CHAMIN T

aistrator of James H. Wilson, f Anne-Arundel county, deceased ordered that he give t'e notice red by law for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased. hat the same be published once in week, for the space of six succesweeks in the Maryland Gazette, Thomas H. Hall.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

tice is hereby Given,

nat the subscriber, of Anne Arm. county, hath obtained from the inns Court of Anne Arundel counn Maryland, letters of administra! on the personal estate of James Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel-ty, deceased. All persons having ns against the said deceased, are by warned to exhibit their claims ast the same with the vouchers of, to the subscriber, on or before 26th day of October next, they otherwise by law be excluded from enefit of the said estate. Given er my hand, this 21st day of April,

Gassawan Pindell, Adm'r.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, pectfully acquaints his friends and public, that he has removed his o to the house formerly occupied of John Munroe, in Church-street, re he carries on the l'ailoring buss in all its pranches. He bu ly received a supply of

oths, Cassimeres, &c. likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, , and a great Variety of Vestings. ich will be made in the most for onable style, and on the most moate terms. pril 19, 1821. tť.

Public Sale.

by virtue of an order from the Or ns court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will expose to polision, on Friday the 11th day of Mys t, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on premises, all the personal estated. lliam Wooton of said county de-sed, consisting of

e straw, one Ikke of Oxen, and everal head of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Hensils and House hold & Kitchen Furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be, cash is sums under twenty dollars, and fet, sums above twenty dollars a credit nonths will be given. on parts giving notes withappreved so

bacco, Corn, Bacon, some Rgt is

William Perfield, Adm't.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. clarations on Promissory Notes, it bills of exchange against Drawer, in first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
bt on Bond and Single Bill, ınmon Bond**s,** peal do.

PRINTING every description, neatly esecuted at this Office.

bacco Notes, &c. &c.

JONAS CREEN, CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Mittee Dollars per Annum.

Cattle Show and Fair. For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Cattle,

Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. To be held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of June next, at the MARYLAND TAVERN, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9 o'cloth, A. Mr on each day.
The Committee appointed on behalf of
the "Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said

Show and Fair be held at the time

and place above mentioned, and that

the following Premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES, For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, a Silver Pitcher valued at For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purposes, a pair of Silver Goblets

valued at For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat valued at ASSES & MULES. for the best Jack Ass, a silver

10 00

Can, valued at or the hest Jennett do do do or the best Mule of any age. a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at NEAT. CATTLE. or the best Bull not less

than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued For the best Milch Cow, 2 a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at

or the best yoke of working Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at or the best Bull Calf under two years old, a silver Can, valued at

or the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at HOGS.

or the best Boar of any age, a Silver Goblet, valued at or the best breeding Sow, SHEEP.

or the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, or the best of any other breed, a silver Butter La-dle, valued at

or the six best fat Weathers. mode of feeding to be co municated-a silver Can, ralued at The above premiums will be award-

only for animals bred within the ate of Maryland, or the district of Four premiums are reserved to be tributed at the discretion of the soty, for objects not embraced under above specifications, and which may

10 00

t is understood that whenever, rely from the want of competition of the claimants might be consi ed entitled to a promium, yet if, in opinion of the judges, the object ffered possesses no particular methe judges shall have a right to hhold such premium, and the society y confer it in any other case at their

cretion. rsons intending to offer any spesof Stock for Premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before to give notice the generally by letter, addressed to John Samen, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore pecifying, the premium for which y propose to contend. The applicate will be held to a rigid compliance the time. The examination of this rule. The examination of species of Stock by the judges, then appointed; will take place he first day of exhibition, and the niums be declared and delivered on

econd day. persons, whether members or ire at liberty to bring Stock, such rece, milch cows, working oxen, ullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. &cc. er as subjects for premium, or for private or public—and an auctivities of such as may be offered unit sale.

C. RIDGLEY of Hampton

Lavable. A considerable number of gentles men in New-York, comprising individuals of great respectability and wealth, have subscribed and publish-They declare that they think it odgit to be abolished, because pomp and parade on such occasions should be discountenanced, and because a compliance with the custom necessarily involves many in the expense, who cannot afford it.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surlnam, which was nearly destroyed by fire on the 24th January, was one of the most beautiful places in the world. The streets were straight. and lined with rows of orange and other trees, always in verdure. It contained about 20,000 people; one half of whom were rendered houseless by the calamity.

A hawk lately died in England. which had been in the gardens at Blacking upwards of 50 years, and was an old bird when placed there.

An article from St. Petersburgh gives an interesting account of the births, deaths, &c. in that extensive empire in the year 1818. One individual, according to the returns. had attained the extraordinary age of 140, and another tirat of 150 years.

We have seen a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th of Feb. which states, that "The schooner has just returned from Tangier, but brings no letters from Mogadore, no courier having arrived there. The new Emperor, or Muly Azeit, had arrived at the outskirts of Tangier, with 1500 cavalry, and was to have entered on the 22d. The old Emperor was reported to be at Rabat, and it appears by all accounts, is in a fair way of losing his kingdom.
N. Y. Gazette.

Something New.

Mr. George Brown, with one man, arrived here from Lake Champlain in a canoe about 19 feet long, on their way to New-London. They passed through the Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. We believe this is the first arrival by water from Lake Champlain. New-York pap.

The use of Oak has lately been revived for the purposes of furniture; and among the fashionable and expensive luxuries of the day, has become the rival of some of the beautiful woods of distant countries. spense of timber may be estimated from the circumstance of dining tables having brought in London the engrmous sum of 600l sterling .- London pap.

Aponderous Eel .- A Scotch paper says, that an eel 18 feet in length and two feet in girth at the middle, has been caught in the Frith of Forth.

The sheriff of New-York, on receiving the county from his predecessor, gave a receipt for 450 prisoners confined for debt, including these on the limits and tohse in the county prison.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. 31. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, & brilliancy of thestars.

The Queen .- A clergyman of a county parish in England having utidertaken to reform the Liturgy to suit his own views, on performing the service on Sunday, when he came to that part of it in which the royal family is mentioned, praying "That it may please thee to bless and preserve her mast geneious majesty Queen Caroline. The Clerk in stead of the expected response immediately added; "Good Loradeliver

Naples, Feb. 28, The Constitutional Government of the Two Sicilies, against which the Congress at Laybach has fuled an agreement by which they minated its canal who will it pledge themselves to each other ato fife are to senel the most violent do all in their power to abolish the aggression of which history has appeal to the opinion of Europe & of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason, and on which side is injustice, in the war which after five years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted is to the political

situation in which it is at this mo-

ment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies; the degree of civiligation to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of the month of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The king adhered to it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the .15th of the same mouth, his Majesty awore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the King made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms

of friendship. Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapopolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of this government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the

conduct observed towards Austria. Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples, was to assure the cabinet of Vienna that such a change could not in any manner impair the situations of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures have been rejected, the king setting aside all resentment, repeated his assurances, sent embassadors, and in short, attempted all means of amicable communicati- himself. on, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Au-

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our po-litical reform "shook the foundation of the social edifice; that it proclaimed anarchy as law; that it menaced the safety of thrones, and state.
that of recognised institutions and Pub the tranquillity of nations," urged with precipitation the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Commacchio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break. off all communication with it. His Majesty then ordered the Duke de Campo Chiaro, his Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand of that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it asssumed towards us; but this note, sent for that purpose to the prince Metternich, the very day when the king, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the midst of it the oath to maintain the constitution-this note, in which all utterly to overturn all our internal the accusations directed against our political reform were reluted, re- are advancing for this purpose toceived no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met and menaces Europe with a war, at Troppau, with their plenipoten-England. The object of this meet- independence of nations.

ing was to take into consideration the share of Naples, and its result show same armies which some subject to invite his Majassy the Kpg to ed a short time ago, in thousand of repair to Laybach to coopetate social order, to delived Europe fragging the interests and happiness of his people with the with cannot be represented duties which they were sailed upon with the interest with the interest with the interest with the interest of the law definitions, and which, without exciting to fulfil towards their own states, troubles among any be, its neighand towards the world,"

which was proposed to him in the name of a tutelary alliante; sofely destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign; and thus refuting the calumnies spread respecting the state of constraint, in which the King was supposed to be, it shewed the confidence which it placed in its august defender. He departed in fact, attended by: the prayers of the nation; but scarcely had he arrived at Laybach, when he was deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and violent measures algeady resolved at Troppau. All the means he employed to avert this misfortune were fruitless.

It was then that the allied powers, assembled at Laybach, took against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbfed nation .-The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the Charge d'Affaires of Austris, communicated them to his royal highness the Prince Regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of July be immediately abolished, and that, even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his royal highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the parliament an enthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans. Every body now knows that our magnanimous prince would not determine on any thing till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals, that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placed; as to himself, faithful to his oaths, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated

The ex ing then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals; that it considered his majesty as under restraint; that, during such a state of things, his royal highness the Duke of Calabria. should continue to exercise the regency; and, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the

Public opinion had already, anticipated these determinations. The prince regent, bound by the sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanctioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the king his august father, whose interest cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our king, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation, regenerated to liberty and independence does not yield to its will, it has employed every means to make it be-lieved that the interest of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn organization. Already its troops wards the national frontiers; already the sword is stained with blood, which has no parallel, directed against constitutional ideas, and the

bours-without offending legitime, His majesty accepted a mission fey, and even professing the most cespectful veneration for its save; reign and his appust dynasty, is perseveringly engaged in ameliarabng its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminett danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be raised, the independence, the liberty of Europe

will share the same fate. But a causa protected by justice and public opinion; a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity; a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity; such a cause must triumph. Despair will compat against force: he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country; he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, tho' it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But, since neither Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his royal highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honcur of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the benefits of their new political system, under the protection of the constitutional and legitimate throne; a people who, during a period of seven months, have shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the King and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge them to be worthy of liberty, a people, in fing, who, taking no share in the affairs. of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in their concerns.

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the present contest, will contribute, by their persussion and good offices, to put an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian Peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences! And who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the Prince Regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbiter of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice, and oppression!

The total population of Indiana appears, from the late census, to a-mount to 147,600 in 1810, it was but 24,520 -shewing an increase in ten years of 123,080.

A letter dated Meadville, Pa. April 19, says: "we have a very backward spring, the snow fell at ont ten inches deep on the 16th of this month, and weather continued cold."

Population of the State of N. Kork, in 1821, In the Southern District 286,248 Middle dai - - 506,218 Eastern do. - 2. 299,038 Western do. . -484,440