

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, bounding in rail timber and firewood; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door.— Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem it needless to enter more into detail.— Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke, April 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ezekiah Robinson, 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 that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, 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 first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, on the 28th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

and the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster Fishing Creeks. These lands are bounded with ship timber, and wood of most every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between one and four hundred acres. This is remarkable for fish, oysters, and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a piece of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose a whole land. This half of the land contains a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chass, March 27.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Traylor's Landing, on or before the 27th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

Elijah Weems, Executor.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE: Superfine London Cloths, Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, &c. Black, Grey & Light fixed Cassimeres, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazettes, Light Cassinet, First and Second Quality Long Nankens.

A handsome assortment of Marseilles and Forentine for vestings. Together with a variety of other articles for the present season. Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin administrator of Nicholas Norman 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 that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, 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 first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April 1817.

Robert Franklin, adm'r.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offence. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned not to trespass on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams, May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, 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 that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, Adm'r. W. A. May 1.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet, in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next. By order

Wm. S. Green, Clk. April 24.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 6, 1817.

On application by petition of Sarah Battee executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Battee, 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 first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1817.

Sarah Battee, ex'x.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ann Allwell, 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 that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, 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 first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N. May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, April 29th, 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos executor of the last will and testament of Mary Crocrot, 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 that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Crocrot, late of A. 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 1st day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Executor. May 1.

The Vestry

On the Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. James, Anne-Arundel county, give notice that a Clergyman is wanted in said Parish, and have authorized the subscriber to receive applications on the subject. Letters addressed to him, at Annapolis, will be immediately attended to.

D. Liberty. April 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 18.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

Lord Holland rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on a former evening, on the subject of the mode of detention and general treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte, in the island of St. Helena. The exordium of the Noble Lord's speech consisted of a statement of his motives for coming forward on this particular occasion; in which he disclaimed all party and political considerations whatever; though throughout he was much opposed to the system of conduct adopted by his Majesty's Government with regard to the disposal and treatment of the renowned personage in question. The object of his motion was to afford an opportunity of vindicating the honor and character of the country, the character of both branches of the British Legislature, and even of the Crown of Great Britain, as it would enable his Majesty's Ministers decidedly to contradict and do away such parts of the statements which he was about to lay before them as were unfounded; and with respect to those which had some foundation, the opportunity would be afforded to Parliament of vindicating its own honour and that of the country, in correcting and redressing what was complained of. With respect to the confinement and detention of Napoleon Buonaparte on the island of St. Helena, it had been sanctioned by the Legislature, expressly on the ground of its being called for by necessity. But one thing ground, as was well observed by the Noble Lord on the Woolsack on a former occasion.— "Necessity should limit these powers which necessity created." The particular spot was avowedly chosen on that principle.

In the present discussion he should lay no stress, however important in another view, on the enormous expense incurred by this country in consequence of detaining him there, which he believed might be stated at between 150 and 200,000l. But it ought to be kept in mind, that this was the act, not only of the Executive Government, but also of the Legislature. Parliament was a party to it, and it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, in case the personage so detained met with any harsh treatment in his confinement. And he contended, further, that if rumours and reports were in circulation, attended with any degree of plausibility, and calculated to produce in this country, in Europe, and on the minds of posterity, the impression, that unnecessarily harsh and cruel treatment had been used, it then became the duty of Parliament to investigate the facts, and to ascertain whether the reports were, or were not, well founded; in order, that, if not true, they might be contradicted; and that, if true, measures might be resorted to, without a moment's delay, to apply the proper remedy: for if such reports and rumours were allowed to remain uncontradicted, when thus plausibly brought to public notice, the opinion of this country, of Europe, and of posterity, would be, that they were not without foundation, and a deep stain would rest on the character of the British nation. What, then, were these reports? And why had he not, till now, brought forward the subject?—He admitted that such reports had reached him in the course of the last three or four months from a variety of quarters. It was a matter of notoriety, that he had opposed the policy of detaining Buonaparte in this manner, and had recorded his opinion on that subject; and for these, and perhaps some personal reasons, it was natural that the reports should have reached him sooner than they reached others. No doubt many communications on the subject had been made to him; and from whatever quarters they came he did not think that in a matter where the justice and character of the country was concerned, he ought to have shut his ears against such communications: but as long as they appeared to him to be founded merely on speculation, without any plausible grounds, he did not think himself called upon to bring them in this way before their Lordships. But when, in addition to these rumours a

paper fell into his hands, containing the same complaints, and purporting to have been written by General Count Montholon, and addressed by him to the Governor of St. Helena, by the order and direction of Buonaparte—a paper which, he had reason to believe, would be made public, and which had been since made public—he then thought that the complaint had assumed a shape which rendered it necessary to call their Lordships attention to the subject. He did not say that their Lordships ought to give implicit credit to these statements, without one examination. God forbid they should be found to deserve implicit credit. He hoped that they would meet with the fullest and most complete contradiction; but they did appear to him to have assumed a shape which if they remained uncontradicted, would in the opinion of the people of this country, in the opinion of Europe, and in that of posterity, afford ground for believing that harsh, cruel, and unjust usage had been experienced by Napoleon Buonaparte in his confinement; and thus a deep and indelible stain might, in history, be fixed upon the character of the British nation. He had now, therefore, brought the matter before their Lordships, that such reports, if untrue, might be promptly contradicted; and, if true, that no time might be lost in correcting the abuse. He would now state what the reports were; and if the facts were as represented in these reports, he contended, that they did exceed the limits of that necessity upon which the Legislature was induced to pass the act. First, then, with respect to the liberty allowed to Buonaparte, as to the several parts of the island itself; the letter of Count Montholon stated, that a very considerable restriction had lately taken place. The climate of the island, as had been often asserted when the Bill was in progress was in general, he believed, good; but that was not the case with the higher grounds, to which Buonaparte was said to be confined; and the restrictions lately resorted to was, in that respect, a severe hardship, for the hours fit for exercise in such a situation were those during which no ingress nor egress was permitted to or from the house at Longwood. One of two things must, therefore follow—either that St. Helena was very ill chosen as the place of detention; or that Buonaparte was confined with unnecessary rigour. Another restriction, which was not in contemplation when the Act passed, was stated in the letter of Count Montholon, namely, that Napoleon Buonaparte was not permitted to receive such books, journals, newspapers, and public prints, nor to subscribe for such publications, as he thought proper. This, to a person with the prospect of a long life, was a most cruel and unnecessary hardship; and if there had been no other complaint than this alone, it ought to be contradicted, or the proper remedy applied. Another more important complaint was, however, stated, and one in which the subjects of this country were deeply concerned, especially at the present period, when Ministers had been invested with such extraordinary powers, namely, the intercepting the communications by Buonaparte to the great and illustrious person at the head of government, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. In his view of this proceeding it was an improper and illegal interference with the royal prerogative. He would not be considered as having any wish to extend the prerogative beyond its due limits; but the prerogative, within its just limits, was granted for the benefit of the public; and in this country, where imprisonment was regarded with such horror, that to a prisoner confined for life without trial, the law never contemplating the case, had afforded no remedy; a prisoner confined in this manner would surely be considered as entitled to every degree of humanity consistent with his situation, and no one had a right to withhold from the Crown any application for mercy or pardon. It might, however, be said that some rule or point of etiquette was opposed to communications sealed up; but as to that matter, there was nothing to prevent the Sovereign from