

the whole fate, without ad-  
sh that the discourse of the  
Helmuth may be translated  
in the English lan-  
the benefit of those who  
comprehend its merits in  
age in which it was deli-  
t would no doubt afford  
struction on a subject of ve-  
terity in the history of  
ty. A VISITOR.

by Lowe about seven years  
has thirty-one stops, and  
swelling melodious tones.  
Ph. Am.

from a London paper.  
in a private letter from Pa-  
ris.

ARIOUS PERSONAGE.

rious personage was ar-  
St. Maloes on the 15th of  
r, 1815, who pretends to  
n of Louis XVI. If he  
why is he not acknow-  
he be an impostor, why  
brought to trial? He was  
from brigade to brigade,  
Maloes to Rouen, where on  
of January, 1816, he was  
the prison of the condemn-  
the Bicetre. As the crime  
he is accused was commit-  
Maloes, why was not the  
against him instituted in  
For what reason has an  
as yet only suspected,  
ed in the prison of the con-  
it is not until May, 1817,  
having been transferred to  
ergerie of Rouen, in an ac-  
it is interesting to see  
the structure. Why such a  
affair which so highly af-  
interests of the august  
the Bourbons? Why, when  
civil discord has been  
one of the provinces, are  
super measures taken to ex-  
? Why, even supposing  
a mad man or gross im-  
ould he be punished by an-  
with the penalty of two  
isonment?

a miser, res sacra reus.

er the prisoner at Rouen  
stice should be as open to  
other, and it is an out-  
eligion, on morality, and  
o punish him before he is  
From a comparison of  
accounts given by the  
er of persons who have  
at the Bicetre, in Rouen,  
en months; it appears that  
nd himself to be Louis  
urbon, son of Louis XVI,  
a Antoniette of Austria,  
Normandy, born on the  
arch, 1783; that he had  
erated at the Temple im-  
after the horrible murder  
whom every good French-  
s, and of course that he  
VI, by the Grace of God,  
ance, and Navarre; that,  
stated of M. M. Frotte  
lles, of their friends,  
veyed from the Temple,  
ne, 1795; that a child of  
had been substituted in  
fier which he was con-  
the head quarters of the  
infortunate Charette; that  
ceremony of consecration  
lace; and that, under va-  
s, and in the most strict  
he appeared in different  
Vendee.

that he was received by  
England, who, during  
shewed him every mark  
at his palace? Is it true  
onarch took such a per-  
st in his affairs, as to  
delivered to him his tri-  
other means necessary  
g acknowledged by the  
d Royal Army?

that in the presence of  
inals Plus VI had con-  
a at Rome? and that Ma-  
re was present at this  
ceremony? Is it true  
met with Madame the  
ower of Orleans in his  
Noble Princess threw  
trate at his feet?

that though sent under  
e by the Prefectore of  
aris to the Mendicant  
t. Dennis; Fouché, the  
General Police under  
had saved him?

that after having en-  
species of calamity, de-  
his own cause, and of  
amily—that he had suc-  
sight in the Cybele tri-  
—was in the service of  
d in the rank of Cap-  
Colonel of Cavalry  
at length, being appria-  
neiro, on the 22d of Ja-  
that the French had  
the ancient doctrine of

Legitimacy, the only  
to repair to his native country,  
there taste the inexpressible  
of rendering it happy by  
the sacred wishes of Louis XVI.  
it true that a particular mark  
be placed by the martyred King  
tically, and with the same  
on the body of this man  
that of Madame? Did he  
from Louis XVI a water-  
which would instantly cause his  
be recognized by the heroes of the  
deux, even though the most  
accidents should obliterate every  
trace of the human features?  
These grounds on which the  
prisoner at Rouen relies on his  
are susceptible of a prompt, lucid,  
and decisive verification. Why  
are they not verified?

A mark in the cheek, given by a  
little rabbit—a mark on one of the  
prisoner's thighs, stamped by Plus  
VI—the sound of the voice of Louis  
XVI—the elevation of the head  
calling to one's mind the noble figure  
of Marie Antoinette, and the Majesty  
of her look, while in the lower  
parts of the face are retraced a re-  
semblance of Louis XVI—the  
eye a little injured by the stroke of  
a napkin given him by Simon, are  
many material proofs in support of  
his narration. Why have not these  
proofs been investigated?

All those who were about the per-  
son of the son of Louis XVI in his  
infancy are not dead, why, then,  
since the prisoner of Rouen, who is  
endowed with a powerful memory,  
enters into the most minute particu-  
lars of the infancy of the descendant  
of so many Kings, is he not con-  
fronted with Madame Tonnelle,  
who was his governess—the Abbe  
d'Avoux, who was his tutor—and  
the woman Simon, who was the wife  
of his gaoler?

Why not at once expose the im-  
posture, and not suffer public opin-  
ion to remain uncertain on different  
accounts which examination might  
decide is considered safer and less  
troublesome than burying them in  
the ground, as is often practised.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.

Nothing scarcely exists more sym-  
bolically true, than that loud bawlers  
for reformation, and revolution,  
have little or no regard to freedom.  
The exceptions are as few as to  
any important general principle that  
can be proposed. How rare are the  
expressions of sorrow, the notes of  
lamentation, that the French peo-  
ple, in their bloody struggle for more  
than twenty years failed of estab-  
lishing a free and just government—  
how frequent and deep are they,  
that the man who had usurped the  
government, converted it into a  
anguinary and ferocious despotism,  
oppressive to the nation, and dan-  
gerous to the world, was in the end,  
obdured, and hurled from his terri-  
ble throne.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Among the multiplied attempts  
which have been made, and which  
are now making in such rapid suc-  
cession, particularly at the south  
and west, to induce our government  
to engage in the disturbances in  
South-America, we have not ob-  
served, in a single instance, an en-  
deavour to discuss the conscientious  
question. \*And yet we would  
think, before the government of a  
nation, calling itself christian,  
could be so loudly invited to en-  
gage in so serious an affair as that  
of becoming a party in a war, some  
of the great numbers of those  
who are so extremely desirous of  
producing such a result, would at-  
tempt at least to make out a plausi-  
ble case in this particular, because  
cannot be considered even as re-  
spectable, or advantageous, for any  
party to become engaged in the  
work of shedding blood, without  
justifiable cause.

We then invite the ardent friends  
of the policy under consideration,  
lay aside, for a moment, the feel-  
ings of civility, the waywardness  
of knights-errant, and the cupidity  
of buccaniers, and set down delibe-  
rately to the task of proving by  
and argumentation, that, as a na-  
tion professing christianity, we have  
no cause to join in the intestine  
bills of South-America.

We are perfectly willing before-  
hand to state, that we consider the  
Government of the United States  
as much responsible for its con-  
duct, with regard to this subject,  
as individuals are for their personal  
conduct. "THOU SHALT NOT  
KILL" will be written in as deep  
and awful characters, against the  
murders which have engaged in  
war, for the bloodshed, and  
misery produced, as against the  
man who willfully destroys the

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 13.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday morning last, by  
the Rev. Mr. Fechtig, Mr. Lemuel  
B. Taylor, of Baltimore, to Miss  
Jane Rowlings, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by  
the Rev. Mr. Davis, Doctor John  
Gwynn, to Miss Louisa Hobbs.

**THE FRANKLIN 74.**  
Commodore Stewart, Captain Bal-  
lard, arrived off this port on Sat-  
urday last. She is to take to Eng-  
land the Hon. R. Rush, our minist-  
er to that country, and is expect-  
ed to sail in the course of eight or  
ten days. It is said the Franklin  
will not return home immediately  
after landing Mr. Rush in England,  
but that she will proceed to the Me-  
diterranean, and relieve the Wash-  
ington 74, which has been in that  
sea nearly eighteen months.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
A writer in the Connecticut Cou-  
rant, adverting to the uncommonly  
large crop of potatoes this season,  
and the difficulty which farmers find  
in procuring store room where they  
will be protected from frost, recom-  
mends putting them into the hay-  
mow. A hole should be first made  
by cutting into the side or the top  
of the mow, sufficiently remote from  
the bottom, and from the outer sides  
to be safe from frost, and after it is  
filled with potatoes, the mouth should  
be suffered to remain open until cold  
weather, lest they should injure from  
fermentation. On the approach of  
winter the hole must be suitably cov-  
ered. The potatoes will thus be  
securely against frost, and will be  
easily accessible at any time in the  
winter for the purpose of feeding  
cattle or any other purpose. This  
mode is considered safer and less  
troublesome than burying them in  
the ground, as is often practised.

**MODERN PATRIOTISM.**  
Nothing scarcely exists more sym-  
bolically true, than that loud bawlers  
for reformation, and revolution,  
have little or no regard to freedom.  
The exceptions are as few as to  
any important general principle that  
can be proposed. How rare are the  
expressions of sorrow, the notes of  
lamentation, that the French peo-  
ple, in their bloody struggle for more  
than twenty years failed of estab-  
lishing a free and just government—  
how frequent and deep are they,  
that the man who had usurped the  
government, converted it into a  
anguinary and ferocious despotism,  
oppressive to the nation, and dan-  
gerous to the world, was in the end,  
obdured, and hurled from his terri-  
ble throne.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Among the multiplied attempts  
which have been made, and which  
are now making in such rapid suc-  
cession, particularly at the south  
and west, to induce our government  
to engage in the disturbances in  
South-America, we have not ob-  
served, in a single instance, an en-  
deavour to discuss the conscientious  
question. \*And yet we would  
think, before the government of a  
nation, calling itself christian,  
could be so loudly invited to en-  
gage in so serious an affair as that  
of becoming a party in a war, some  
of the great numbers of those  
who are so extremely desirous of  
producing such a result, would at-  
tempt at least to make out a plausi-  
ble case in this particular, because  
cannot be considered even as re-  
spectable, or advantageous, for any  
party to become engaged in the  
work of shedding blood, without  
justifiable cause.

We then invite the ardent friends  
of the policy under consideration,  
lay aside, for a moment, the feel-  
ings of civility, the waywardness  
of knights-errant, and the cupidity  
of buccaniers, and set down delibe-  
rately to the task of proving by  
and argumentation, that, as a na-  
tion professing christianity, we have  
no cause to join in the intestine  
bills of South-America.

We are perfectly willing before-  
hand to state, that we consider the  
Government of the United States  
as much responsible for its con-  
duct, with regard to this subject,  
as individuals are for their personal  
conduct. "THOU SHALT NOT  
KILL" will be written in as deep  
and awful characters, against the  
murders which have engaged in  
war, for the bloodshed, and  
misery produced, as against the  
man who willfully destroys the

life of a fellow-being. There is no  
proviso in this section of the law of  
God for an enthusiastic love of free-  
dom, or a bitter hatred of tyranny  
and oppression. The case of the  
inhabitants may, indeed, justify  
them in their endeavours to throw  
off the heavy yoke with which they  
have been so long burthened; but  
our case is far different from theirs.  
If we undertake to join in it, we do  
it as volunteers, without any op-  
pression or tyranny to complain of,  
and have no other ground of quar-  
rel, than what arises from a roman-  
tic, or a mercenary sympathy;  
neither of which, unless we very  
much mistake, can be considered as  
excuses for a breach of the solemn  
command above mentioned.

[Ill.]

The mind of every man who deli-  
ghts in the happiness of his fellow  
creature, must be filled with plea-  
sure when he contemplates the pre-  
sent peaceable and prosperous state  
of the world. It is but a little  
while since almost every week, our  
newspapers brought us the distress-  
ing tidings of battles in which  
thousands were slain—since the  
dreadful miseries of war, were ex-  
perienced in almost every part of  
the globe. It is but a short time  
since a single man, possessed of an  
unnatural and ill gotten power,  
formed and nearly executed the  
mad and ambitious design of estab-  
lishing a universal despotism—since  
this map made millions of widows  
and orphans, whose tears have yet  
scarcely ceased to flow—since the  
firmest statesman, and those who  
were justly considered the world's  
political prophets, were led to ex-  
claim,

What! must this mushroom despot  
of an hour,  
The spacious world encircle with  
his power,  
Stretching his baneful arm from  
pole to pole,  
Stride Gargantuan Colossus o'er the  
whole!

But these scenes of wretched-  
ness have passed away. These  
desponding fears have vanished and  
almost universal quiet prevails.  
Surely we have reason to say,  
"The Lord reigneth let the earth  
rejoice."

The blessings which has attend-  
ed the labors of the husbandman in  
the ground in nearly every part of  
the world, has filled the hearts of  
the needy and destitute with joy  
and gladness, and caused even poverty  
itself to smite. What is better  
than all this to the genuine philan-  
thropist, the religion of the cross  
is rapidly and in an unparalleled  
manner diffusing its blessings not  
only among the civilized nations,  
but among those who have been  
long sitting "in the region of a  
shadow of death." Considering  
how favorable the present condition  
of the world is to the propagation  
of the gospel, and how wonderful  
the exertions made for this  
purpose, we feel a strong incen-  
diation to believe, though perhaps  
we should not be justified in the as-  
sertion, that the time to ravour  
Zion has indeed come.—Our own  
happy land of freedom has shared  
largely in the blessings of an inau-  
spicious Providence. Peace and plen-  
ty have taken the place of party  
contumacious and a general scarcity.  
How gratifying is it to see the col-  
umns of many of our public jour-  
nals, which lately were filled with  
surly and malignant essays that  
kept the country in a constant state  
of political effervescence, now de-  
voted to moral instruction and re-  
ligious intelligence. We cannot  
but hope that this is an indication  
that the moral state of the commu-  
nity is improving. War and party  
dissent are extremely unfavourable  
to the growth and prosperity of  
morality and religion. Without  
arriving at the knowledge of the  
yet designed the Almighty, may  
we not say that he has assuaged the  
world to peace, that men may have  
a more favorable opportunity to  
look into their own hearts, that  
they may more attentively and  
calmly examine their situation and  
prospects in regard to their future  
state of existence. We are happy  
convinced in this conclusion by the  
facts that more attention has been  
paid to religion, and a greater  
number of individuals have hope-  
fully complied with the terms of  
salvation in our country since the  
peace, than during twice the same  
length of time before when it was  
distracted by war and political con-  
tention.

This sentiment is also confirmed  
by the information received from

Europe since the peace there.  
Whoever will view the state of  
things here hinted at, and will thor-  
oughly weigh the evidence of the  
reality and power of the Christian  
religion which the remarkable  
events of the present age afford  
and after the examination continue  
to reject that religion, will add if  
possible new evidence in its favor,  
by verifying its leading and impor-  
tant declaration, that "the heart is  
desperately wicked."

Christian Messenger.

From a German Journal.

A country clergyman in Lower  
Saxony, has been so happy as to suc-  
ceed in accomplishing the invention  
of an AIR SHIP. The machine is  
built of light wood; it is made to  
float in the air chiefly by means of  
the constant action of a large pair  
of bellows, of a peculiar construc-  
tion, which occupies in the front the  
position of the lungs and the neck  
of a bird on the wings.—The wings  
on both sides are directed by thin  
cords. The height to which the  
farmer's boy (10 or 12 years of age)  
whom the inventor has instructed  
in the management of it, had hith-  
erto ascended with it, is not consid-  
erable, because his attention has been  
more directed to give a progressive  
than ascending motion to his ma-  
chine.

The ranger of the forest of\*\*\*  
Baron Charles Von Draus, has made  
some highly satisfactory trials of this  
new invented travelling machine,  
without horses. On the 12th of  
July he went from Manheim to the  
Relay house at Schwezingen & back  
again, which is a distance calculat-  
ed at four hours post travelling (an  
hour being about 2 1/2 miles Eng-  
lish) within one hour. Since then  
he has, with the same machine, gone  
over in about an hour, the steep  
mountainous road from Gerusbach to  
Blauen, which takes two hours by  
post. The leading principle of the  
invention is taken from the art of  
skating, and consists in the simple  
idea of impelling by the help of the  
feet, and seat fixed upon wheels.  
The machine which the inventor has  
had made, consists of a seat on only  
two feet wheels running one behind  
the other that it may be used in the  
foot paths. To preserve the equilib-  
rium, the traveller has before him  
a little board with a cushion nailed  
to it, on which he rests his arms, &  
before which is the small pole which  
he holds in his hand to steer his  
course with. This machine, which  
may be used with great advantage  
for expresses, and for other purpo-  
ses, even for considerable journeys,  
does not weigh 30 pounds, and may  
be made strong, handsome, provid-  
ed with pockets, &c. for four Caro-  
lins, (4l. sterling,) at the very ut-  
most.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall.

I enclose you "a treatise, on  
drunkenness" printed in large type,  
soliciting the favor of you to give it  
an insertion. This vice is slaying  
many thousands in our country; its  
approaches are so insidious; that we  
frequently behold persons under-  
mined, before they have dreamed of  
being attacked. A good man may  
be seen admonishing his friend for  
drinking too freely, yet at the same  
time, he hesitates not to join him in  
one glass of grog; for the dread of  
drunkenness, like the dread of death,  
is entertained for a neighbour, but  
not for one's self, until prostration,  
beyond recovery, exhibits "the MAN  
IN RINKS."

Let every man therefore in the  
community, not even excepting the  
priest of the most high God; pause,  
and ponder over every sentence of  
this treatise. Should it be perused  
by any who dare to venture on  
brandy and water before dinner,  
especially if it be what is called stiff  
grog, let him reflect whether he un-  
wittingly does not manifest a love  
too ardent for the beverage itself.  
Let him THINK—RESOLVE—and ACT  
as every good citizen, and sincere  
christian ought to act—let him quit  
IT AT ONCE!

A TREATISE ON  
DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness expels Reason,  
drowns the Memory, defaces Beauty,  
diminishes Strength, inflames the  
Blood, causes internal, external,  
and incurable Wounds . . . is a  
Witch to the Senses, a Devil to the  
Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Beg-  
gar's Companion, a Wife's Wo, and  
Children's Sorrow . . . the Picture  
of a Beast and Self-Murderer, who  
Drinks to other's Good Health, and  
Roba himself of his own.

P. S. If each Editor in the Uni-  
ted States would give, (and he is  
respectfully requested to give) one  
conspicuous insertion in his paper  
to the above treatise, who knows  
but he might be the instrument, un-  
der providence, of arresting at least  
one valuable citizen in the course of  
danger, and of ruin? In this way  
admonition may be delicately felt,  
and happily improved in the bosoms  
of many, whom we could not charge  
with intemperance as an overt-act.  
"Keep thy heart with all diligence,"  
said the wise man, "for out of it  
are the issues of life."

A SUBSCRIBER.  
New-York, 31st Oct. 1817.

A letter from Havanna states, that  
the news received there from Mexi-  
co was, that the patriot Gen. Mina,  
had arrived within a short distance  
of the capital.

**THE PERSON**  
Who borrowed, or took out of  
the Office of the Maryland Ga-  
zette,  
A Pocket Spy Glass,  
is requested to return it. The  
Glass is enclosed in a paper  
case.  
Nov. 13.

**Public Sale.**  
A NUMBER OF  
RAFFERS  
Will be sold at public sale  
on Saturday next at 10 o'clock  
at the house at Severn Sec-  
ry.  
Nov. 13.

**New Goods.**  
H. G. MUNROE,  
Has recently received an extensive as-  
ortment of  
SEASONABLE GOODS.  
Consisting of Superfine and Second  
Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cas-  
simeres, Pellissé Cloths variety of col-  
ors, Coatings, Flushings, Bockings,  
Plains, & Forest Cloths assorted; Rose  
and Point Blankets; 44 Carpeting,  
Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns,  
Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth  
and Steam Loom Shirtings; India Cot-  
tons; 3/4, 6/4, 7/4, 8/4 and 9/4 Irish  
Diapers; 5/4 and 6/4 Irish Sheetings;  
White and Brown Russia ditto; Cotton  
Counterpanes; men's, Women's, Girls &  
Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hose assorted;  
Men's and Women's White and Black  
Sticks ditto; Black, Brown, Scarlet, Cam-  
bric, Lenon, Plain, & Figured Bomba-  
zettes; White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow  
Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon  
Figured Flannel; Cords and Velvets;  
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton  
Grapes, a variety of colours; Cambrie,  
Book, Jaconet and Leno Muslins; Fi-  
gured do. do. Linen Cambric & Cam-  
bric Handkerchiefs; Cravats assorted;  
Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; Long  
Laws, Dimities and Domazeen; Vest-  
coating assorted; White, Black & Col-  
oured Laventine; White, Black, & Col-  
oured Double Florence, White and  
Black Pattens; Lace Handkerchiefs,  
White and Black Italian Gape, Hat  
Crape and Mode; Elegant Merino  
Shawls; Silk and Imitation Shawls;  
Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Gung-  
hams;  
Together with a variety of other arti-  
cles in the DRY GOOD LINE, too  
numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas; Choice Old Ma-  
deira, Sicily, Port, Teneriffe, Lisbon  
and Sherry Wines, Cognine, and Peach  
Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin and White-  
key; Coffee and Chocolate; Loaf, Lump,  
Peece, Havanna and Brown Sugar; and  
many other articles in the GROCERY  
LINE.

ALSO  
A General assortment of Ironmongery  
and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for  
cash, and on short credit. On exami-  
nation they will no doubt be found to  
be at least as cheap as any in the mar-  
ket. They will be disposed of unusual-  
ly cheap for cash; or to persons who  
pay punctually.

He again requests those whose ac-  
counts have been standing for more  
than twelve months, to make immediate  
payment.  
Annapolis, 6th, Nov. 1817.

**Take Notice.**  
I hereby forewarn all persons from  
passing or crossing through any part  
of my lands, out of the main road; al-  
so from hunting, either with dog or  
gun, through any part of my grounds;  
likewise from gunning or ducking round  
the banks of my shores, or in either of  
my ponds of water, as I am determin-  
ed to put the law in force to its utmost  
rigour, against every person who shall  
so offend hereafter.  
M. Taney.  
Calvert county, Nov. 13, 1817.

**By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,  
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of  
Maryland.**  
**A PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas, It appears unto me by an  
Inquisition taken before John A. Smith,  
Esquire, one of the Coroners of Balti-  
more county, that a most atrocious mur-  
der was committed on the person of a  
certain William Henry M. Cobbin, a ci-  
tizen of the city of Baltimore, by some  
unknown person, on or about the twen-  
ty-second day of October last, which In-  
quisition hath been returned to me ac-  
companied by a memorial of sundry re-  
spectable persons, inhabitants of the ci-  
ty of Baltimore, praying the interpoe-  
sition of Government. And whereas the  
quiet and security of the State depend  
on the vigilance of the constituted au-  
thorities in causing the laws against  
such enormities to be duly executed. I  
have therefore thought proper to issue  
this my Proclamation, and do by and  
with the advice and consent of the  
Council, offer a reward of Five Hun-  
dred Dollars to any person who shall  
discover the author or perpetrator of  
the aforesaid murder, provided he be  
brought to justice. Given under my  
hand and the seal of the State of Ma-  
ryland this fifth day of November, in  
the year of our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.  
By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-  
publican, Frederick town Herald, the  
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and  
Easton Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.  
Nov. 13.

**By order of the Orphans Court of  
Saint Mary's County, Maryland.**  
**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber of said county  
and state hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of said county, letters of  
administration de bonis non, on the  
personal estate of Joseph Parsons, late  
of St. Mary's county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against said de-  
ceased, are hereby seriously warned  
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, on or be-  
fore the tenth day of December next,  
they may otherwise by law be exclu-  
ded from all benefit of said estate. Given  
under my hand this 1st day of No-  
vember, 1817.

Zachariah Spauling,  
Admr. de bonis non  
of Joseph Parsons.

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
By virtue of a writ of vendio. expos.  
to me directed from the Court of Ap-  
peals, will be exposed to public sale, at  
the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Sa-  
turday the 29th day of the present  
month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the  
right, title and interest, of Joseph Wat-  
kins, in that tract of land called BES-  
SINGTON, containing 500 acres more  
or less, whereon he resides. The above  
land is taken as the property of Joseph  
Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a  
debt due Richard Mackubin, use of  
William Stewart.

2. Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.  
A. A. County.  
Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of vendio. expos.  
out of Anne-Arundel county court, and  
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Anna-  
polis, on Saturday the 29th day of the  
present month, at half past 11 o'clock,  
for CASH, all the right, title and inter-  
est of Joseph Watkins, in & to a tract  
or part of a tract of land, called BES-  
SINGTON, containing one hundred acres  
more or less. The above land is  
taken as the property of Joseph Wat-  
kins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt  
due the State of Maryland, at the in-  
stance of William Brogden, for the use  
of Lewis Duval, for the use of John N.  
Watkins, for the use of the President,  
Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank  
of Maryland.

2. Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.  
A. A. County.  
Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to  
me directed from the Court of Appeals,  
will be exposed to Public Sale, at my  
office in the city of Annapolis, on Sa-  
turday the 29th day of the present month,  
at 12 o'clock, for Cash, all the right,  
title, interest and claim of Joseph Wat-  
kins, in and to all that piece or parcel  
of land called OBLIGATION, of  
which the said Joseph Watkins is now  
seised. Taken as the property of Joseph  
Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John  
Yates, use of the Farmers Bank of Ma-  
ryland.

R. Welch, of Ben. s'ff.  
A. A. County.  
Nov. 6.

**Wanted immediately;**  
A Wet Nurse, for an infant 10 months  
old. Liberal wages will be given to  
one that will suit. One from the coun-  
try would be preferred. Inquire at  
this Office.  
Nov. 6.