

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

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Three Dollars per Annum.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, and to be received at the General Post Office, in the city of Washington, until the 27th day of September next, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

From Georgetown, by Bladensburg, Vanville, McCoy's and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, every day, 42 miles. Leave Baltimore every day at 5 A.M. and arrive at Washington by 1 P.M. and Georgetown by 2 P.M. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 A.M. and arrive at Washington city at 6 A.M. and arrive at Baltimore by 2 P.M.

From Baltimore, by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteburg, to Annapolis, once a week.

From Annapolis, by Swanton, Cedar Road, Georgetown, Roads, Edgewater, Sadler's, Beaver Dam and The Bridges, to Greensboro', once a week, 75 miles.

From Baltimore, by Rockhill, to Annapolis, twice a week, 37 miles. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A.M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P.M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A.M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P.M.

From Baltimore, to Queenston, once a week.

From Baltimore, by Hillsboro' and Denton, to Milford, D. once a week.

From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Neck, to Queenston, twice a week, 46 miles. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A.M. and arrive at Queenston by 1 P.M. Leave Queenston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P.M. and arrive at Baltimore by 8 P.M.

From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, to Queenston, once a week, 31 miles.

From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, to Queenston, once a week, 61 miles.

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Kingtown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles.

Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A.M. and arrive at St. Leonard's by 7 P.M. Leave St. Leonard's every Tuesday at 4 A.M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P.M.

From Upper Marlboro', by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotetown, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P.M. and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 P.M. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 P.M. and arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday by 6 P.M.

From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P.M. and arrive at Magruder's by 3 P.M. Leave Magruder's every Monday at 10 A.M. and arrive at Upper Marlboro' by noon.

From Washington, city, by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clements Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Inigo, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A.M. and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P.M. Leave Leonardtown on Sunday at 3 P.M. and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A.M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P.M. and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A.M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A.M. and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesday and Friday by 7 P.M.

From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjony, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Nanjony by 11 A.M. Leave Nanjony at 1 P.M. and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P.M.

From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P.M. Leave Newmarket every Friday at 5 A.M. and arrive at Washington by 7 P.M.

From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Midlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 43 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A.M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P.M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A.M. and arrive at Washington by 10 P.M.

From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29 miles.

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 4 A.M. and arrive at Montgomery c. h. every Thursday at 1 P.M. and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P.M.

From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A.M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A.M. Leave Fredericktown at 1 P.M. and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P.M.

From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Wednesday and Friday at 3 P.M. and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Saturday by 9 A.M.

From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T. to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 4 A.M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 P.M. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P.M. and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 2 P.M.

From Fredericktown, by Woodboro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A.M. and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A.M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A.M. and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P.M.

From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connellstown, three times a week, 53 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P.M. and arrive at Hagerstown by 9 P.M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A.M. and arrive at M'Connellstown by 11 A.M. Leave M'Connellstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P.M. and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P.M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A.M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 10 A.M.

From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Gracem, Mecha-

nicetown and Covetown, to Hagerstown, once a week, 42 miles.

Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P.M. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A.M. and arrive at Westminster by 6 P.M.

From Hagerstown, by Green-castle, to Chambersburg, three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P.M.

From Williamsport, by Sharp-sburg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P.M. and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P.M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A.M. and arrive at Williamsport by 2 P.M.

From Hagerstown, by Williams-port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Old-town, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road, to Union, Pa. once a week, 162 miles.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P.M. arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A.M. leave at 4 A.M. and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 P.M. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A.M. arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 2 P.M. leave at 3 P.M. and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A.M.

From Washington city to Alexandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2 P.M. and arrive at Alexandria by 3 P.M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A.M. and arrive at Washington by 5 A.M.

From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjony, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Nanjony by 11 A.M. Leave Nanjony at 1 P.M. and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P.M.

From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P.M. Leave Newmarket every Friday at 5 A.M. and arrive at Washington by 7 P.M.

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From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Gracem, Mecha-

From the People's Monitor. FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

A deep and dangerous conspiracy is plotting against you; Your rights, your liberties, your fortunes, and your homes are in danger. It is therefore that we say to you

AWAKE! AWAKE!

It is a thing deeply to be deplored, that, just on the eve of an election, the influence of party spirit should be so predominant, as to render men incapable of judging fairly of the views, the arguments or the admonitions of those who think differently from themselves on political topics.

This must be owing to that ardency of feeling which political discussion is so apt to excite, as well as to the irritations daily experienced from those severe, sarcastic and personal attacks which appear in the public prints.

With these however we have nothing to do, nor can we consent at this time and upon this occasion, when the ultimate fate of the people and of the state of Maryland is to be decided on, to make any other appeal than to the calm, reflecting good sense of the people.

Should we address ourselves to your passions, we might mislead you, and tempt you to do that which your cooler judgment might condemn—Nor would we be willing to treat OUR OWN CAUSE so unworthily, as to risk it upon the precarious chances of the human passions. It is to the common sense, the plain reason and the sober reflections of men that we address ourselves—By these we wish to be judged, and as we mean conscientiously to discharge our duty to the people with seriousness, fidelity and truth, we pledge our honour for the veracity of our statement, and put ourselves before the world for the justness of our conclusions.

The ELECTION OF ELECTORS FOR STATE SENATORS approaches—it is near at hand—it is with a view to induce you to judge rightly on that occasion that we now address you; for, upon the character of those Senators depend the WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF MARYLAND and the PEOPLE.

We disguise nothing—Our object is in truth to influence your votes fellow citizens, by a manly, open and candid address to your understandings, not by flattery, or fraud, or intrigue, or corruption. We wish you to vote for the FEDERAL CANDIDATES FOR ELECTORS in your respective counties, whose names have long been published to the world, and whose character for intelligence, integrity and attachment to the TRUE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM, as exemplified in our Constitution, is of the highest grade.

The great political contest which has for years animated every man in the state is well understood by you—you have each been a partaker in the conflict, and are now called upon by the provisions of the Constitution again individually to exercise your rights as freemen in the choice of FEDERAL or DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS, as your own judgment shall prescribe to you. Before this important choice is made, permit us to lay before you some of the projects of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In consequence of the very nearly equal divisions of parties in many of the counties in this state, it is determined on by the Democratic party, and has been boldly and openly avowed by them and their newspapers, that if a majority of the Electors of the next Senate are Democratic (by which means the whole Senate will be rendered Democratic) That, for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power, they mean directly to change the system of Representation as it now exists in Maryland, and instead of keeping each county upon a fair equality as heretofore, that they will make the representation according to numbers; by which means they will give to the City of Baltimore, already holding too much influence over the Agricultural and Mechanical interest of the State, an INCREASED INFLUENCE, EQUAL TO ABOUT EIGHT TIMES AS MUCH MORE AS SHE NOW HAS.

Baltimore already sends Two Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and each county sends Four—Of this the Democratic party complain and say, "What! Shall the little counties of CALVERT, KENT, TALBOT, CAROLINE and SOMERSET, send more Delegates to the General Assembly than the GREAT CITY OF BALTIMORE? Surely not. Baltimore has four or five times as much population as either of those counties, and yet she sends but two Delegates whilst each of those counties sends four—What a hardship upon Baltimore! What wonderful injustice!"

This Fellow Citizens is the complaint—and the intended remedy is now disclosed to you—it is for you to say, FREEMEN OF MARYLAND, whether you will have the Constitution of the State

altered, and an increased representation given to the City of Baltimore, and thereby an INCREASED CONTROL over the State; or whether you wish to preserve to the respective counties their RIGHFUL REPRESENTATION and INFLUENCE as now ordered by the Constitution in its present form. The hope of the Baltimoreans and of their active friends in the counties is, that they will be enabled to make this matter a Party Question, for then they think, if the Democratic party succeeds at the next election, that they will carry the measure right or wrong. Our object is the very reverse of this—it is sincerely and honestly our wish to lay aside party feelings and party considerations, and to appeal to every man as a Free, honest, fair-minded citizen, whether or not he believes it will be for the benefit of the people and of the State of Maryland, to give the great commercial city of Baltimore a very increased influence and control over the Farming and Mechanical interest of the State.

Do not suppose that we have any antipathy to Baltimore, or that we harbour any desire to injure her—This is certainly not the case. We are free to own that the active part taken by Baltimore in helping to plunge us into the late disastrous difficulties and miserable war from which we have but just escaped, together with the shocking proceedings of the mob in their nefarious and horrible attempt to destroy the FREEDOM of the PRESS, the right of opinion, and the free expression of sentiment, did operate strongly upon our minds, and during the period of those proceedings, did create in our bosoms a most indignant sensation—it is true that we were roused to a high state of exasperation on those occasions, and that we did participate in the public sentiment of horror, reprobation and disgust, the sensation of which was then, is now, and ever will be, the distinguished criterion between the friends of order, liberty, and constitutional LAW, and the violators of the public peace, the assassins of helpless victims, the destroyers of domestic quiet, and the insolent contemners of personal privileges. All this we candidly avow, and we say further, that those instances of impolicy, insubordination and terror have left a deep and lasting impression upon our understandings, that such a city as Baltimore, composed almost entirely of every description of foreigners, both good and bad, and having such an immense population who are so immediately dependent upon the leading men of the city for their support as to be in a great degree divided of all independence of sentiment, and to be subservient to their will ought not to have any control over the Independent, industrious, native freeborn Farmers of the respective counties; but that she should be admitted to a fair participation in the Legislative Councils, upon the principle she now is, which experience has satisfactorily proved to have been amply sufficient for her wealth, her growth, her population and her general welfare.

So far from entertaining any hostility against Baltimore, our interest, and our feelings compel us to wish her well as the great and enterprising emporium of the State, and we are willing to do any thing to promote her welfare which will not injure and depress that of the people and the State. Then must necessarily be a reciprocal interest between Baltimore and the State at large; it is wisdom, it is our duty to strengthen and promote this, that each may be auxiliary to the other—But in political gradation and power, the City must yield to the Country, and the Country party must maintain that supremacy in the State, or all is gone.

Commercial Cities have no business with political power, over any other part of the Community—it is enough for them that the State within which they exist, should cherish and take care of them, by affording every necessary aid for the objects of their business, and for the establishment of a correct system of internal police. Commercial Cities should rather be made to depend on the landed, labouring interests of the State, than to control it—They should be the children of the State, not its masters and directors. Who com-

There is this difference between the poorer and labouring class of men, in towns and in the country. In town they depend for their daily bread upon the daily employment that may be given to them, and they have no other choice and no other means. In the country they are employed by the month, but most commonly by the year, of course are more permanently fixed, and they have a choice of occupations, and more easy means of livelihood. Nothing is better understood than that independence of sentiment depends very much upon independence of situation. It is, therefore the people of the country are more independent than those of the town.

By labouring men, we do not mean mechanics.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time specified in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any departing mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accidents, in which case the amount to pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be refunded and retained.

4. Pertious making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. The whole contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the contractor intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposal.

7. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 92 and 101, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the first day of January next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, JR. Post Master General. GENERAL POST OFFICE, Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Augustine Sewell, Sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and by virtue of an order from the orphans court of said county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of said deceased, being a tract of land containing Three Hundred and Seventy six and 1/4 Acres. This property is well watered; there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchard, with a quantity of other fruit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent barn, and other necessary out buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a small expense might be made into a beautiful country seat for any person from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be seen therefrom, being a distance of fifteen miles, and about three miles from the tavern of Henry McCoy on the Annapolis road. Any person willing to view this estate, may see the same on application to Mr. Augustine Sewell, Jr. living on the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good deed will be given by the subscriber. At the same time and place will be sold, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. The terms of sale, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash will be required; for that and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds or notes, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Jr. Executor.

July 25. The Editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert this advertisement twice, a week, till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

George & John Barber Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herring's & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Corn Which they offer for sale on liberal terms. June 27.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE deceased, on the head of South River, in Annapolis county, consisting of part of a Tract of Land, called "Lincoln's Cove" and part of a Tract called "Harmon's Right", containing in the whole about 11 acres. This land is about 11 miles from Annapolis, and 23 from Baltimore; the soil very good and adapted to growth of tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn. There is in this land an excellent meadow, which may be considerably enlarged and improved at a trifling expense—the whole and a good building. The buildings are a dwelling house, kitchen, a tobacco-house, a mill, a blacksmith and stable. Any person wishing to view the premises, will please apply to Caleb White, living thereon, or to the subscriber at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Position of the above property not to give until the 10th of December next.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. July 18, 1816.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber is authorized to public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next day thereafter, part of that tract of land lying on South River, in Anne Arundel county, called "White Hill", containing one hundred and fifty acres. The improvements are, an excellent new dwelling-house, a spacious tobacco-house, necessary out-buildings, and a thriving young orchard. Further information of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. John Smith, who resides on the premises. Terms of sale—The purchaser to give bond for the purchase money, on the purchase giving bond with approved security for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale. The subscriber will give a good and sufficient deed for the property on the payment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and on the premises.

Benjamin Pindie, Trustee. July 11, 1816.

Dissolution of Partnership. The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crutchley & Phillips is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Persons having claims against said firm, are requested to call on Joseph Crutchley, for settlement, and those indebted are also called upon for the payment of their balances, by

Joseph Crutchley, Daniel Landing, July 25, 30.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a variety of British, French, India & German goods of the latest importations, purchased on reasonable terms, consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, British & India Nankeen, White & Coloured Muslins, Vesting, Striped Flouncings, White & Colored Jeans, Bombazettes assorted, Canton & India Crapes, Jaccet and Cambric Mittens, Princy, Figured and Striped do. Lenox do. India Mul Mul and Bonk do. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White Silk Hose, do. do. White and Black, Cotton do. 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black & White, Florence, Scotchies and plaid Silks assorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4 1/2 Irish Linens, 4 Shirts, and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4 7-8 4 1/2 India and Domestic Cheeses, Chins, Calicoes and Oldenies, White and Brown Tickle-burgs, Brown Burpays, Havians.

Also a good selection of LIVERPOOL & QUEEN'S WARE, as likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries. Also, Spades, Hoes, Grains, Crain & Brass Axes, Scythes, Reap Hooks, &c. the Stones, &c. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms—those wishing to buy cheap, bargain may do so, by living them a call. July 23.