On Minday the 7th of Blay next at o'clock in the forenoons

City of Annapolis, situated it

A Lot ou Carrolly alley, frontings

A Lot on the same alley, fronting is feet on the alley, and running in dept 68 feet, on which are two trams house, of two storks, occupied by Helly Daris and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, framing 96 feet; and unning back; 48 feet and which are two trams houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hell.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two stoy house, occupied by Anna Townsent, fronting, 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the lante alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, ca which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street with two framed two story bones fronting 54 feet, and running back rifeet, occupied by Captain Wilson and

Wm. Castle.

A payment of one little part of the purchase money will be required a Cash. or in Notes, with approved in dorsers payable in 60 lays. Fresh remainder, a credit of one, two at three years will be given on the sterest hoing annually part.

ALSO

Lots in various parts of the city; some of which bind on the water Por further particulars, apply to Chas. Carroll, of Carrollon.

Feb. 15.

arci

pro-file

r ex

ying

ined

otton.

l persaid

those

ment

called

itable

r will-

d cun

on the

ted to

h cul-

kes.

hip.

ld and

dissolv.

ns hav

are re-

ther of

autho-

indebt

notes or

ayment

account

e same,

rfield, ucted in

Co.

onatently

Cerses

ı'r.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Or phane court of Anne Arundel count, the subscriber will expose to puls sale, on Friday the 11th day of My, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the premises, all the personal estate of William Wooton of said county day reased, consisting of

Tobacco. Corn. Hacon, some Rge is the straw. one Yoke of Uaen, and several head of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils and House hold & Kitchen Furniture, da

The terms of sale will, be, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and fe all sums above twenty dollars a mil of six months will be given. on prochaser's giving notes withinproved

William Warfield, Admit

Farmers' Bank of Maryland 21st March 1821

The president and directive of Farmers Bank of Maryland, hive clared a dividend of 3 per cent of stock of said Bank for an months ing the first and paralle on or the holders on the western shorest Bank at Annapole, and to stockholo on the Eastern Shore at the Bank at Eastern, upon personal Ancestion on the exhibit on of poses. acres. cation, on the exhibit on of posts attorney, or by correct simple order. Phis is to give Noise

That the subscriber has from the Orphans Court of Arundel county, letters obtains the on the personal estate of Jon Daley, late of said county, decay All persons having oaims again said decased, are requested to themfy legally a thanticated, and ingebted to make immediate protoci That the subscriber has

Iscilla Daley; Adm

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Noise bills of exchange against pro-first second, and third Endotse, assumpsit generally. Delt on Bond and Bingle Bill. Counton Bonds.

Appeal do. Tobacco Notae, &d Sco.

PRINTING

carefully treated. After his death, which is but recent, in body was carefully buried, and his skin stuffed to imitate nature, and with an acti-on resembling life, at and in this state, decorated with his collar and bottle in the museum of Berne.

THE MEANING OF WORDS. We copy a piece under this head from the Weekly Register of April 21st. Mr. Niles is a man who understands the meaning of words, and although he differs from us in politics yet we must say he is an in-dependent democrat. The piece we publish to-day, is, he says, the commencement of a series by which he will prove "that there is no government on earth which derives its revenue from the people by a mode of taxation so oppressive as the government of the United States."-Let his remarks be read attentively and the truth of them will strike every reader. A crooked and a wrong policy is purated by the general government and the errors of that policy ought and must be made apparent. The people are taxed, and taxed, and taxed, and yet the treasury is empty, and a loan of 5,000,-000 must be resorted to. Why and wherefore is this the case? because something is wrong! This something, we shall endeavour to point out. In the researches we have already made we found one little item of only Fifteen Millions of Dollars, due the United States by PUBLIC DEFAULTERS!!! Of this trifling sum the United States are deprived: a sum, of three times the amount which they have been obliged to look to this! The interest alone, on

they are behind hand, or rather before-hand, you must be taxed. We shall take occasion to notice fit for any port-folio: but the these gentlemen defaulters hereafpeople and they shall be known .-The moral which may be used at Washington on the occasion is this -D-Let governments be careful how they appoint men to office, and how they entrust them with the people's money. Let favoritism be abandoned, and let only those be appointed who are known to be

the sum due to the general govern-

ment by some of the faithful ser-

vants thereof, is nine hundred thou-

sand dollars per annum!! and because

HONEST. All the evils under which this nation now labours, want of money, loss of confidence, commercial stagnation, and a thousand others which

lied with a restorative cordinate his true; a poor clerk may be used to retire from the army be allowed to retire from the army be allowed to retire from the army be allowed to retire from the army

stood, and to understand which less taxes as well as cost, and profit. If the direction, the taxetions and there are no words the shirt of the control of th

goods imported, and all the profits be paid till the cloth is imported and sold, and the people have paid five millions of dollars-4 millions of which goes to England to pay for the goods, and one million to the treasury for duties. Supposing the average of duties to be 25 per cent. and the impost to amount to 15 mil lions of dollars, there then must be drawn from the people 75 millions of dollars in order to pay 15 millions of revenue; and except such part as is paid for in produce, the balance is taken out of the country in money. If to this is added the profits of the importing, the wholesale and the retail merchants, which will-amount to at least 33 per'cent, it will be found that the people are obliged to pay 100 millions of dollars which goes into the public treasury. If the people do not buy the goods, the merchants cannot pay the duties; so that the very essence of a system of impost is to exact a three fold tax from the people.-1. They must pay the first cost of 2. They must pay the duties to the government; and, 3. They must pay the merchants' profits on the first cost of the goods and their bonds for the amount of duties. And this proportions: every 100 dollars of foreign cloth, which is paid for by. those who wear it, is thus divided: To the foreign manufacturer or merchant, first cost, or at custom

\$100 00 Every dollar of this is a direct tax; for of this hundred dollars, there is not one cent that is made up of the produce or, labour of the lions of dollars. As I do not write country. In the millions of yards of imported British broad cloths but the plain reflecting people of that we annually import and pay for, there is not one ounce of American wool, not one dollar of American dye stuffs, fuel, provisions or labour; not one farmer or workman in the United States is benefited: for the British government prohibit the consumption of American flour, grain or provision, and impose a tux equal to a prohibition on all our. raw materials, except cotton.—
While government are determined to resort to no other mode of taxation than impost, it is time for the people to speak to them in plain and imperative language, and tell them we Will rather put the "tea act" in The who but for his atsistance and BEC his BREAD, but no one appliforce. Impost is called a mild mode the direction, of the truly pears to be accountable for the file of taxation, by a most shameful perversion of language; a man, it is voluntary taxation; that is a man may go without clothing, and thus avoid taxation. So, if he will not use sale; spices, sogar, tes, coffee, he has the choice to debar himself

ly less

cent

cent

converges of the superior of the system is this much this difference; internal taxation if it made at home is an internal taxation in it is internal taxation in it is internal taxation. It is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in it is not only as much this difference; internal taxation in its not only as much this difference; internal taxation in its not only as much this difference; internal taxation in its not only as much this difference; internal taxation in its not only as much this difference; internal taxation in its not only as much this difference; internal taxation is not only as much taxation. It is not only as much taxation in its not only as much taxation in its not only as much taxation in its not only as much taxation. It is not only as much taxation in its not only as much t treasury, but also as much money they pay; they are not deceived of as will pay for the first cost of the gulled, there is no talk about paying taxes and nor feeling them. When of the merchants. For instance, those who pay them will take the the government want one million of pains to understand the subject, dollars, and conclude to raise it by they will find that there are takes a duty of 25 per cent on imported in every rag of clothes on their woollen cloth; the revenue cannot backs, in every glass of wine, apirits, tea, coffee, and punch they drink; in their pepper and sait boxes; in their sugar plumbs and their pills; their pins and needles, cables and anchors. Not a man or family in the country, however poor, but pays taxes, and of the most grievous and oppressive kind; for the government adopts such a system that the country is obliged, in order to raise 15 dollars for the public treasury, to likewise raise 60 dollars for the foreign merchant, and 25 dollars for the domestic merchants. This is fact; no one dares deny it, or if there is such a man, let him come out before the public and defend the system of impost; let him shew that it is not what I call it, direct injustice to the people, and a shamefor every 15 millions of revenue ful oppression on the country. Let it be compared to a system of internal taxation, which, bottomed on a high duty, or the exclusion of foreign manufacturers, shall protect the industry and prudence of the people. Then we can afford to pay the taxes necessary for the supthe goods, which is sent to England. port of government; that will be the only burthen on the country at large, for the remaining part of the cost of the articles of consumption will be expended at home and among ourselves; nothing be sent out of tax is paid in about the following the country. If a million of dollars is wanted for the public treasury, and is assessed on the woolen manufactures at the rate of twentyfive per cent, it would require four millions of dollars worth of cloth house valuation, which is general. to be manufactured: this would be 860 OO done by domestic wool, domestic labor, domestic fuel, domestic.ma-Duties to government, at 25 per chinery, and domestic provisions-15 00 Profits of all the merchants, 33 per there would be a market for four-25.00 the four millions were exported for

> attention to the marked difference between impost and excise as sources of revenue. To collect revenue by impost, you must encourage foreign and domestic manufactures, and for every fifteen dollars, of revenue drawn from the people, eighty-five dollars is additionally drawn from them to pay the foreign and domestic merchants, when no additional market, is afforded for our produce and labour.

foreign cloth, and four millions of

dollars would remain in circulation:

it would save the nation four mil-

for critics, grammarians or casuists,

the country, I must again call their

To collect the same amount of revenue by excise, the foreign manufacture is excluded and the domestic encouraged and for every fifteen dollars of revenue a new market is opened for eighty-five said, need not pay the tax if he dollars worth of domestic produce don't buy the cloth this is called and labor, deducting the profit of the manufacturer and merchant, which will be expended as home and return to the farmer or labor-er. The difference between money icon, paper, linen or wollen cloth, expended at home and abroad is he has the choice to debar himself this in the birst case it passes the has the choice to debarthimself the has the choice to debarthimself the had to hand, through, all it inconvenient to meet so long a taxes as well as cost, and profit. If classes of society, and gives a value and employment to the property length, and we do it with the great and employment to the property length, and we do it with the great and industry of every man, whom expression—the duties on tonnage, it reaches, and constantly developes the periods of the property of the proposition of the legislation of

country like ours has iron wie, fuel and provisions enough to make as much iron; as would supply a whole continent, it ought not so import a single ton; and a government which is just to the people that support its aught not to permit the importation unless under so heavy a daty as would encourage its manufacture at home. If they want a revenue from the consumption of fron, let there be none imported and a duty? put on the domestic. I will venture to say there is not a farmer in the United States, within ren miles of iron works, that would not think it one of the best things that goclude foreign iron, and to impose & on domestic the same or even greater duty than the foreign now pays.

Let any man pursue this subject into detail and apply these remarks to any other article of manufacture. he will be at once struck with the rainous consequences of a system. of impost. I will close these remarks by calling the attention of those who will read to one state-ment-1816 the amount of the revenue from imposts, was thirtyseven millions of dollars; if this is taken as one fourth of the custon house valuation, or first cost, it would amount to one hundred and 48 millions of dollars including duties, it would be one hundred and eighty five millions, add the profits of all the sets of merchants, 33 per cent. makes the sum of 246,000,000 -that was drawn from the country by the collection of a revenue of 37,000,000 in one year. If the drawn from the sources of internal revenue, then at least 100,000,000 of manufactures would have been made at home which were imported. The effect on the prosperty of the nation is beyond calculation. Thus has the country been brought to millions of domestic labor, mate-rials and substance, more than if by a new system, which I will explain and defend after one more notice of the old one.

> From the National Intelligencer of the 26th ult.

m.

In our paper of the 14th inst. we published under the head of "State". Concerns," Mr. Verplank's Report, as chairman of the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools, upon the message of the governor of New York communicating the resolutions of the legis-ture of Maryland upon the subject of appropriations of public land for the purposes of education. As this report concludes by recommending to the legislature of New-York not to co-operate in attaining the object of the Maryland proposition, we ought, in strict justice, previously to have published the report of Mr. Marey as chairman of the committee of the Senate of Maryland, to whom was referred so much of the message of the governor of that state as relates to education aud public instruction, which terminates with those resolutions. Our apology for this omission must be that at the time the latter report ap-peared, congress wis indession, & the press of other matter rendered

the Three Dollars per And

The Ship Abeons drom the employed as a transphre to carry settlers, to the Cape of Good Hoper was on the 25th Decem-ber last destroyed by fire in las s, deg. N. long. 25 deg. W. The whole number of persons on board were 161 men, women, and children are below 112 were lost. The remaining 49 escaped in hate and were fortunately tage.
Let up the next merning by
Portuguese ship which carried
them to Lisbon. The following lines from our correspondent ex-hibit a lively pleture of this me-

lancholy catastrophe. Destruction of the Ship Abeonas

The night was clear and mild,
And the brezze went softly by,
And the stars of Heaven smild,
A their transp it up the sixy.
And there roods a gallant ship on the war.
Rut many a baple-wright
Sept the sleep if death that argit;
And before the morning light
Rush as a baple with that argit;
And before the morning light
Rush a gave.
All were sunk is soft repose,
ser the watch before the deck;
He a boding dream girms
Of the borners of a verels.
To the mother, or the child, or the sire,
Tall a shrieks of wog hopfounds.

There's no place to crest their leet;
Fare's and aft the torche's meet.
And a wingred sightening sheet.
Are the sails.
No one heard their cries of wone
list the sa a bird that fleet, by;
There was hurrying to and flo, s
But no hand to eare was night;
Shill be for the borning for the
last fares cits were attered there
With a wild and freazied stare;
And a short and broken prayer.

Some to Heaven.

Some lesp over in the flood

To the death that with them there;
Others quench the flames with blood,
And expire in open air;
Some, a moment to estape from the grave,
On the bowprit take a stand;
But their death is near at hand—
Soon they lug the burning beand
On the wave.

From his briny Ocean bed
When the morning sun awoke,
Lot, that railant ship had field!
And a sable cloud of sample:
Was the commental pyre, that remained:
But the sea-gulls round it fly
With a quick and fearful ery;
And the brands that floated by,
Blood had stained.

om the London Monthly Maga zine of February. e Dog of the Convent of St. Ber-

nard. Among the many excellent and eresting engravings which have en lately imported by our printlers, few have surpassed that of celebrated Dog of St. Bernard a Swiss artist. The engraving a size suitable to a furniture nt, and is executed with a beaupicture.

he dog whose portrait is introed, was one of that species of the mastiffs which furnished the ect of Mr. Edwin Landseer's ficture of a traveller perishing he snow, saved by the sagacity pe of the convent dogs, exhibittrue philanthropist, whose is was Barry, bore by way of oration and use, the collar of an which was renowned for its itality and love of mankind. It neither the collar of the order are felt by all classes of the comme the Garter, nor of the Bath, nor importantly, are owing to this, that the party in power do not understand the George; the three Crowns, the Gross of St. Andrew, a bot-lifed with a restorative cordial. In their zeal for exposmising, it pers to be accountable for the figure that might be the seen millions. Away with such perished in the gradual matrowness;—a change must be youngered that the perished in the