number of senators and representatives amounts to seventy-eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Total amount of the present session of congress, exclusive of travelling fees, four hundred and five thousand and three hundred dollars.

Take the same number of days, that is, one hundred and forty, at six dollars per day, the federalists never had over that sum; namely, to eight hundred and forty dollars each, being, multiplied by two hundred & eighty as above, it amounts to (exclusive of travelling fees) one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, balance two hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighty.

Thus, at one view, we see how our public servants squander away our money. The present session of a democratic congress has cost this country TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS more than a congress of Federalists would have cost.

Fellow-citizens! Look we beseech you to the enormous and growing expenses of your public servants. You cannot, consistently with your ideas and professions of economy, support men whose rapacity cannot be satisfied.

From N. Y. Ev. Post of the 21st ult.

LOOK AT IT FAIRLY.

All calculations hitherto made, on the subject of members of congress, suppose that the sessions hereafter will average four months as they have hitherto done so, but enough has already appeared, since the passage of the bill, to enable us to pronounce with a moral certainty, that two months will be much nearer the truth, than four. Whoever reflects on the indecent hurry with which more than one-third members of congress, have already taken themselves off, leaving a bare quorum to do the business, while an immense number of important measures begun yet remain unfinished, will be at no loss to foretell that in fifty not a day, not an hour will be passed at Washington beyond what cannot possibly be avoided. So, that I repeat, two months will be nearer the length of a session, than four, as hitherto supposed. I am not singular in this opinion. I have heard the same expressed by some of the most intelligent men in this city and of the opposite party. Here is a member of congress then receiving his fifteen hundred dollars besides six dollars for every twenty miles both ways, averaging two hundred and fifty-one dollars, that is to say, seventeen hundred and fifty-one dollars for eight weeks and leave him all the rest of the year to attend to his own concerns. Why it is an estate for some men. It would buy a little farm. Who would not be a republican member of congress! *Seventeen hundred and fifty-one dollars for eight weeks only!*

From the Connecticut Courant.

"They don't mind it, they are used to it," replied a clown to one who reproved him for skinning his eels alive. Nor is this absurdity without a parallel. However it may be with respect to eels, the history of the human species abundantly shows that a people, once fearfully alive to oppression of even the smallest degree, may be brought by abuse, to such a condition of torpor, as to bear to be almost skinned alive without wriggling or complaint.

We might mention a goodly number of instances in ancient and modern times; but there is no need of gathering examples from abroad, since we have the point so clearly illustrated at home. What people ever were more jealous of oppression than were the Americans in former times? The British government, to which they were subjects, wrongfully imposed trifling duties upon a few articles of their commerce. They resisted even to blood and threw off their allegiance. After they had come to be an independent nation, they were jealous of their own rulers in the extreme, especially in regard to the card and article taxation. They were fearful of giving them even a limited and obviously necessary power of the purse, lest they should abuse it. In vain did the congress of the old confederacy, in their pressing need, ask for the power of laying a five per cent. tax upon foreign importations; the people denied them for fear it would make an ill use of the revenue. During the eight years of Washington's administration, such was the jealousy of misapplication of the people's money, that a fabricated report of his having drawn upon the treasury for his quarterly pay before the quarter was out, threw the country into a flame. The eels as yet had lost no part of their skin; they nevertheless felt mighty sore. There were no internal taxes at all; and Mr. Hamilton had given it as his opinion, that the revenue tax upon imposts ought not ordinarily to exceed about eleven per cent. Yet many of the people, prompted by their choice friends to do, cried out aloud of oppression.

In the storm, administration of Mr. Adams, the pockets of the people for the first time were slightly touched. There was a laid of two millions, and several other internal taxes of different names; all which were laid for the purpose of meeting the then existing exigence, and were meant to be discontinued as soon as the condition of the country would be such as that they might be safely dispensed with. It is needless to relate what burst of indignation, what outrage ensued, what bitter revilings and fearful curses were occasioned; how the public prophets cried out political anathema upon the rulers of that day, and how their oppressive measures were a standing theme of invective and reproach for the next ten years.

It is all natural enough. At that time eels were not used to being skinned alive, they were so full of feeling that a small pinch made them squirm. But now, beginning to be used to it, they scarcely mind it at all. Taxes in every possible shape, permanent taxes, excessive and enormous taxes, taxes that every year will grind a great number of families to powder and dust; all these begin to be borne with an astonishing apathy, which time and use will increase; so that the next generation will be fully prepared to lie down to be loaded like the camel. The knowing ones are not unapprized of this strange feature in human nature, nor will they lose the advantage it may have gained. Ever hereafter under one pretext or another, will they lay on taxes to the full extent of the nation's ability. It will increase their powers it will fill their pockets, and it will keep the people as humble as is a strong ass that croucheth down under his burden.

Salem, May

SALEM STILL FEDERAL!

Yesterday our election of Representatives took place, and we have the satisfaction of announcing to our federal brethren of the state, that after a hard contest of zeal, the zeal and perseverance of the federalists of Salem were rewarded with a glorious victory by Electing their WHOLE TICKET

From the Canada Mercantile Advertiser.

(Gen. co.) April 01

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A few weeks since, the wife of Dr. [illegible] of Middlebury, Genessee co. was supposed, of a fever; in which Watkins persuaded a [illegible] intimate friend of his, by the [illegible] to remove with his family into [illegible] care of his children. Shortly after Perry was taken very ill with the [illegible] as stated by Watkins, by whom [illegible] dispatched of, and Dr Chauncey of Warsaw, was sent for, who attended through the day and till 9 o'clock [illegible] left him apparently much better. [illegible] intended him the remainder of the [illegible] Perry died the next day. Mr Perry [illegible] Watkins being attended with sickness, in their sickness, together [illegible] appearance of familiarity between [illegible] Perry's wife, soon created a suspicion [illegible] Watkins had poisoned both his [illegible] Perry. Inquiry was made of Dr. [illegible] of whom Watkins purchased his medicine [illegible] had purchased any poison of him; [illegible] ascertained that he purchased 1 oz. [illegible] and some nux vomica. Dr Sheldon [illegible] other persons conversed with Watkins respecting it, who stated that he bought the article of a man but could not tell his name nor [illegible] he lived, but said he gave the poison to a dog, (which is yet alive.) Suspicion [illegible] and Watkins was advised to have [illegible] taken up and examined, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of the populace & [illegible] his own character. Accordingly on [illegible] the 5th inst. fourteen physicians attended at the graves. The body of Perry was [illegible] and examined, the stomach was taken [illegible] and carried into a house, where the physicians performed many chemical experiments on [illegible] and it was ascertained beyond a [illegible] that there was a considerable quantity [illegible] in the stomach, which was much [illegible]. The physicians reported that his [illegible] was occasioned by arsenic. Watkins [illegible] of the opinion of the physicians [illegible] three o'clock the next morning; he [illegible] after went out of his house, and in a [illegible] hour and a half was found in the [illegible] rope or rods from his house suspended [illegible] handkerchief to a small bush, his legs, [illegible] his body, and his hands on the ground; [illegible] he was found to be dead. The [illegible] proceeded to examine the body of [illegible] Watkins, & reported unanimously that her [illegible] was occasioned by vegetable and mineral [illegible]. A coroner's inquest was summoned [illegible] on the body of Watkins, who shortly rendered with a verdict of *suicide*. Yesterday [illegible] Perry was taken into custody, and is this [illegible] be examined.

Watkins and Perry, with their families, [illegible] dell in this country about a year. Two [illegible] have died out of each family since last [illegible] and it is generally believed that some of [illegible] deaths were also occasioned by the wicked [illegible] of Watkins. Mrs. Watkins was delivered of a still-born child a few hours previous to her death.

To the Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

If you so far aid the cause of humanity, [illegible] insert the following a few times in your [illegible], it may possibly may prove a means of rescuing innocent victims from the iron [illegible] of unprincipled, avaricious kidnappers, [illegible] traders or their abettors.

On the night of the 3d of last month, was [illegible] or stolen from the neighbourhood [illegible] Lenon in the county of Kent, state of Delaware, two women and two children, viz: [illegible] Ridout, wife of Jeremiah Ridout; she [illegible] about 38 years of age, yellow complexion, [illegible] front cut before; her two children, Betty [illegible] 12 years old, and Biddy 10 years old [illegible] other woman named Hannah Greenwood. The husband of Betty and father of the [illegible] was a considerable distance from [illegible] when their door was forced, and nothing [illegible] behind but marks of blood to give account [illegible] though silent, was sufficiently indicative [illegible] the cruel hands they had fallen into. Considerable exertion has been used to regain [illegible] but without effect. The distressed husband has used great exertion and pursued the [illegible] which the receivers generally take, but [illegible] hearing from her. To assist those [illegible] helpless creatures to regain their liberty is the object of this notice. An examination of [illegible] different gangs, as they are drove out for [illegible], might lead to the discovery of those [illegible] and helpless women and children. [illegible] friends of liberty and humanity in the [illegible] states, it is hoped, will be exerted in [illegible] of those unhappy sufferers.

From the Newburyport Herald.

SPOT ON THE SUN.

As the present unusual appearance of the Sun excites considerable curiosity in some, and fearful apprehensions in others, you may oblige your readers by inserting the following observations:

The spots which appear on the Sun are more frequent at some periods than others; but there is seldom a month in the year when more or less of them may not be seen by the aid of a good telescope. They vary in size, as well as appearance; sometimes darker, like the present one; at others more luminous than the Sun itself. The present spot seems to be considered as something extraordinary, because it is much larger than usual; and in this only it may be considered as extraordinary, because they are often so large as to be seen by the naked eye, without the aid of glasses.

Sometimes they disappear in a short time; at others they have been seen for three months; during which time they have generally been converted from dark into luminous spots, far exceeding the rest of the Sun in brightness. The general opinion of astronomers is, that they are volcanoes, or burning mountains of immense size; so that when the eruption is nearly ended and the smoke dissipated, the fierce flames are exposed, and appear as luminous spots. Some, however, among whom may be ranked Dr. Wilson, suppose them to be excavations in the luminous matter that envelopes the Sun. Some of them are supposed to be much larger than our earth; and have been known to vanish in a short time after their first appearance, but in twelve or thirteen days appear again, so as to be known by their magnitude and figure, to be the same that had disappeared before. The Rev. Mr. Wolaston says, he once saw, with a twelve-inch reflector, a spot burst to pieces, while he was looking at the sun; the appearance, he says, was that of a piece of ice, when dashed on a frozen pond, which breaks to pieces, and flies in every direction. Whether the present spot which appears in the sun's disk is a part of, and adheres to the sun or the transit of some planet over the sun or the disk, or neither of these two, is a proper subject for the speculation of astronomers, and will without doubt, attract their particular attention.

From the Salem Register.

A spot has lately been seen in the Sun by the naked eye. These have been observed from remote time, but never defined till the Telescope of Galibeus. Scheiner published a volume about them, and he saw 50 at once. After his death, from 1650 to 1670, rarely above one or two were seen together. They appeared rather in the atmosphere than in the body of the Sun, as their sudden changes indicate. A history of them would determine whether they have any influence upon our Globe, or whether they appear when any variations in the planetary elements have been observed. Scheiner published his work in 1630, in which he collected many facts respecting their appearance. It is said, when Scheiner told his Provincial, in Swabia, about what he had discovered, the Provincial said, away young man, I have read the great Aristotle three times, and I can declare to you, I never heard any thing about spots in the Sun. Poor Scheiner was still for a time, for perhaps he knew, whether the Provincial did or not, from Jude, that there were spots in the feasts of Charity among Christians. In epulis suis Maculæ.

From the Providence American.

A PHENOMENON.

The attention of astronomers, & literati generally is called, to view a spot on the sun's disk. When first seen, on the 23d ult. it was supposed to be a transit of Mercury; but it being nearly stationary, it contradicts the received theory of that planet. It will probably be seen if fair weather, for several days to come.

From the Philadelphia True American.

While prosecuting a course of observations on the spot in the Sun, three others were observed this day at noon to have made their appearance in the Eastern limb of the Sun.

The most formidable one, no doubt, will prove to be at least half the magnitude of the present well known one. It is situate about N. E. by N. of the Sun's centre, and about 1 1-2 minutes from the Sun's limb, & probably made its first visible appearance early this morning. The second one is situated about south of the above distance 2 minutes, and is so exceedingly small, that it requires close observations to discern it.—The third is about the same magnitude with the second, and is situated about E. by N. from the Sun's centre, and about 1 1-2 minutes from the Sun's circumference. Its distance from the first is about 8 or 10 minutes.

It is difficult to judge of the magnitude and shape of those spots, when near the Sun's circumference, as their surface is seen very obliquely; but when near the centre, their true shape is presented to the eye, and their magnitude readily obtained.

We have only time to say of the late spot, that it is established for a certainty, that it is situated on the surface of the Sun. Its apparent length has been accurately measured, and proves to be 1 minute and 45 seconds, its breadth 55 seconds. Its computed length on the Sun is about 39,850 miles, and its breadth about 2,907 miles. Since its first appearance its shape has been very much changed, and some of its parts (one of which is of a considerable size) separated from the main body. There is a remarkable small spot at some distance South, but whether it was ever united with the main body, or not, is very uncertain.

DAVID M'CLURE,
Nautical & Mathematical Academy.
Friday, May 3.

From a late English Paper.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

On Sunday evening week Mr. J. Holman, a farmer of Penrau, Cornwall, was returning from a place of worship, across a common to his own house, a heavy mist falling, he mistook the way, and fell into an exposed shaft of a mine, 96 feet deep, besides nine feet of water in the bottom; and almost miraculously, he reached the water without receiving any serious injury. Being an expert swimmer, he kept himself afloat during the night; occasionally relieving himself, by clinging to the projecting points of rock in the side of the shaft. The return of daylight, on Monday, enabled him to see a kind of ledge on which he contrived to get, and on which he lay the whole of Monday, calling for assistance; but no person approached the place, and Monday night came on whilst he continued in his perilous situation, when, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep, & again fell into the water. The darkness of the night prevented his regaining his resting place, and he had to support himself as before, until Tuesday morning, when he regained the spot from which he fell. He had now become quite hoarse from cold, and almost incessant calling for help, so that the only resource he had for drawing the attention of those whom he supposed would be sent to seek for him, was by throwing stones into the water. Tuesday night came without affording him any relief; but the terror of again falling into the water effectually prevented his sleeping. On Wednesday, however, the noise made by the stones which he continued to throw into the water attracted the attention of some persons whom his distressed family had despatched in search of his remains, and he was extricated from the dreadful abyss without sustaining any serious contusion.

Auburn, (N. Y.) April 27.

SUICIDE.

A melancholy and extraordinary case of suicide occurred last week in the town of Scipio, in this county. Mr. Ephraim Allen, the subject of the awful perpetration, was in the prime of life, in easy circumstances, and bore a good reputation. He effected his purpose by fastening to a beam in his barn, a halter which he had taken from a horse, and in the noose of which fixing his neck, and so rested his knees upon the floor that the partial weight of his body would strangle him. The rope was but 5 feet from the floor and he was 6 feet high. In this situation he was found, only a few minutes after he had left his friends in the house, with a smile, calm and placid in his countenance, that betokened reason & tranquillity to be reigning in his breast. Mr Allen was in an active service during the late war, suffering with manly fortitude privation and peril. Scarce three weeks previous to the dreadful commission, he entered joyfully into the holy state of matrimony, and no circumstance is known to have occurred to mar his pleasure in the society of his partner; and all the evidence given in the case concurs in establishing the fact, that he was at the time, to appearance, and had been for several weeks, perfectly sane and unruffled in his temper. What strange infatuation then, what unseen power thus works in the breast of man, to force him untimely (because forbidden and unblest) to rush into the presence of his Maker?

Died, in this city on Thursday evening last, in the 30th year of his age after several days indisposition, Mr WILLIAM H. MANN. On the Friday evening succeeding, his remains, followed by a number of his late friends and acquaintances, were committed to the tomb.

From the Federal Republican.

HON. SAMUEL DEXTER.

We received by the mail of yesterday, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, the democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.—The sudden departure of a man who "filled so large a share in his country's eye," is calculated to admonish us, how comparatively trifling are the honours of this world, when set in opposition to that awful change that awaits us in the midst of this turbulent career. He is now removed from the dusty region of political contest, alike insensible to censure, or to panegyric.

The eloquence of this eminent orator possessed a native and to us an irresistable charm. It was an eloquence modelled on the subject which he had undertaken to illustrate, explain, or to enforce.

Where cool, dispassionate and luminous argument was required, the orator was cool dispassionate and luminous. He arrested attention in the first place by his calm and collected manner, and having once taken us captive by his powerful spells, he led us through all the intricate mazes of his argument, with so familiar a hand, that he seemed rather to follow us, than to be the guide of our foot steps: whenever pathos was required, our bosoms were taken by storm, before we were apprized of the assault. Recovering from this powerful shock, we found ourselves accompanying this enchanter on the plain even ground of argument again, who seemed to be utterly unconscious of the might which he had so recently put forth, or more properly to persuade us that he himself had no agency in all this transaction. He made his audience believe while he chained them to their seats, that he was no orator; that it was not the orator but the client who was telling "a plain and an unvarnished tale." While we saw and felt, and breathed the atmosphere of his genius; we were insensible of it, but by the effects which it wrought upon our senses. He displayed no unnatural warmth; there was no rising above, or falling below the subject; no turbulent violence of manner. He enchained our reasoning faculties in the first instance, and then with those powerful auxiliaries he approached the heart that seemed when so assaulted, to surrender at discreiton. His language was remarkable for its elegant & perspicuous simplicity, over which his slow and deliberate denunciation gave him an absolute command. Whatever the subject was, he always had the happy address to persuade his audience, that they were perfectly at home. We now recollect an anecdote that will serve to explain the peculiar character of the orator's eloquence. The adverse council had persuaded the jury again and again, to be upon their guard against the artful wiles of his antagonist, and Mr. Dexter rose in reply, under all the disadvantages which those suspicions excited. He began by informing the jury that he had no pretensions to eloquence. They would find him, he said, a plain man, incapable even if he had the wish to impose on their judgments, and the apparent sincerity and simplicity of his manner won the confidence of the jury. After this preparatory lodgment was made in their feelings—the wily orator, poured all the strength of his mind through the subtle channel, and the arguments, the eloquence and the case of his opponent were gone, before the jury were sensible of the change themselves. Every man of the jury rose from his seat with a firm conviction that Dexter was not an orator, for he had the consummate art to persuade them that he was not, and they discredited, utterly discredited, the evidence of their own senses.

He never snatched a verdict from the hands of the jury; it was tendered to his acceptance. Another prominent point in his eloquence was, that he could either adopt a close, or wide range of argument, as suited his purpose. If a precedent was favourable to the cause of his client, it possessed a sort of sanctity not to be approached without awe; it was the safe guard of property and of right, and the jury were warned not to touch the consecrated landmark. If the precedent was unfavourable, then the reason of the thing came in play; general principles were urged with all the force of his eloquence, to which this solitary precedent was hostile, this strain on the escutcheon of justice, which the jury were implored to wipe away. The mind of Dexter never staggered under a mass of unwieldiy and cumberous metaphors: if illustration was required—the metaphor arose suddenly, sparkled upon us and vanished.—There was no exhibition of the brilliant in different lights—the Orator caught the beam that flashed direct upon the subject: and while we gazed, the lustre was gone. His sarcasms were full to the point, compendious and terrible: the wound was reeking before we saw the glittering of the sword.

New-York, May 6.

DIED on the 3d inst. at the village of Athens in this state, after a very short illness, the Hon. *Samuel Deter*, Esq the democratic candidate, for governor, at the late election in Massachusetts.—It is understood that Mr. Dexter arrived at Athens, in perfect health; & that he died of a disease some what prevalent at the city of Washington; & which has recently made great ravages in the southern states.

Gilbert Murdoch,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues keeping *A House of Private Entertainment*, at his old stand in Church-street, where every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their support. Board by the day, week, month or year, at the lowest rates.

May 16 1 3w.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland will meet, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of June. The Vestries of the several Parishes in the diocese are requested to appoint delegates.

By order,
H. L. Davis, Secretary.

May 16, 1816. 1

In Chancery,

May 8, 1816.

William Bowie vs Mockbee's Heirs.

The Honourable Chancellor having certified on the 6th inst. to the chief judge of the third judicial district, that having been counsel in this case for the complainant he cannot conscientiously decide thereon. It is this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, ordered by the chief judge of the third judicial district, that the sale made by John M'Gill, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Brock Mockbee as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twenty-ninth day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for six weeks before the 28th day of said month. The report states that one hundred and twenty-one acres and three quarters of an acre of land, part of Rock Hall, lying in Prince-George's county, sold for six pounds nine shillings and seven pence per acre.

Jeremiah Townley Chase,
Chief Judge of the third Judicial District.

True copy,
Test.
Thomas H Bowie,
Reg. Cur Can

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Take Notice,

The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons travelling through his farm, opposite Heards Point Warehouse, is compelled to forewarn all persons from meeting and assembling together, passing through, or in any manner whatsoever trespassing on said farm, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all such offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

Beale M. Worthington.

May 16, 1816 3w.

For Sale.

A Family of Negroes

Consisting of a Man, his Wife, and eight Children—the eldest child between eighteen & nineteen years of age; Inquire at the office of the Gazette.

May 16. 1 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to Mr William Warfield who is authorised to settle the estate.

Eleanor Welch, Adm'x.

May 16. 3w.

LOST,

On Friday morning, the 10th instant, between Mr William O'Hara's and Londontown, a SILVER WATCH, a white ribbon and brass key attached to it. The number and maker's name are not recollected. A reward of Four Dollars will be given to any person who finds and will return the same to the subscriber.

William Smith,
Near Pig Point, A. A county.

May 16.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Church-street, opposite Caton's Hotel.

Tenders his thanks to a generous public for the patronage he has received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand, just from Baltimore,

English blue and black Superfine Cloths
French blue and fashionable mixed do.
Stockingnets, Cassimeres,
Silk Florentines, and a great variety of Marseilles waistcoating,
Best yellow Nankeens,
Twilled do. various colours,
Bombazetts, plain and twilled, blue and black,
Striped Florentines for pantalets,
Asturias &c. &c.

All or any of which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Those disposed to patronize him will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, May 9 2 tf.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Returns his acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Black Florentines and a variety of other Waistcoating, and a handsome selection of Striped Florentines for pantaletts; all which he will make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on accommodating terms to those who may be inclined to favour him with their patronage. He has always on hand a select assortment of the above articles.

May 9 2 tf.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, all that part of a tract of land called "Huckleberry Forest," containing one hundred and sixty five Acres more or less, late the property of Joshua Johnston deceased. This land lies on the North side of Severn River, near Charles Water's Mill; A description of the land is deemed unnecessary as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Chancellor are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon within twelve months from the day of sale, on payment of which, and ratification of sale by the Chancellor, conveyances will be made to the purchaser or purchasers conformably to the decree.

David Robinson, Trustee.

May 16, 1816. ts.

Public Sale.

On Monday the 3d day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter will be offered for sale on the farm of Mr P. W. Thomas at the residence of the late Dad Dersey deceased, part of the personal property of said Dersey, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Cattle, household furniture & Bacon. Terms of Sale—for all sums not exceeding ten dollars cash will be required for all sums above that, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at half past ten o'clock.

SUSAN DORSEY.

May 9. ts.

Labourers Attend!

The subscriber wants immediately, eight or ten labourers, whom he will probably employ during the whole of the ensuing summer, and whom he will give from eighteen to twenty dollars per month.

Thomas Brown.

Annapolis, May 2, 1816

NOTICE.

The Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, have come to a determination to sit every Tuesday and Saturday in each week, for the accommodation of persons having business to do in said court.

By order, *John Gassaway,*
Reg. Wills, A. A County.

May 9. 6w.

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold out all his interest of, in, and to, the late concerns of Ridgely and Weems, Ridgely Weems, & Co. and also Ridgely & Weems's last concern unto Mr. Absalom Ridgely.

James Weems.

Annapolis, April 2, 1816. tf.

All those indebted to the above mentioned concerns are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Warfield and Ridgely, who are authorised to settle the same.

Absalom Ridgely.