from the militia.
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