

of receiving from you; and request of you to be so conveyed to the gentlemen of the American Society, established in Washington, for Colonizing the People of Colour of the States, my best acknowledgments for the copy of their annual Report that they have goodness to send me, with an account of my perfect sense of it. It is, I trust, unnecessary for me to express the satisfaction I shall feel in perusing an account of the proceedings of an association founded for such a benevolent object, and which is likely to be attended with such useful consequences. And I hope I may be allowed to add my anxious wish that your virtuous exertions of the kind of this excellent Society crowned with success. It is very gratifying to me to see your opportunity of expressing your great personal respect and esteem with which I must count on to believe me, very sincerely, yours,
WILLIAM FREDERICK, Esq. &c. &c.

New Theory of the Earth.
Editors,

you will gratify an old subscriber and a large number of your friends in this vicinity, by giving the following an insertion in your useful

The Intelligencer of the 15th number I saw a piece, under the title of Galileo, copied from the New York Press, containing a notice of Dr. Mitchell's hypothesis. It is not the novelty of Galileo's theory that attracts notice, but the novelty of Galileo's theory, as seen in some able objections arrayed against it; instead of which the author in the style of the 13th century, writes out "atheists, heretics, blasphemers." Be it known to you, that the new theory of holocausts and open poles, is embraced by hundreds of pious and learned men; that this cry of Galileo will only raise a smile of contempt from men whose character is established for learning & piety. Surely Galileo must be considered, by one moment's reflection, as a champion to defend the method of treating the subject beneath the dignity of a philosopher upon natural philosophy. I do not intend to be understood, I do not intend to list as a champion to defend a new theory, but I wish to see a candid and dispassionate discussion of the subject. Galileo says, "The aurora borealis happens generally in the brightest in November and December, when the sun would not cast a single ray into the sky." Is this hypothesis false to the point to know that the sun is far from the equator in November and December, and that Captain Ross allows the opening at the pole to be 2000 miles in diameter?

Assuming this as a fact, and that the north polar opening is 1000 miles in diameter, why would not the sun's rays at the winter solstice, (21st Dec.) enter the southern aperture, appear around the north pole in the shape of the aurora borealis? I wish this hypothesis is clogged with difficulties; and what hypothesis is it? How does Galileo account for the Aurora Borealis? Galileo has a guilty of a gross misnomer. An essay is disavowed by all Protestant Christians. A writer for a paper in the 19th century, has the shameless effrontery to add the author of a new theory as a Theist (when nothing of the kind is contained in the theory) and sign his name 'Dominican,' 'Catholic,' or 'Valverde.' The subject itself is worthy of investigation. I hope will attract the notice, and employ the pens of real philosophers and astronomers. I hope Mitchell's correspondents will be discouraged by the idle railing of the superficial, nor the most censures of the bigotted. I short, I hope the time has arrived so devoutly wished and prayed for by all good men, and thus emphatically expressed by one of the great, "that no man need be deterred from the search of truth by the reproach of having an opprobrious epithet attached to his name."

RIFTENHOUSE.
Niagara Falls, Oct. 25, 1819.

From Hamburg and Bremen papers. A number of articles from the above papers have been translated in the Boston Daily Advertiser. An article from Moldavia, dated the 30, contains an account of

some disturbances which had place in Jassy, Pest, and Servia, in Moldavia. A number of those who had been engaged in the rebellion, had been sent to the pits; and there, in the number missing, about eight hundred had been found hidden in the court place. A courier from Constantinople announced the Hospodar of Moldavia, to have been privy to these disturbances.

Intelligence from Madrid.
31st July, states that the murderer of Kotzebue; in his apartment, but do not remain of his recovery. There has been formed in regard, a company under the name of the American Colonization Company, which consists of men of understanding in society. They have purchased 1,849,000 acres of land in Virginia and Kentucky, the east & south side of Ohio, and by Kentucky & other navigable rivers. The former proprietors of lands, from Boston, is one of the company. They accept adventures in various conditions of emigration. They must lawfully leave their government, be accused of no crime, and devoted to the christian religion. The company pledge themselves to provide for the colonists the expenses of the voyage either by paying the expenses of it, or making advances as circumstances demand. In the first as well as second case they shall be, on arrival in the United States, and unlimited proprietors, and possess the possession of their lands, which they shall either pay a price in cash, or receive it from the company.

MORALITY.
The following Essay is from the 5th No. of the Plough Boy, by S. Southwick, Esq. of Albany. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is drunken thereby, is not wise." These are the words of a writer whose name embraced the whole economy of life, & whose experience had made him all that was wise in practice, as his genius of inspiration had enabled him to perceive all that is virtuous in precept. We are, however, about to write against drunkenness, as the way we have quoted would seem to support. The confirmed drunkard, perhaps, in most cases beyond reach of reform; and the redeeming him from his degradation is more hopeless than sleep of the grave. The words which we are speaking, is a order of the appetite more correctly vented than cured. It is approached by slow degrees, and originates in small deviations from rect and steady habits. It is, as observed, in a late newspaper, that while you are drinking to curtail the vices of the shop, would it not be well to curtail the sideboard." This is an excellent hint, and strikes at the root of a practice, which frequently leads to the vice of drunkenness; the existence of which have long regretted; we mean the custom of inviting all, who step into our houses to a friendly call, or dissipate at the moment, to drink ardent spirits. On these occasions, will you have a glass of wine? Is the first question be politely negatively renewed as politely in the shop; a persuasion: Pray do not let little will not hurt you; it will you good.

"A little will not hurt you." These words have done more mischief among mankind than all the artillery of Satan besides. The little taste of the forbidden said the arch tempter to the man of mankind; will not hurt you; will on the contrary open your eyes to behold hidden mysteries, unsuspecting fair believed to be, and we all know and feel the consequences. It is indeed, a person of observation knows, that human frailty gains upon the times, till it subdues their minds, and bid defiance to their resolutions. A little will not hurt you—but that little often repeated, becomes a habit; and embarrasment, and lead directly, if not to fraud, embezzlement, to penury, and the limits of a jail. Here it is, that our husband's brow, & which neither her own affectionate solicitude,

fortitude and firmness to receive first to accept a little side hospitality. In short a little in the morning—a little punch at dinner—a little wine & bittern rest after dinner—a little wine at all these soon wind up, the various concerns of the plough the mechanic, the merchant or the professional character; and leave alike, the victims, not of a but of a great deal of wretchedness. We beseech the Plough Boy, and such wretched ends, of indulging the freaks of luxury, and hankering after luxuries, which never fail to destroy the some habits essential to their prosperity in life, let them cling to the habits of a shipwrecked mariner, would to the last plank of his life. It was said by the virtuous Edmund Burk, in the valedictory of his splendour, that he made his dinners of the simplest and that he would frequently dine with such men as Pitt, Fox, and other shining characters of that time with him upon a boiled mutton and turnips, and a glass or two of mild claret. It was not of reason and the flow of blood, and not the indulgence of such irrational appetite, that sought by those illustrious examples of England's fame and glory. Such was likewise the temperance and frugality of our Frankland whose immortality is built upon the same basis as that of the Burks and Pitts of old England. From their examples let us learn to destroy from our houses and our boards; and let the Plough Boy be the first to pursue this path of domestic virtue and economy. When never sicken at the labour they cannot avoid, because they have decreed it, as the salutary mean of human subsistence. Let them rather rejoice they have always labour enough to choose to pursue it, to keep the Devil from catching them idle, he may draw them into his nets of destruction.

Continuatus, the Roman Patriot, dining in his turnip garden; Burk, British Cicero, dining upon a chop; and Franklin, one of the saviours of America, feasting in bread and water in a printing shop. What illustrious examples modern patriots, modern philosophers and modern Plough Boys!

Am Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
A young merchant, whom we Morton, was united a few years ago, to a most amiable girl whom he sincerely loved, and who returned his affection with all the warmth and purity his many virtues deserved. At the time of their nuptials, Mrs. business was lucrative and apparently increasing, so that he indulged in reasonable anticipations, not only of eventual independence, but also of attaining that double end, without denying him and family the fashionable gratifications of the day. Accordingly, he furnished his house in a style of considerable elegance, kept several carriages, and in other respects considered his family arrangements on a liberal scale, in which his friends were, perhaps, have deemed him extravagant. His wife took little credit to her husband, paid little attention to economy, and made it a study to gratify his wishes, than to regard the expense it might occasion.

There was a time when such a general prosperity pervaded this country, that prudence herself seemed almost to justify extravagance. At these times had gone by, and those countenances where former beamed hope and confidence, now disappointment and despair. No longer could the merchant engage in schemes of enterprise; for he saw the more extensive was his business, the more extensive were his losses. No longer could he place confidence upon the stability of his neighbours; for experience was daily teaching in painful lessons, that the foundations of credit were loosened; those who had withstood many storms, now bent and yielded to the families of the times. But still the storm howled only about the dwelling of domestic peace—it had not yet wounded the merchant in his tenderest concerns. However, Mrs. M. saw the point that misfortune was gathering over her husband's brow, & which neither her own affectionate solicitude,

nor his children's sportive playfulness, could chase away. Day after day passed, and she sighed in silence. At length she extorted from him the cause of his dejection; and learned that his business had declined, and that he had sustained multiplied losses, which had deprived him of nearly all his earnings. There are women, and those whom the world calls women of sense too, who would have contented themselves with sympathizing with their husbands, and supposed that by affectionately sharing his regrets, they had discharged their duty. Not such a woman was Mrs. M. She felt deeply her husband's misfortunes; but that feeling was an active principle, which prompted her to do what was in her power to assist and relieve him. She immediately commenced a rigid system of reform—retained only a single servant—her table was not as before loaded with luxuries, and the wine was banished from the sideboard. Her two little children were neatly but simply dressed, and she gazed upon them with more heartfelt delight, than when covered with ribbons and expensive, useless finery. She applied herself to domestic avocations with unabating diligence, and carried economy into every part of her household.

All this was not done, however, without the opposition, and in some instances, the sneers of her acquaintances; but happily the suggestions of pride and indolence fell harmless on the ears of Mrs. M. for she weighed them against her duty to her husband and her affection for her children, and the scale mounted in the air. Her husband, at the time, although, perhaps, he would perish rather than have prescribed such a conduct, saw her thus employed, with new delight springing in his heart—and in his approbation. She found at once a reward for past exertion, and an additional incitement to new. From the much decreased expenses of his family, he was encouraged still to struggle against misfortunes, and his business soon began slowly to revive, and although he cannot as before anticipate speedy wealth, yet from the prudent care of his wife, and his own industry and application, brighter prospects are daily opening to his view. To his partner he is now attached by a new and tender tie of affection, for he has seen that she can share and alleviate the distresses of adversity, as well as adorn and dignify the prosperous station. Happy M. who has such a wife, and thrice happy and lucky the woman who can thus act! From her example, may every American fair, learn in what course of conduct lies the true dignity of the female character. May they learn that they were intended by Providence, not merely to float on the surface of pleasure, flutter like butterflies in the sun, but to be the sweet southern and consoling of man, when misfortune clouds his prospects, and presses heavily upon his spirits.

A. M. J.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.
New-York, Oct. 7.

By the arrival of this forenoon of the ship Albion, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 2d Sept. inclusive, 8 days later than before received. The great Westminster meeting was held on the 2d Sept. with Sir Francis Burdett at their head, to deliberate upon the conduct of the magistrates at the late Manchester riot. The meeting assembled at 12 o'clock, with music, flags, placards, &c. and before 5 o'clock it was calculated that 30,000 persons were present. Sir F. Burdett took the chair, and addressed the multitude. Among a number of observations, he said he hoped, the expression of abhorrence against the violence and bloodshed and murder at Manchester would be unanimous; and that every man of honour would feel himself bound to vindicate the outraged liberties of the nation. They were to decide whether they were to be permitted to breathe the air, and wear their own noses, without the permission of our weak ministers." He asserted that the arrest of Hunt was illegal, and that he had conducted himself, throughout, with wisdom and propriety. He was followed by Mr. Hobhouse and Major Cartwright, who concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, and the meeting broke up peaceably and orderly.

An article from Hamburg, dated August 31, says, "The Brunswick post has not arrived to day, and it is affirmed that its delay is occasioned by a terrible riot which has broken out there against the Jews; who it is reported are all massacred; and in consequence of that event,

the town gates are closed. It is nevertheless, considered, that the delay of the post may arise from some less fearful circumstance, or that if there have been any disturbance, the report is at least much exaggerated."

Accounts to the 16th of Aug. from Madrid, have reached London. They state that the court of Madrid had long hesitated upon the point of sending to the United States, East and West Florida, and at last King Ferdinand had been advised by his ministers, not to ratify the treaty.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state, that the Caffres had been discomfited in their late attacks, and it was confidently expected that they will be prevented from again making any attempts against the colony. The Fair Circassian in pursuit of the Persian Ambassador, has left London, and embarked on a ship which was to convey her to Constantinople. Hunt had undergone an examination before the magistrates of Manchester, and been admitted to bail. Sir Thomas M. Hardy has not yet sailed from England. At the last date he had a long conference with ministers, on his intended expedition to the South Seas, with four ships, who are to serve as a squadron of observation, to act in the event of emergency. [N. Y. Gazette.]

Yellow Stone Expedition.
Extract of a letter from an officer of the 6th regiment to a gentleman in Plattsburgh, dated Bellefontaine, Aug. 11.

"Dear Sir, I think I informed you in my last of the departure of the regiment in 4 keel boats and 3 steam boats, on the 4th and 5th of July. On July 15th.—By an arrival from above we hear that Major Ketchum had been very high losing his boat by running on a sawyer; she filled with water and spoiled his provisions; no lives were lost. Mrs. Ketchum and her children made their escape in the skill. July 30th.—Learned by a letter from Col. Atkinson, that the keel boats passed Franklin, (about 200 miles up) on the 23d inst. The steam boat Expedition arrived there the same day, but had burst her boiler and could not proceed; the Jefferson and Johnson were far in the rear. Capt. Boardman being dangerously ill of a fever, was landed with his lady and daughter, at Franklin. His boat proceeded under Capt. Livingson. About this time corporal M'Daniel and two soldiers of the late Clark's company, were drowned; and since, four more have shared the same fate. August 7th.—By a letter from Colonel Atkinson, dated at Franklin—learned that the Expedition was still there on the 2d inst. repairing damages; the other two still below and the Col. expresses strong doubts whether they will ever reach there. August 8th.—By an express from above, we were informed of the total loss of Capt. Boardman's boat, with all her loading, consisting of public stores, arms, accoutrements, provisions, and officers baggage, near the mouth of Grand River, on Friday the 30th ult. Captain Boardman's son was saved by the intrepidity of a soldier who swam ashore with him on his back. One woman and a child were drowned; I am not certain, but believe her to be a Mrs. James, a Plattsburgh girl, who has a mother living in your neighborhood. This accident is peculiarly unfortunate for Capt. B. who had a year's groceries and stores on board, and I understand most of the clothing of his family; as he expected to join soon, when he landed at Franklin he took but a change of clothes with him. These are the last accounts from the troops. For my own part I have little to relate: my health is indifferent, as is that of all my family; yet in that we are comparatively favoured, for almost every individual who had arrived from the eastward this season is ill of the fever of the country—in some instances whole families. I would have made an essay to give you my opinions relative to the comparative advantages of this and your country, but at present I do not feel myself capable of doing justice to the subject; let it suffice that my opinion is decidedly in favour of yours: a rich man can there better enjoy his riches, a poor man can easier better his condition; the superior advantages of this country exist only in the dreams of discontented visionaries, or in the misrepresentations of interested land

speculators. The principal points which have been urged in its favour, are its fine climate, the fertility of its soil, and the cheapness of land. It is true the winters are not so long and tedious as with you; but on the other hand the summer has no beauties; never have I seen or do I expect to see one such heavenly evening as I have often enjoyed sitting in my porch by the banks of the Saranac. The rising sun has no charms—the evening closes upon a debilitated frame, overcome with weariness and lassitude from the long continuance of oppressive heat; the atmosphere is pale and sickly. Since my arrival here the weather has been uniformly hot; for a while I bore up under it, but at last I have yielded to the influence of the climate and become as lazy as a native.

MARRIED.
Near Hagerstown, John N. Steele, Esq. of this city, to Miss Ann O. Buchanan, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Buchanan.

A BY-LAW
To regulate the riding and driving of Horses and Carriages within the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the drivers of all coaches, waggons, chairs, sleighs, carts, drays, and other carriages of burthen or pleasure, driving and passing through any of the streets, lanes or alleys, of the said city, shall keep on that side of the street, lane or alley on their right hand respectively, in the passing direction; & if any driver of any carriage of burthen or pleasure, shall drive such carriage in the middle of the street, or on that side of the street which is on his left hand, so as to prevent or obstruct any other carriage from passing as aforesaid, every such driver, so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of two dollars, to be recovered as other fines and penalties now are.

2. And be it further established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall sit or stand in or upon any such carriage, or on any horse or beast harnessed thereto, in order to drive the same, unless he shall have strong reins or lines fastened to the bridle of his beasts, and held in his hands, sufficient to guide them in manner aforesaid, and to restrain them from running, galloping, or going at an immoderate gait, through any of the said streets, lanes or alleys; and no person driving any such carriage, or riding upon any horse, mare, gelding or other beast, in or through the said city, shall permit or suffer the beast or beasts he shall so ride or drive to go in an immoderate gait; and it shall not be lawful for any person to turn any horse, mare or gelding loose within the said city, or to drive, ride, lead or place, any horse or beast of burden on any of the paved footways within the said city, and each and every person who shall offend in any or either of the cases aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of three dollars, to be recovered as other penalties now are, one half to the use of the informer, the other to the use of the corporation; Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from riding, driving or leading, across any of the paved footways, any horse or beast of burden, into or out of their respective lots or tenements.

3. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person having the care of any carriage of burthen or pleasure, in passing through the said city, who shall not hold reins in their hands to guide and restrain their beasts in manner aforesaid, shall walk by the head of the shaft or wheel horse, holding or within reach of the bridle or halter of the said horse, under the penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered and applied as above directed.

4. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall run or propel any wheelbarrow on any of the paved footways within the said city, except across the same for the purpose of entering their respective lots or tenements, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of fifty cents, to be recovered and applied as above directed.

5. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid,

That it shall not be lawful for any person to pass or place any cord wood, or heavy lumber, upon any of the paved footways, or to suffer the same to rest in the streets longer than twelve hours, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

6. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall remove, break or injure, or cause to be removed, broken or injured, any of the line of curb stone in front of any of the said footways, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered and applied as above directed, or shall be subject to imprisonment and confinement in the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, before whom the offender may be brought, in case it is proved to his satisfaction that such injury has been produced by accident, and not by negligence or design, shall have full power and authority to remit the said penalty, or any part thereof.

7. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall offend against any of the provisions of this By-Law, instead of the penalties thereby imposed he shall be committed to the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, for any term not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, before whom such slave may be brought; Provided nevertheless, that such imprisonment shall be remitted if the master or mistress of such slave or slaves shall pay the fine annexed to the offence.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
Oct. 1, 1819. Read the first and second time by special order and passed.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

NOTICE.
An Election will be held at the Assembly Room, on Monday next, the 18th inst. for a Common Councilman, in the room of Mr. James Monroe, who declines serving. Polls to be opened at nine o'clock.

By order,
JNO. BREWER, Clk. Corp.
Oct. 11.

Notice is hereby given,
I will Rent out my Plantation. The renter can be supplied with Corn and Fodder on the spot, and probably with teams of horses.

JOHN L CHEW.
Anne-Arundel county,
Oct. 11, 1819.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
October 12, 1819.

On application by petition of Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, administrators of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Morning Chronicle published in Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, 1819.

Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, Adm'rs.
Oct. 14.
This is to give notice,
That the subscriber, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises of the late Rev. William Duncan, deceased, near Annapolis, the following property, to wit: One Negro Woman and her three children, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture. Six months credit will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 25th day of October, 1819.

DERORAH LUNCAN, Ex'r.
Sept. 30.

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