LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMI INTRATORS

And also the Rules wheeler Proceed both Real and Personal December 1 both Real and Person are to be Dis ributed.
be made. We hatractions to exery one to make his own till h ry one to make his one still the necessary. Form for that wirely and the form, of other harmonic relative to the Estates of Decinical Hersons. As whole written a much as possible without the use of Law Words or Francis 1.

The original work whence this Con The original work typesed the Con-pilation is derived was as this also chiefly intended for the benefit of the who are intended for the benefit of the who are intended for soft law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, with wish to be instructed how to act, with out being under the necessity of conmunicating the knowledge of their prate concerns to any other person. The among other consider tions, has indued the author to compile this treatisthat's book may be always at hand, which immediate application may that in those cases of extrema necessity, when every momen is preciously the proposed and by means whereof many at least those mistakes and omissains, now derom th nty, let-nal estate nty; de-lagainst those mistakes and omissions, now da ly committed, may be avon ed, lawsed prevented, and the peace of family thereby secured. The compiler has connexion with the original work, in order to render the pres the more complete, incorporated then in that pertion of the law of his sta which is applicable to the estates of d ceased versons.

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Conditions of this work-Price, boards, dolls. 2 50.

Subscriptions received at this Officend Mr. G & Shaw & Book Store,

George & John Barber Respectfi y inform their friends and ublic, that the new Schooner General Jack Capt. Spencer, is kept for the purpose of a rying Tenaco, Wheat, &c and other freight to any part of the Chesapeake Bay, Allord-addressed to them, or the Captain on har

addressed to them, or the Captain on bar will be strictly complied with.

G. & J. B. take this opportunity of agai repeating, that they do not hold themselves repeating to the loss of any letters which me be put on beard their Packets, but every and tion in the sower, will be paid to the delay ry of all the committed to their charge.

August 1. ff.

Glover and West fully inform the public, that the newced business in the shop former by Ir. George Wells, and epoch urch fireet, where they Drugs and Medicines, Confection

Which they all dispose of on reasons terms. Physicians and others, all find it their advantage to give them a call.

July 2

Chancery Sale.

of Maryland, the fabscriber w et, if fair, if not the next faird (Sunday excelled) all those tracts or puts tracts of lund lying on the north side of sern River, in A ne-Arundel county, deri to Jonas and Abrah in Collins, by their rul Richard Collins, containing 120 agree no or lefs. Terms of falls. Twelve months to tit will be given for the muchase money, the purchaser giving bondwith approved curity for the payment of the lame with inest from the day of fall. The liberiotic give a good and fusicient deed of the jets. give a good and solicient deed or the party on the payment of the whole of purchase money. Saleto commence and o'clork, and on the premies.

Benjamin Pindle, Trust.

37 modating

State of Maryland, so

Diale Of Waryland, St. Calvert County, Orphans Court, agust 15th, 1816.

On application of Thomas H. Witinf administrator of William M. Weens, his Colvert county, deceased, it is ordered by coper, that the faid administrator give the vice, required by law for the gradient to enhit their chains againf, the faid decade, that the fains be published once in each we for the space of fix successive wells, is Mayland Republican, and Maryland Carroff Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. of Wills.

Annapolis.
W. Smith, Dep. Reg. of Will.
F. Calpert county.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Calvett count, in
obtained from the Orphans Court of fail on
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration
the perfonal effare of William M Weel
san of Calvert county, deceased, Alpho
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have warned to exhabit the fame, with
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NOTICE. litors he the lare William bell for the that is dividend of the te with the made on Studies ilay of Studies much next as the

JONAS GREEN, THE WARRET, ANNAPOLIS, An-Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Aurora. THE RULING PARTY. The manner in which the meait defended in adding to his to be tested by those of its and clearly made.

Having already disclaimed all ob-

hich stand pre-eminent. The first that to the special acts upon with sentence of execuation has the passed by the consent of the wife country (the party only exand no notice is taken; no ex-limition offered, not even a con-

The bank is allowed to be an outthe but as it was the acl of the pay, all former hostility to the at and all declarations in foractimes of violation of the conemien, must now be overlooked Lit must be considered outrageous ifnd fault with it. The mode in which the war was

swided for-(or rather not promid for) is notorious; thousands fives were destroyed through the aprovidence, treachery and incomrefer of the ruling party but percuse for these things? the uple are dead, and how can the ostacy to the party to expose it The British are advised of the eclaration of your congress, by a eter bearing the frank of a cabiet minister ; it is detained somemeby the post-master at Detroit, meat length passed only second a plint soldier does not think had eff authorised to violate a seal feenemy through this channel retrives advice of the war, nine days fore General Hull arrives, and hetatastrophe of the fall of the ray is prepared-but it is the act none of the party : and nothing at personal hatred, or some priittegrief, or the loss of some fat be can account for bringing it into white notice.

The treathery and violation of law made a medium of speculation; Be treasury is at this moment in mehastate of confusion that even congress was composed of the nost capable and competent men. awould be the labour of years to anicate the accounts from confuion; there is strong ground to beleve they have been purposely put m'disorder, and the only man who could unravel the mystery inveigled out of the country to guard against evelopment; but what signifies his; it was to be sure an impeach-Me offence in Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. Madison was the accuser, a speculate on the treasury; but

the party. These few facts out of a thoustd will illustrate the mode of vindication pursued by the sycophants of the ruling party.

From the same. THE RULING PARTY squirer, that the government of lowever culpable, corrapt or wickinto forfeit the title of one of party is and that to defend the try against the evidence of the traces and moral evidence of every und, is the idea which the party atteches to democracy.

Itar wowed by the Enquirer,

and to more to be struck off the rolls of the party; and moreover, that any editor who dares to invespigare public measures so as to expost public abuses, the corruptions, and the incapacity; and the violations of justice and liberty whis paper, however high its standing was when doing the very same things in relation to the federal party, is not; and ought not, any longer to be called a democratic paper.

These: Allegations are not made in this specific form, but by referring michea sunty log serving to the volunteer attack made by the spin of ridicule)—is deserving Richmond Enquirer on the Aurora, it will be seen that every one of these assertions are substantially

> ligations, or knowledge of any such party obligations; having never been subservient to any such despicable purpose, in disregard of the principles of the government; never having been the tool of agent, or instrument of any party or any man or party of men: it may be useful in sifting the Enquirer by the rules of testimony, to examine what the principles of the government are: and from thence to discover, whether the government is really a mere instrument of party or a popular representative government, in which the people at large have a concern, and a right to inquire into the public administration-the conduct of those whom they by their suffrages choose to transact the affairs of the nation; and whe ther the term democracy does real-As the Enquirer is not only

great scollard, but like Lingo in the farce " a master of scollards," we shall not venture to trespass more of book learning than to state, whether it be a vuigar error or a tact, that the people of this country do most sincerely and steadfastly believe, notwithstanding the federalists have been from their first existence to the present day labouring as hard as the Enquirer now does to give the word democracy a meaning different from what it means -the people of this nation do conscientiously believe, and we shall be pardoned no doubt for believing it also, that a government in which the people are sovereign, and all the laws are established under the authority of the people by representatives freely elected-that this form of government is a democracy and not a government by a party, whatever the federalists may say, or the Enquirer may wish to the contrary; and should the party folks have any doubt on this question, we shall refer them to three very distinguished and learned authorities, that is to say, the late judge Wilson, of Pennsylvania, in his lectures; the present chief justice Marshall of the United States, in his speech in the Virginia convention on, and the present venerable and virtuous chancellor Saint George Tucker, in his commentaries on

Blackstone. We are sifting the Enquirer by the rules of testimony, and so far as the case is altered when it is one the true character of the constitutional form of government is concerned, we have told the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Let us now sift by the rules of testimony, the signification of party, in order to understand what the Enquirer intends, by so many denunciations of the Aurora, for examining, At a sowed by the Richmond sinvestigating, and exposing public corruptions and abuses. The term the United States, is a govern-state by a party; that is a party setting themselves apart from the setting themselves apart from the nation and acting so as to profit themselves. This is also the mean-ting of oligarchy, which signifies a representation to speak the truth of few men usurping or assuming by the parties of the powers of th artince, fraud, or violence, the positive in it is do wrong; artince, fraud, or violence, the positive in it is do wrong; artince, fraud, or violence, the positive in it is not the whole, and as the constitution of the United States intends a government in which the tends a government in which the weatures of the government, whole people, that is the democracy, whole people, that is the democracy, and the positive in the substantial power, and the substantial power, artince, fraud, or violence, the positive in the substantial power, artince, fraud, or violence, the positive in the substantial power. shall possess the substantial power, whenever an oligarchy, or a party, assume to themselves the power which belongs not to them of right, then a party rule is an usurpation, and we find at once what the Enquirer means; the Aurora would not sell itself, nor become the tool

noose, from which it will puzzle him over been used to ensure democrate to extricate himself. He has she will in specess. But it all would not do; and it was not necessary that he although the whole strength of adshould have shewn it, for it was obvious enough without this sifting; that he is not a democrat, nor a friend of the pure unbiassed right of suffrage for every free man who is obliged to fight for his country, or who contributes by his industry to the stock of society; -the Enquirer is not a democrat, but by his confessions's mere party tool.

first volunteer essay against the Aurora, to interpret the party obligations, which he recognizes; for if creature of a party, why should he ra, for not being a servile tool; for he explicitly declares that J. G. Jackson, the brother-in-law of Mr. Madison, the great Yazoo speculator, the associate of Messrs. Meigs, Bradley & Co. in the post office, admonished him, several years ago, not to notice the publications in the Aurora, for they would do harm to the party.

Nay, the late essay acknowledges. that, although the Enquirer was opposed to the Yazoo, of which Mr Gallatin was (in association with Mr. Dallas, the present secretary of the treasury,) one of the earliest speculators: and although Mr. Madison & Mr. Gallatin did make a report in favour of this detestable public fraud, acknowledging its vicious character in the very act of recommendation; and although the Enquirer did disapprove of the nation. al bank charter, and believed it to be unconstitutional, and condemned Mr. Gallatin for introducing it in 1811, and Mr. Madison for signing it; yet these things being all acts of the party, the Enquirer acquiesces in the acts, and consigns the unfortunate Aurora, which has dared to disapprove atike of the measures & the men, to an eternal divorce from

To what a humiliating state must the intellect of the Virginians be reduced, whose morning amusement is the perusal of this self-convicted sycophant and tool of party.
[Aurora.]

North Carolina Election. The election for the state legislature took place during the last week in North Carolina. A representative to congress was also elected from the district composed of the counties of Wake, Orange, and Person, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Stanford. We have not all the returns, but are verbally informed, that Saml. Dickins of Person county, is elected by a small majority over John Craig, his opponent. We are not a little surprised at this result, Mr. D. being a federalist and the district being republican. Local circumstances have much weight in the elections in that state; and it is probable Mr. D. owes his election to such causes, more than to his political opularity. [Nat. Intel.]
Remarks on the aforegoing from popularity.

the Raleigh Minerva I should not care two-pence about the foregoing, or the gross mirepre-

in North Carolina. But the people tration itself, are liable to be de-

ceived by the confident assertions which the editors hazard. There is not a man in the district who does not know that Mr. Dickens gained his election on broad political ground-on the ground of a decided and unyielding opposition to the measures lately pursued by administration. In his address, professing himself as a candidate, he ahe avowed openly and boldly his hostility to all the favourite plans of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and the underlings, and Virginia conspiracy for introducing a perpetual succession! What "local circumstances" then influenced his election? None. He was almost personally unknown in the district; ived in the smallest county that belonged to it; and opposed the most It is two fired by the Enquirer, and sell itself not sell itse popular and persevering democrat

evidence, we have caught him in a nourable as well as base, which have

ministration was put out. Lean assure the administration, the it need not lay to its soul the flattering unction furnished by the Intelligencer. Mr. Dickens put his expectation of being chosen upon the candid avowal of principles diametrically opposite to those prevailing in the cabinet; and the people, thinking as he did, bestowed upon But he does not leave even his him their unbiassed suffrages. It was a fair trial of strength; and the mortification of defeat, will hardly tions, which he recognizes; for if he removed by a paregraph of the he was not the abject and passive. National Intelligences which has as little ingenuity to adorn as truth to impute it as a reproach to the Auro- support it. The district has spoken for itself; and its inhabitants will not suffer themselves to be drilled into passive obedience, or to surrender at the bidding of power the manly independence of freemen.

From the Missionary Register.

Another Woman Burnt Alive .- The following Narrative is given by Mr. John Peter, an Armenian, who acts as Missionary at Balasore, in connection with the Baptist society. It is extracted from a letter of his, dated Balasore, Sept. 6, 1814.

A horrible thing was done in this own a few days ago. Ochob neighbour of mine, died aged 60 or 70 years, having four or five married sons, several daughters, and also grand children. He used to work for me, and I had many times been at his shope and spoke there the words of eternal life to his sons, and others, as well as to him, often at his house and my own. His answer was always favourable. He, acknowledged me to be a true preacher of the way of God, and was very religious in his own heathenism.

About eight months ago he came to me and asked for one of our books, wishing to read it at his own house. I was very glad to give him an Orissa New Testament, which he continued reading or hear-

About a month ago he fell sick; and on Saturday last, as I was returning from preaching to a large congregation at Mootigunj, one of his sons returned the Orissa Testament: and, yesterday morning, I heard the man was dead, and that his wife, aged 45 or 50 years, was going to die with her beloved husband's body, in the burning flame. I was very sorry: had I known of his sickness before the book was returned to me, I would certainly have endeavoured to approach his death bed with the news of salvation. Alas I I cannot help it : the soul is

I sent word to his sons, that I

gone.

wished to speak with their mother; but they refused my entrance into their house, and desired me, if I wished to speak with her, to go to the place of burning, which was on the high road, a little distance from the town. I watched the opportunity, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that the miserable woman had been led out from her house, the corpse of her husband having been carried a little before sentation it contains, were the court paper only read by the few who subscribe to it in this district or eyen thither. Finding her in the midst of a large crowd, and surrounded in other states, and indeed, administ with a great noise, and a band of music, I knew not how to get to her, but some of the crowd immediately helped me. I joined my hands and implored the musicians to let me pass to her for five minutes, that I might speak to her. I said, I am very sorry for her." Upon this the crowd (near one thousand men) gave me room to approach, and all the musicians stopped their music. As soon as I got before her, I saw about twenty women sur-rounding her, and she in a most fantastic dress. Almost her whole body was covered with garlands .-She had on a large cap of flowers, and her forehead was covered with red painr. She had a cocoa nut in her hand; but remained silent listening to what the others were saying to her. As soon as I approached her, I opened the Orissa Testament, and from the 16th chapter of Acts, and the 28th verse, I cried out, "Do thyself ho harm; This is a sin

from the mouth of God, Do thysel no harm." She only shook her head, bur seemed not to believe me. when I was dissuading her from going to the fire.

The crawd did not like me to be near her any longer. However, I entreated her to speak to me's which she did, but it was through her note, so that I was not able to understand her. She gave me two flowers, I told her I did not want flowers, but her life. She shook her head, Then I again said, "Do thyself no harm. If you do it, I am feer from your blood." She, and the crowd then proceeded to the place of death!

I am sorry I was not able to do her any good; I followed warning her and the crowd against the horrible trime, with the New Testament in my Hand. She bathed in a tank; and then, being almost unable to walk, several persons held her shoulders and arms, and took her to the spot. The flames were ready to receive her. The crowd was now about four thousand men Three gentlemen were on elephants very near to the flames. She went round the fire and threw some milk over the burning corpse. Three or four men were at her back, to shove her into the fire, but she fell on the fire, and was soon burnt to ashes. The crowd testified their approbation. during the procession from her house to the burning flame, by crying out, "Huribul! Huribul!" never saw before, such a horrible

FOREIGN-INTELLIGENCE. BOSTON, AUG. 29. SKELETON OF NEWS.

Collated from our files of English pa-

pers. Dates to July 17. It is said the Duke of Wellington took with him to England, a treaty signed by Louis 18th, on the 27th June ;-the Rev. Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, much celebrated for his learning and piety, died in England, early in July, at the advanced age of 80, he is to be suc-

ceeded in the bishopric of Landaff, by the reverend and learned Dr. Herbert Marsh; the Princess Charlotte has been again indisposed, but the butletins of health, very delicately remark, that her indisposition is one, upon which the nation, and her royal highness may be congratulated. The heavy rains in Holland have inundated a part of the country, overflowing many of the dykes, the crops, it was said, would be entirely destroyed ;-Mr. Gallatin, American minister to the court of France, arrived in Paris July 12, where an exchange of the ratifications of the Russian treaty, with the United States would take place; the London Courier, in noticing this treaty, and the reported guarantee, by our government, of two ports in the Pacific Ocean, asks, " what Ports?" Really, we cannot say .- The most perfect good understandings' subsists between the governments of Russia and Sweden; 2 short time since, the Emperor sent two hundred silver crosses of the order of Saint-George, to tributed among the meritorious, in the Swedish armies, in return for two hundred honorary medals sent by the Crown Prince, to the Russian armies ;-the Dutch fleet was at Gibraltar, and had been considerably augmented; while off Algiers; they had a smart brush with a squadron of 20 Atgerine gun-boats, who exhausted their ammunition in the wildest manner, without occasion-ing to the Dutch any loss whatever; -the three conspirators lately condemned to death in Paris, (Pleignier, Carbonneau & Tollerop) wete to be conducted to the place of execution in their shirts, barefooted. and the head covered with a black veil, to be exposed on the scaffold, while the officer read the decree, under which they are condemned, to have afterwards the hand cutoff, and then to be immediately executed ;-speaking of the expedition; now fitting out in England, against Algiers, one of the papers say, "at length the ries of indignant Europe resounded in the English Parlia-ment: the voice of outraged humanity has prevailed over falso politi-

reby for at their D.R. Federal Herald