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ing as usual.

of Maryland, sc.

lel County Orphans Court, Jan. 6, 1818. ion by petition of Charles G. ministrator of Vachel War Anne-Arundol county, de ordered that he give the claims against the said d that the same be publishch week, for the space of e weeks in the Maryland Political Intelligencer. Jassaw Reg. Wills,

A. A. County. is hereby given,

ubscriber of Anne-Arundel obtained from the orphans e-Arundel county, in Mars of administration on the tate of Vachel Warfield Arundel county, deceased aving claints against the l, are hereby warned to exe, with the vouchers therescriber, at or before the July next; they may o law be excluded from all said estate. Given under s sixth day of January,

es G. Warfield, admr.

bscriber's School opened on Monday Henry L. Davis.

Attended to the property of th ments relative to the estate of the ed persons. The whole writers as possible without the words or terms.

The original work, where it pilation is derived, was as the chiefly intended for the benefit at who are unacquainted either with doctrines or the forms of law wish to be instructed how to set at out subjecting themselves to the sity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to an another themselves to the sity of their private concerns to an another themselves to the sity of their private concerns to an another themselves to the sity of their private concerns to an another themselves to the sity of their private concerns to an another themselves to the sity of their private concerns to an another themselves the sity of sity of communicating the knowled of their private concerns to any all person. This, among other emilitions, has induced the outher to be pile this treatise, that hook my always at hand, to which immediately application may be had in those always at hand, to which immediately application may be had in those of emergency, when every moment precious; and by means whereof my at least of those mistakes and omision now daily committed may be stoold law suits prevented, and the peace of a milies thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the origin work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, in portated therein that portion of the second content of the proportion of the second content of the sent system the more complete, inof this state which is applicable to the cetates of deceased persons, and at joined thereto a digest of the testines.

This work may be had at this effect at Mr. George Shaw's book store at this city, and at the book store of Ma Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & F. deral Gazette are requested to inset the above terr respective paper once a week for the space of six weits.

Annapolis, Octolis.

B. His Excellency Charles Ridgels Hampton, Esquire, Govern

A PROCLAMATION.

innumerable mercies with ale it hath pleased Almighty God to crom our believed Country, during the payear, cannot fail to excite the litelat emotions of thankfulness in every bart At no peliod have the inexhautible riches of Divine Benevolence been mon signally displayed; Peace, and in he attendant train, all that can advance the attendant train, all that can advance by prosperity of our Country, strengths and inviolably maintain our free institutions, & elevate to the loftiest height the glory of our National Chancer, Plenty, liberally rewarding the tell of Industry, from the horn of heritory dance; Science and the Arts directing genius, to whatever can imprope and ameliorate the condition of manking leligion extending her mild and peached sway throughout the borders of the sway throughout the borders of the throughout the borders are hand, and shedding her benignar in the new hers, these are chief among the lessings which demand a People's gratital to the Divine and munificent Aubar of them

In these mercies he good People of the State of Maryland have abundantly participated; the wounds inflicted up on her prosperity by the range of war, are already healed; Agricultun repays with rich abundance the based industry of her son; her Comment whitens every sea, and renders there motest quarters of the globe tribung to her wealth & power, while her handactures carry her forward to the proudest anticipations of real laceparates enjoyment of these, and other blesing, it is meet that we remember with making ful hearts, the divine source from whence they all proceed that we see unto the Lord, thankegiving and print for all his mercies towards us, attack, implore pardon for our inworthing. ence. In the full a implore pardon for our inworthing and pay our vows of renewed lone und

obedience. Actuated by these sentments, confidently relying on the general of currence of the good People of the State of Maryland, I have hought to issue this Proclamation, recommend ing Thursday the 12th day, formation, next, to be observed and kep at a formation of Public Thanksgiving and Fayer, all the blessings vouchsafed and by the beneficent Lord and Great of the Universe.

of the Universe.

Given under my hand, and here of the State of Maryland, this find of January, in the year of out one thousand eight hundred and teen.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEL

Clerk of the Command
Ordered, That the aforegoing clamat on be published daily in an another papers in this State.

By the Committe of Claims The Committee of Claims will, every day during the present ses in the morning with in the steam of the steam in the afternoon.

By order, Sand, Fountain, C.

MAIL AND A CAVIDATE AND FROM THE AND FROM THE PROPERTY OF THE

TYOL LXXVI.

JANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1818.

PRINTED AND PURLIBUR JONAS GREEN CHURCH-STREET, ANNAFOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annum

rom the National Intelligencer of Jan. 16. COLONIZATION SOCIETY. (Concluded)

The Managers cannot pass the ocmion, without noticing the death the Reverend Doctor Findlay, se of the Vice-Presidents, during he past year. The deep interest hich he took in the success of the ciety, and the zeal he displayed in sformation, are well known to ma-present. In his last sickness he as much gratified upon receiving sformation of the progress of the ociety and of its prospect of suc-ess. It gave consolation and com-ort to his last moments. When we fit to his last moments. When we lew the society in this early stage it its proceedings, as animating the op s and cheering the prospects of be dying christian who had been nagged in its service; when we liew it as consecrated by the prayers of the piair, may the prayers of the piair, may the prayers of the piair. as of the pious, may we not be led ith humble confidence to look to he good hand of an overruling Pro-idence to guide its deliberations? May we not expect that the benelictions of millions yet unborn shall less its anniversary?

On motion of Mr. Clay, a letter of Thos. Jefferson, late President fitte U. States, was read, which condensated was in the hands of ome one present, and would show hat the importance of such an intitution had been long since duly ppreciated, and had received the pprobation of that illustrious in-

cpy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson late President of the United States, to John

Siz -You have asked my opinion on the reposition of Ann Mittlin, to the measures reposition of Ann Arman, to the necessaries of procuring on the coast of Africa, an estilishment to which the people of colour fiberestates might, from time to time, be obsized, under the auspices of different obsized, under the auspices of university oversments. Having long ago made up by mind on this subject, I have no hesitatorijinsying, that I have ever thought that temost desirable measure which could be upted for gradually drawing off this part four population. Most advantageous for dopted for gradually drawing off this part four population. Most advantageous for tenselves as well as for us; going from a suntry possessing all the useful arts, they sight be the means of transplanting them may the inhabitants of Africa; and would asseamy back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might ender their sojournment here a blessing, in a tend, to that country. It end, to that country.
I received, in the last year of my enter-

g into the administration of the general vernment, a letter from the governor o irginia, consulting me, at the request of recasis, total and the state, on the means of recasing some such assylum to which these cope might be occasionally sent. I propod to him the establishment of Sierra Leone, which a mixte company in Fundand had which a private company in England had leady colonized a number of negroes, and articularly the fugitives from these states using the revolutionary war: and at the tane time suggested, if that could not be blained, some of the Portuguese possessiin South America as most desirable. The subsequent legislature approving these eas, I wrote the ensuing year (1802) to M ng, our inister in Landon, to endeavour negotiate with the Sierra Leone company, at induce them to refere such at those rope as might be colonized thither. He pened a correspondence with Mr. W—al Mr. Thornton, secretary of the company al Mr. Thornton, secretary of the compa
J, on the subject; and in 1803 I received,

strongh Mr. King, the result; which was

at the colony was going on in but a lan
sishing condition; that the funds of the

ompany were likely to fail, as they receive

an returns of profit to keep them up; that

try were then in treaty with the govern

that to take the establishment off their

ands; but that in no event should they be

iliang to receive more of these people from

the Luited States, as it was that portion of

there who had gone from the United Mates,

a, by their idleness and turbulence, had

cut the settlement in constant danger of

resolution, which could not have been pre
rested but for the aid of the Morroon ne
roes from the West Indies, who were more perfrom the West Indies, who were more dustrious and orderly than the others, and

ted the authority of the government dits laws. I think I learned afterwards that the Brib government had taken the colony into The effort which I made with Portugal to tain an establishment from them, within heir colonies in South America; proved al-

abortive
I ou inquired further, whether I would se my endeavours to procure such an establishment security against violence from ther powers, and particularly the French? craimly, I shall be willing to do any thing can to give it effect and safety.

But I am but a private individual, and only use endeavours with badiciples.

obtain the desired security, and will only ungendeavours with individuals. Vacrear, the pational government can address themselves at once to those of Europe o obtain the desired security, and will unfestionably be ready to exert its influence with those rational to effect an object so beside the security of the secu

•

might defray all its expenses; but for this the national mind is not prepared. It may perhaps be doubted whether many of these people would would relief to such an expense of street or the transfer of the second street or the second street exchange of sinustion, and but few of those who are advanced to a certain age in habits of slavery would be capable of governing themselves: this should not, however, discourage the experiment, nor the early trial of it. And propositions should be made with all the prudent caution and attention requisite to reconcile it to the interest, the safety and prejudice of all parties,
Accept the assurance of my respects and

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Mercer then rose, and said he was happy to have it in his power to inform the society, that the sentiments of our present has friendly to its thief magistrate, were not less friendly to its benevolent object, than those of his prede-cessor, whose letter had been just read. It was, said Mc. Mercer, through a very interesting correspondence between Mr. Monroe, thea governor of Virginia, with Mr.
Jefferson, that the general assembly had
first solicited the aid of the government of
the limited States to process United States, to procure an assylum for our free people of colour. Nor was the sentiment which prompted this effort in the ouncils of Virginia confined to a few individuals, distinguished for the extent of their political views, or by romantic feelings of benevolence. The resolution to which the address of the president had just called the attention of the society, passed the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia with dred and forty-six, and a full quorum of the en unanimously adopted by the same legislature, though in secret session, at three antecedent periods, in the last seventeen years. It was truly the feeling and voice of Yirginia. Many thousand individuals in our native state, you well know, Mr. President, are restrained, said Mr. M from manumities. ting their slaves, as you and I are, by the melancholy conviction, that they cannot yield to the suggestions of humanity, with out manifest injury to their country.

The rapid increase of the free people of colour, by which their number was extended in the ten years preceding the last census of the United States, from fifteen to thirty thousand, if it has notendangered our peace, has impaired the value of all the private property in a large section of our country. Upif some malediction had been shed. The habitations of our fathers have sunk in ru a wilderness. Such is the table land between re valleys of our great rivers. Those new-grown and almost impenetrable thickets which have succeeded a wretched cultivaing of this degraded, idle, and vicious population, who sally forth from their coverts, beneath the obscurity of night, and plunder the rich proprietors of the valleys. They infest the suburbs of the towns and cities, where they become the depositories of sto

len goods, and, schooled by necessity, clade the vigilance of our defective police. It has been suggested, said Mr. M. that resources will be wanted to give success to but propitious, and it will eventually pros-per to the extent of our most sanguine wish-es. The great of tacle to be surmounted. will arise not from the sordid propensity of the slave-holder, but from the imperfect means within our reach of transporting and early providing for the numerous colonists who will present themselves to our charity or be tendered to our acceptance by their

present masters.

The laws of Vinginia now discourage, and very wisely, perhaps, the emancipation of slaves. But the very policy on which they are founded will afford every facility to emancipation, when the colonization of the slave will be the consequence of his liberation.

I have, Mr President, offered these has ty re arks under the impression that some of the facts which they disclose may have of the facts which they disclose may have been unknown to the Society. It has my most fervent prayers, and shall command my utmost efforts featist success, which requires, to insure it, to high but our united, zealous, and persey let a factions.

On motion of M. Clay,
Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the society be presented to the board of managers, for the alle and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the du-

managers, for the able and satisfactory man-ner in which they have discharged the du-ties assigned to them by the society; and that they be requested to furnish a copy of the first report of their proceedings for pub-

Mr. Clay rose to submit a motion which he had toped some other gentleman would have offered. It was a vote of thanks to the board of managets. He would not be re-trained from proposing it by the official re-lation in which he stood to the board, be cause, although he was ex officio a member he had really participated very little in As-valuable labours, and therefore could not be justly reproached with proposing thanks to

W ilst he was up, he would detain the so W list he was up, he would detarring so-ciety for a few moments. It was proper a-gain and again to repeat, that it we far from the intention of the society to affect, it any manner, the tenure by which a certain species of property is hold. He was himseli-slaveholder; and he considered that kind of property as inviolable as any other in the country. He would resist as soon, and with as much firmness, encroachments upon it as much armness, encroacaments upon as as he would enerosechments upon any other property which he held. Nor was he disposed even to go as far as the gentleman who had just spoken, (Mr. Mercer) in saying that he would emancipate his slaves, if the means were provided of sending them from the country. It was also proper to repeat that it was equally remote from the inten-tion of the society that any sort of coercion should be employed in regard to the free peo-ple of color who were the objects of its pro-ceedings. Whatever was proposed to be done was to be emirely volunt y on their

part.
It has been said that the plan of the socie ith those nations to effect an object so her ty is impracticable and sopian. Why? How thosen in iself, and sy important to a great have the descendants arrice been brought.

portion of its constituents, Indeed, nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves undertake to make of man. It has been, it is true, the work of such an establishment on the coast of Alica. By a gradual and per some of motives of humanity, the severing exertion, exercise to Alrica that por some of the analysis of humanity, the severing exertion, exercise to Alrica that por the Board of Managers of the American being of her race among ns, that shall be it. of man. It has been, it is true, the work of agea. May we not, by a gradual and persevering exercion, reserve to Africa that portion of her race among ns, that shall be liberated? He would not, he could not believe, that man, in the pursuit of the vilest cupidity, in the prosecution of purposes of the most cruelinjustice, which had constantly marked the African slave trade, could account the most cruel injustice, which had constantly marked the African slave trade, could account which was recommended by so many high, benourable, and animating considerations. high, honourable, and animating conside rations. Such was the cause in which this society is engaged. The christian of whom, unwearied constancy is the characteristic; the philanthropist; the statesman who looks only to the safety and the happiness of his own country; in short, all good men, will find motives for engaging their co-operation or their wishes in behalf of the society. Its object is not impracticable. Scarcely any thing...nothing is beyond the power of those who; in pursuit of a just purpose, approved by good men, and sanctioned by Providence, by good men, and sanctioned by Providence, boldly and resolutely determine to command But the persons, the amelioration of whose

condition is the object of the society, will not, it is said, account the produced favour. Mr. C. believed, at first, that, from want of information, very few of them would, not perhaps one in an hundred, in the interior. He was inclined to believe, havever, that a number amply sufficient for the commence ment of a colonial establishment would go These would be drawn principally from the cities, which would act as a sort of deno from the country for the colony Let five in an hundred only, of that portion of our population, be induced to migrate, and a num-ber abundantly sufficient to begin with will be obtained. The first difficulties obviated, and all will be obviated. Let the colony be once firmly established and in prosperity, and all the obstacles will disappear. Why should they not go? Look at the earliest history of man; follow him through all his subsequent progress, and you find him conti-nually migrating. What is the motive of this unceasing change of abode? To better his condition. What brought our fathers voluntacily to these shores, then savage and forbidding, not less savage and forbidding perhaps than those of Africa itself! To ren der themselves more happy. This word hap piness, Mr. Grand, comprised many items. It comprehended what were hard y less important than subsistence, political and social considerations. These, the men of colour find in the contemplated colony. And can there be any thing, to a reflecting freeman, (and some among the class of persons to whom he alluded were doubtless capable of reflection; more humiliating, more dark and cheerless, than to see himself, and to trace in imagination his posterity, through all succeeding time, degraded and debased, a lines to the society of which they are mem-

pers, and cut off from all his higher blessings Further; several of the slave holding states already had, and perhaps all of them would, prohibit entirely emancipation, without some such outlet was created.— A sense of their own safety required the painful prohibition. Experience proved painful prohibition. Experience proved that persons turned loose who were neither reemen nor slaves, constituted a great me ral evil threatening to contaminate all parts
of society. Let the colony once he successfully planted, and legislative bodies, who have been grieved at the necessity of passing those prohibitory laws, which at a distance might appear to stain our codes, will hasten to remove the impediments to the exercise of benevolence and humanity. They will annex the condition that the emincipated shall leave the country; and he has placed a false estimate upon liberty who believes that there are many who would refuse the boon, .when coupled even with such a condition

such a condition.

But, Mr. C. said, he would not longer digress from the object of his motion.—He was persuaded he should meet the manimous concurrence of the society in the proposition that its thanks be tendered to the board of managers for the able and satisfac-tory manner in which they had executed

On motion of Mr. Key,
Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks
of the Society be presented to the President
of the Society for his aid and influence in promoting the objects of the Society; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication. On motion of Mr. Bayard,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks f this Society be presented to the members of those Auxiliary Societies that have been formed in various parts of the United States, to forward the plan and to contribute to the

to forward the plan and to contribute to the funds of this institution.
On motion of Mr. Herbert,
Resolved, unauimously, That the future annual meeting of this Society be held on the last Sturday of December.
The Society then proceeded to the appointment of officers for the present year, when the following persons were elected:
The Hon. RUSHROD WASHING TON, was manimously elected President.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
Hon. William Philips, of Massachusetts.
Col. Henry Rutgers, of New York.
Hon. John E. Howard,
Hon. Samuel Smith,
John John C. Herbert,
Tahan Taylor of Caroline For of Wo

John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. of Vir Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania Richard Rush. Esq. of Pennsylvania Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia.

Samuel Bayard, New Jersey.
MANAGERS
Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, John Laird. Rev. Dr James Laurie, Rev. Stephen B. Belch, Rev. Obad B. Brown, Benjamin G. Orr, John Peter, Edmund J. Lee, William Thornton, Wm. H. Fix hugh,
Henry Carroll.
E. B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary.
John G. M. Donald. Recording Secretary.
David English, Treasurer.

You have been appointed the agents of the "Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of Colour of the United States" for the purpose of states. Colour of the United States" for the purpose of visiting England and Africa, on a mission of inquiry.

The object which you will keep in view while engaged in this mission, is to obtain that information which will enable the board to concert their future measures with a proposet of succeeding in their design.

to concert their tuture measures with a prospect of succeeding in their design. Your general conduct will be governed by the following instructions.

1 You will make the necessary preparation to leaving this country, and embrace the first favourable opportunity which shall present, for England.

present, for England. 2. Upon your arrival in London, you will present your instructions and letters to such gentlemen as shall be named by the board, and to others to whom you may have letters of introduction.

3. You will endeavour to procure infor-mation from those gentlemen relative to the state of the west coast of Africa, the best means of prosecuting your inquiries when you arrive there, and to obtain letters of introduction from the proper persons to the Governor of the Sierra Leone Colony, and to any other gentlemen on the coast who

may probably aid you in your object.

4. When you have made the necessary preparations, which you are requested to do with the least possible delay, you will embark for the coast of Africa. You will make the Sierra Leone Colony with the appropriate of the coast of the coast of Africa. probation of the governor thereof, your principal station while you remain on the

coast.
5. You will make yourselves acquainted with the Sierra Leone colony, particularly of its history, progress, improvement and prospects, with a view to furnish such inormation as may be useful in forming a colony on the coast.

6. You will yisit the coast above and below the colony of Sierra Leone, to as great an extent as shall be deemed expedient, and give a description of that part of the coast visited by you; and endeavour to procure as much information as possible of other parts of the coast, and of the interior. And we would particularly direct your attention to the climate, soil, and healthiness, of the provements, as it is in contemplation to turn the attention of the new colonists mostly to agriculture. As connected with

this object, you will procure all the information in your power as to the extent of the rivers on the coast, their sources and now far navigable, the mountains and gene ral face of the country, and finally every thing that may be considered interesting and useful to the Society, to enable it to form an opinion as to the most eligible spot for the colony, and the prospect of its success when established. It would be particularly desirable to ascertain the character of the different nations or tribes on the coast and more especially of those in the neigh-borhood of the place you may recommend as a proper situation for the colony.

You will direct your attention particularly to the Sherbro country, which country it is expected you will visit. By means of native interpreters you will endeavour to consult with the native chiefs of the different tribes and explain to them the design which the Board have in view. Should circumstances permit, you will obtain from them a pledge that they will promote the designs of the colony, should one be established, and that as far as they have the possession of the country, that a section of it shall be given up to the government of the United States, or the Society, at a fair price, should Congress or the board hereaf-ter make the request; for the purpose of colonizing the free people of color, as the

Board propose

8. After you should have completed your inquiries and as far as possible attained the object of your mission, you will return to America direct, or by the way of England, as shall be deemed proper. It is desired that you would return direct to this country unless the inducements to revisit England

are strong.

9. You will obtain as particular and aceurate an account of the territories and their limits claimed by the different European nations, on the west coast of Africa as possible; together with the character of the different nations on the coast, and in the interior, and the boundaries of their ter ritories: On your return you will present to the Board a full account of your expedition, and of the information procured by you, and improve every opportunity which may present to inform the Board of your

progress.

10. You will keep an account of your expences for the inspection of the Board. In addition to these instructions you wil he furnished with copies of the constitution of this Society, and of the memorial of the Board of managers, which was addressed to the Congress of the United States, during the session of 1816—1817.
BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

President of the American Colonization Society.

E. B CALDWELL, Secretary.
Washington, Nov. 5, 1817.

To Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer

Burgess. Gentlemen-The Board of Managers of

Gentlemen—The Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, have appointed you their agents on a mis-sion to explore a part of the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation which can be procured for colonizing the free people of color of the United States. You will act in conjunction as much as possible; but should you be separated to forward the objects of the mis sion, or by a dispensation of Providence you will act as it you had a separate com mission, taking care, in case of acting sepa-rately, not to let your engagements inter-fere with each other. The situation to fere with each other. The situation to which you have been called, is one of great importance and responsibility, and will require from you the greatest diligence, skill, and prudence, as the success of the benevolent designs of the Society may, in a great measure, depend upon your mission. Genmeasure, depend upon your mission. General instructions will be given with this commission, but very much must be left to

your own discretion and printence, on which the Board place the greatest reflance. The objects of the Society are of that collarged benevolence, affecting, as they believe, not only the temporal and spiritual interests of thousands of our fellow creatures in this country, but in Africa likewise, that they calculate upon the cordial aid and co-operation of the philanthropist of every clime and country, whose assigning the prosecution of your design; and need in the prosecution of your design; and your own discretion and priidence, on which and country whose essistance you may need in the prosecution of your design; and they are the more sanguine in their calculations for this friendly support, from the attention which this class of the human family have received from the most distin-guished individuals in Europe, and particu-larly in Great Britain. But whilst we thus say " be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," and recommend you to the benevolent and feeling stranger, your principal reliance will be on Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and whose hands are the hearts of all children of men, to turn them as he pleas. eth. May he be your protector, and preserve you from "the arrow that flieth by day," and "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon day." May that a Saviour who is to receive Egypt as a ransom, and Ethiopia and Seha to himself"—who hath promised to " call his sons from far, and his

augnters from the ends of the earth, "make for you a way in the sea," and in "the wilderness," and "a path in the mighty waters," that all may issue to his honour and glory, and the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. BUSH WASHINGTON,
President of American Colonization Society. E B. Caldwell, Secretary.

daughters from the ends of the earth,'

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron and President of the African Institution

have the horour to inform your Royal Highness that an association of a number of persons, residing in various parts of the Unipersons, residing in various parts of the United States, has been recently formed at the city of Washington, under the denomination of "The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States." The object of this institution, indicated by its name is to promote the colonizated by its name is to promote the colonization. States. The onject of this manufacturing, in dicated by its name, is to promote the colonizing of those persons, with their own consent. In the accomplishment of that object, t is necessary to determina upon a proper

ny. Africa, and particularly the western coast of it, has, with this view, hitherto prin-cipally engaged the attention of the society; and, in order to acquire all the information and, in order to acquire an the mormation which it may be meterial to posess, in fixing its judgment on that important point, it has deputed to Europe and to Africa the bearers hereof, Samuel J. Mills and Ebenears Division. zer Burgess.
Aware that the Africaninstitution has been

long occupied with schemes of benevolence, connected with Africa, and the people and connected with Africa, and the people and descendants of Africa, the American Society has directed me to address your Royal Highness, as the Patron and President of the African institution, and respectfully to solicit any aid and assistance which it may be convenient to render to those deputies in the business with which they are that they the business with which they are thus charged. These gentlemen will promptly afford iny further explanations which your Royal Highness may require, relative to the na-ture and prospects of the American Society. I am sure that it would be quite unneces-

sary to trespass further upon the time of your Royal Highness, in expatiating and insisting upon the benefits which may result from the processful establishment of the contemplated colony, to the colonists themselves, to their descendants, and to Africa. Restored to the land of their fathers, and carrying with them knowledge of our religion, of letters, and of the arts, may they not powerfully co-operate with the benevolent and enlightened efforts of the African institution, in the introduction into Africa of christianity and ci-vilization? If the exertions of the two institutions are directed in channels somewhat different, they both have the same common character of humanity and benevolence-the same common aim of ameliorating the condition of the race of Africa. From this affinity in object, the American Society cherishes the hope of friendly intercourse, and an interchange of good offices with the Afri-

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Royal Highness's obedient servant, __BUSH, WASHINGTON, President of American Colonization So-

HENRY S. HOLLAND,

TENRY S. HOLLAND,
Tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the patronage afforded him in the line of his profession, and ake's this opportunity to inform them, that he has engaged a

First Rain Workman
From Philadelphia—which will enable him to do his work in a style, seldom, if ever, equalled in this page. He respectfully requests Gentlemen to call and examine the work, and also solicits a continuance of their favours. continuance of their favours. Jan 22.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranawa. from the subscriber on the 15th uitimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 mohes high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his cloathing not recollected, except a great-coat of dark flushing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr.

William Sanders, where he has a wife The above reward will be given for securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expendes paid, if brought to me, living in Prince-George's county, seven miles above Upper-Marlito', near Mr. Dennis Magruder's mill.

William G. Sanders.

Jan 8, 1818.