

PROPOSALS, in the City of Annapolis, Periodical Work, to be entitled, RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

Views of the Editors are stating note, by one of the periodical, employed in the matter for publication. The subscriber imports and constantly supplied with every description of IRISH LINENS, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

A desirable farm for sale. Will be sold at public sale on the 22d day of May (the day after the next fair day) on the premises of a farm lying in South West.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court. April 18, 1820. On application by petition of Robert Franklin, executor of the last will and testament of William Kirby, deceased, it is ordered that he give the bond required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Notice is hereby given That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary to the personal estate of William Kirby, deceased, of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

Public Sale. Pursuant to an order from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale on Tuesday the 22d day of May next, at the late residence of Sarah Lawrence, deceased, Negro Man, to serve 1 year, Tom Sims, to serve 5 years, and Sam, to serve 9 months. Likewise will be offered, horses, sheep, corn, bacon, rye, with household and kitchen furniture.

PRINTING. Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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Constitution of the Cortes. The leading features of the Constitution are as follows—The sovereign power is in the hands of the King, who alone has authority to make laws. Every citizen of the state is bound to support the public burthens, and to defend the country. The legislative power is exercised by a Cortes, which is convened every two years, and consists of two orders, the nobles and the commons. The King may refuse assent to a law, but only for a limited time. If it is agreed on for a second time by the Cortes, he must assent to it.

The following letter is written by Adams, one of the crew of the Bounty, and the sole survivor of the mutineers, now residing on Pitcairn's Island at an interval of 30 years since his crime, where he exercises a sort of patriarchal right over its inhabitants, who are chiefly the wives and descendants of his companions.

My Dear Brother, I this day have the greatest pleasure in my life since I left my native country, that is of receiving your letter, dated the 13th October 1817. I have now lived on the island 30 years, and have a wife and four children, and considering the occasion which brought me here, it is not likely I shall ever leave this place. I enjoy good health, and except the wound which I received from one of the Otaheiteans, when they quarrelled with us, I have not had a day's sickness.

Story of a Ghost and Conjugal Fidelity. Samuel Fisher, the inventor of the Golden Snuff, was acquainted with a widow lady of excellent character, who resided in Cork. Her husband was inconsolable for the death of her husband; the day was spent by her in sighs and incessant lamentations, and her pillow at night was drenched with the tears of her sorrow.

to enter the vault, where his remains were deposited, and have the coffin opened. Mr. Fisher remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said that the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination, and begged of her at least to postpone to some future period her intended visit to the corpse of her husband.

ing brief address to the citizens of the United States, highly interesting, not only to those who have just claims on their country now for services rendered, but also, those who may be called on, in time to come. Your indulgence will be gratefully acknowledged and remembered, not only by the Revolutionary Soldiers, but all other classes of citizens.

The present majority in Congress, proposed to fulfill the contract of '83 when Congress could not at that time do it, because the country was not able, being so ruined and impoverished by the war, that it could not be done; but, fellow citizens, the country is not only able now; it has been so some years back, not only able, but so serious that justice should be done to the few surviving officers of the revolution, by complying with the promise of '83.

That majority has proved, that they are no Republicans; if they were, they would not have voted against those who suffered & fought to establish Republicanism. "Actions speak louder than words." As this majority has proved itself anti-republican, let us, who are Republicans, who regard justice and gratitude to those who are entitled to it, throw every one out of that House the next election, for they are a disgrace to our country.

Convinced from 30 years experience, that justice cannot be obtained from a majority in Congress, for the few survivors of the Revolution, it is the duty of every citizen who feels for the sufferings of these brave men, to convince their opponents in Congress, that we are not unmindful of them, nor ungrateful for their services; and this can only now be done by a memorial to Congress, to pass an act, authorizing them to commence suit against the government, and let their case be tried by the Judges of the United States, and a jury of 123 honest and sober men, and if this tribunal shall then decide that they are forever cut off by previous limitation acts and that these shall stand as a bar against them, they will no doubt humbly submit to the decision.

To the Citizens of the United States. It is not from an itching, or want of other employ to pass away time; nor from a principle of vain glory, to be considered an author of some sort, that I address you; nor is it from a principle of justice, and a late decision in Congress, on the just claims of the few remaining revolutionary officers.

The editor of the New-York Evening Post, has always, and we think justly, ranked high in the estimation of Federalists in every part of the Union. The course which he has pursued in regard to the recent contest in the state of New York, for the office of Governor, has been censured by some of the Democrats, and not well understood by Federalists; but we have always believed that when his motives for that course should be explained, they would be found to be such as his friends could fully approve; that explanation is now made, and we have no doubt that a large portion of our readers will be gratified on perusing it.

From the Evening Post. A DEFENCE AGAINST A LATE CALUMNY. The editor of the American has charged me in a recent paper with having visited Mr. Tompkins and given him a pledge to support him as a candidate against Mr. Clinton, and with having urged my friends to do the same, and then with having deserted both him and them.

Such is the charge alleged against me, and I stand committed to answer it, after the election. I would not do it before, because I had said I would not oppose Mr. Tompkins as a candidate for governor, in consequence of the liberal manner in which he in his pamphlet, spoke of Mr. King, and had I done it, I could not have avoided speaking of him in a manner that must necessarily disparage him in the minds of those with whom the editor is supposed to have some influence.

In order to support the implied charge of tergiversation towards Mr. Tompkins and those friends

above spoken of, it is not enough I apprehend, to prove that the afterwards retracted, but it should have been added, that it was given understandingly, and that the circumstances and state of things under which it was given, remained the same at the time I changed my mind.

In the early part of Mr. Clinton's administration I took the resolution to be guided in my editorial conduct towards him by the course I saw him adopt; if marked by fairness and impartiality, I held myself bound to give him whatever support might be in my power, and not otherwise. Accordingly I avoided bestowing either praise or censure in advance; nor was it till I had been a silent observer of his measures for some months that I publicly declared, that they were such as I could not approve of.

In the following August, Mr. Tompkins published his first letter to the comptroller respecting his accounts, in which, admitting his statement to be correct, he in my judgment, put the comptroller in the wrong; and I freely said so. Soon afterwards an intimate friend, as I then considered him, and one of the signers of the notorious manifesto, came to me and informed me that it was the wish of the vice president to have a personal interview, and invited me to meet him for that purpose at dinner the next day at his house.

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