

FOREIGN

New York, Sept. 1. The regular packet ship William Thompson, arrived here this morning from Liverpool, which places the date of the 24th of August. The Commercial Advertiser has received London papers to the effect of the 31st and Liverpool to the 24th August, being the latest the could bring.

Liverpool, Aug. 2. A letter from St. Petersburg of the 14th July, gives as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population.

Weymouth, July 30. A large French brig, lately employed in the vile traffic of slaves, is arrived in our Roads, prize to the Iphigenia frigate, Sir Robert Meads, commanding on the coast of Africa. A schooner prize is also hourly expected.

SPAIN. It appears, by the latest intelligence from Madrid, that so completely was tranquility restored, and even social confidence re-established, and so satisfactory was the state of the capital considered, that on the 17th, the National Militia, who had been encamped in the square of the constitution from the 1st inst. to that date, broke up, and retired to their homes, after having proceeded in great pomp to the house of the Municipality to receive the thanks of the authorities, which was conveyed in the following address:

Fellow Citizens: The dangers which threatened our liberties, which you exerted yourselves so gallantly to defend, have happily ceased. The municipal body returns to its ordinary duties, and you to your domestic concerns. Our country now knows the indestructible support which it possesses in your arms and valour. The Constitutional Junta communicates to in the name of the nation, its willing thanks for your heroic behaviour. If liberty should again be endangered, you will see us again in the midst of you. Let union, concord, love of order, and zeal to preserve the laws, be henceforward your mottoes. Long live the Nation—live the Constitution, and the Constitutional King!

Madrid, July 17. The artillery which the mutiny of the Guards had rendered necessary to be brought out, was also taken back to the Park—and the men necessary to do the duty of the garrison, were all that remained under arms. After the rebellion of the Royal Guards, it was natural to expect that a vigilant, if not a suspicious eye should be directed for some time to the Palace. Accordingly, we find a very singular but perhaps a necessary order promulgated by the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the new Major Domo, commanding the chiefs of the palace, under the responsibility of their office, to limit the services of their subalterns to the performance of their stated duties, to prevent them from abusing their right of access to the Royal person, by whispering political suggestions in the Royal ear, which may compromise his majesty's will, and to leave to the Secretaries of State and other public functionaries, the task of treating with his majesty on political topics. Those who disobey this order will not only be deprived of their employments, but be removed from the Royal Household. The militia of Aranjuez, attacked by the same jealousy of evil counsellors, addressed an energetic representation to the King on the 10th, requesting him to dismiss from his household the enemies of the constitutional system. This representation was transmitted, through the Secretary of State for the home department, to the major domo of the palace, who was commanded to give effect to its recommendations.

On the 18th inst. a Gazette Extraordinary was published at Madrid, announcing the defeat of the royal carabiniers of Carrixa, who like the guards had revolted. The number of men taken, amounts to 600, and horses, 300.

ALGIERS. Extract of a letter from Algiers, of June 14. "A dispute has broken out between the Regency and Spain, which will probably soon lead to serious consequences, and to direct hostilities. This Regency, when it was in want of money, commonly applied to Spain, and since the peace of 1763, it has continued, under some pretext or other, to draw from Spain a part of the money required for the Barbary government cost the Spanish Treasury perhaps 24,000 or 30,000 millions per annum on an average. Spain has at length become weary of these importunate claims, and the Day of Algiers having become odious to his demands, and has required 1,300,000 piastres, for a claim which has already been settled with 62,000.

"As no register ships now come to the Cortes entered into serious negotiation with this government. The object was, supported by squadrons, and a threatened, that in case it were not accepted, it would be the Spanish Consul should have the day of the Consul's authority, but the Consul found means to embark, and on the other hand the Chaplain of the Consul was permitted to depart, though the war was not declared. The Spanish squadron is now to Mahon, where, as we hear, 18th inst.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 12. TO SUBSCRIBERS: The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to its imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed enlargement, and will enable him to furnish it more liberally with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

GRECE & TURKEY. The French papers of Wednesday contain an article, dated Constantinople, 26th ult. giving an account of the death of the Captain Pacha, the chief actor in the late tragedy at Scio. Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage and boldness the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their bombs on board the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha half burnt, was transported to the blood-stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste, where after half an hour of torment he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dread an attack from the Greek fire-ships. The intelligence is confirmed by letters received at Lloyd's.

London, July 29. Advice has been received from Constantinople, which asserts that an important victory had been obtained by the Turks, under the command of the Pacha of Bagdad, over the Persian troops, a short distance from Bagdad. The victory is said to have been complete, the Persians being compelled to retire, with the loss of 4,000 men killed, and 700 prisoners. The Prince of Persia was at Erzerum. A strong fort was had been retaken by the Turkish troops. This news is doubted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. Guildhall, July 15. Sitting after Trinity Term, before Lord Chief Justice Abbott, and a special jury. FORBES vs COCHRANE. This was an action brought to recover from the Defendant the value of 38 slaves, the property of the Plaintiff. In the year 1816, and 1815 the defendant, Sir Alexander Cochrane, commanded the fleet out to act against the Americans, and Sir George Cockburn was second in command. The gallant defendant, on his arrival off Georgia, issued a Proclamation, stating, that he understood that many persons wished to emigrate to the United States, and offering to such persons a reception on board His Majesty's ship, and a conveyance as freeseetlers to His Majesty's colonies in North America, or the West India islands, if they should not wish to enter into His Majesty's Naval or military service. In the month of February, 1815, Sir G. Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Island, and on the 23d of that month, a boat having on board 18 men, 8 women, and 12 children, all negroes, approached His Majesty's vessels the Terror bomb, and were taken on board; they were afterwards sent on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, the Albion, where they were treated as refugees. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff, who is partner in a house in East Florida, came on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, and produced a letter from the Spanish Governor of that province, and demanded the negroes, who, he said, were part of a gang of 60 which had made their escape from off his plantation in East Florida. The negroes refused to return, alleging that the moment they got on board the British ship they were free. The plaintiff then requested Sir G. Cockburn to send them back, but this he refused to do, saying that he thought them free agents, ever whom he had no controul; but he went to the negroes, and advised them to return, and they said they would not return, unless compelled by force so to do. Sir George then refused to interfere any further, and he immediately wrote a letter to the defendant, who was at a great distance from him, stating what occurred, and also that he had transferred them to the ship Ruby, which was going to Bermuda. The defendant wrote in answer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he thought he had acted right, but to avoid giving offence to the Spanish Government, that he had written home to England, stating the circumstances to this Government, and requesting their further orders; and also that the slaves, on the 23d March 1816, had been landed at Bermuda Dock-yard, where they should have them closely guarded until they should have received instructions from his own Government.

It having been proved that the plaintiff had bought the slaves for 60l a head, and that they were worth 100l a head, that the proclamation was not published or circulated at any point South of the Chesapeake, and that it was addressed solely to the inhabitants of United States. The Solicitor General proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the gallant defendant, who he said had only acted in pursuance of the orders of his Government, and therefore was not liable. The Learned Counsel was proceeding to contend, that as the slaves had escaped out of the province in which they were slaves, the plaintiff had no property in them, unless such property was secured by treaty; and Sir G. Cockburn would have acted as improperly in compelling these creatures to return to the service of the plaintiff, as he would, if he were to compel the plaintiff to return to the service of the negroes.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Solicitor, I see a great deal of dispute between you and Mr. Cochrane; your dispute is upon the law of the land, and as I, sitting here as Judge at Nisi Prius, will not take upon me to decide upon a point, I think the better way would be to refer to the opinion of the Court as to whether the plaintiff had or had not any property in the negroes when on board a British ship. This suggestion was adopted, and a verdict was given for the Plaintiff—Damages 3800l. This subject to the opinion of the Court.

THE NAMES OF TWENTY-TWO candidates to represent Frederick county in the next Legislature, are published in the Frederick-town papers.

MR. GALLATIN. The Washington City Gazette says—"A successor to Mr. Gallatin, at the court of St. Cloud, is daily more spoken of since his speedy return to America has been positively announced. It is rumored that the appointment will be offered to Secretary Calhoun.

FIRE CAUSED BY FRICTION. A singular instance of ignition is mentioned in a Jamaica paper. A transport which sailed from Port Royal for England, was overtaken on the 21st of April last by violent gale of wind, which lasted for three days, and while thus exposed to the dangers of the storm, it was discovered that the vessel had taken fire. It was impossible to get at the place where the new danger was, and inevitable death seemed to be the portion of all on board; when it appeared that the fire had all at once become extinguished. On examination afterwards, it was found that the friction of the iron hoops of two casks, during the long and violent agitation of the ship, had set fire to one of them, which was consumed, and no further damage was done.

BECOMING SPIRIT. A Mr. Wm. Sharger, Jr. has advertised in the Augusta Chronicle, that the person who reported that he, the said Sharger was shot dead at a corn-crib, is a calumniating scoundrel, and he offers gratuitously, by a process of reasoning directed immediately to the understanding, to be beat into the head of the propagator, that he is "sounded, wind and limb." He further cautions all persons from taking such liberties with his name in future, being determined to prove them liars, by a "living contradiction." N. Y. Amer.

From a Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 1. WONDERS OF THE DEEP! Among the varieties of Fish that have recently been brought in here, are a hammer headed shark, and a sun fish weighing near 500 lbs.

TO TAKE THE RANCID TASTE FROM BUTTER. When fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting and simmering it, dip in it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides; and in a few minutes the butter will lose its disagreeable taste. N. E. Farmer.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT. A teamster was lately prosecuted in Connecticut, for refusing the right hand side of the road to a gentleman in his chair. The teamster was acquitted, the judge deciding that teamsters had a right to take which side of the road they pleased, or the middle of it they thought proper.

SINGULAR. A few weeks back, Mr. Donald, surgeon of Broughton, near Ollerion, extracted from a man of the name of Morley, five toads (or frogs) and previous to the species making their appearance, a great quantity of spittle came from him. During the operation, the man slept, and the public house in the village, and a person who slept with him could distinctly hear them croak in his stomach. London paper.

WAGER QUEERLY LOST. In the year 1765, one Carré, waterman, having laid a wager that he and his dog would leap from the centre arch of Westminster Bridge, and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other, he jumped off first and the dog immediately followed, but not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, he laid hold of him by the neck and dragged him on shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

A SEVERE HAIL STORM. Took place on the twenty-fourth of August last, in the neighbourhood of St. Inigo, (Maryland), which destroyed all the tobacco crops from two miles this side of that place down to Point Lookout. All the window-glass in the houses and church at St. Inigo was broken.—On the same day hail fell in such quantity in the neighbourhood of White Post, about eight miles south of Winchester (Va.) as to cover the ground to the depth of two or three inches.—On the same day near Leesburgh, the rain swept away grain, fences, &c. Fed Gaz.

A YANKEE TRICK

Montréal, Aug. 25. On Sunday evening last the American steam-boat Phoenix arrived at St. John's when the Comptroller of the customs at that place, having received information that a considerable quantity of contraband goods were on board, ordered a strict search to be made. In progress of doing so, a room not usually fastened was found locked up, the door having been forced open, a quantity of silks and other contraband articles were found. The performance of his duty imposed upon the Comptroller the necessity of seizing not merely the goods, but the vessel in which they had been conveyed. He accordingly procured the file of men of the 60th Regiment, and leaving the vessel in charge of them and of the crew he with the Captain, proceeded to this city.

The vessel being thus left, and the crew no longer perceiving any considerable obstacle to their again obtaining possession of her, most unadvisedly and injudiciously, secured the guard, and departed with her for the United States.

It is no more than justice to state, that so far as our information on this unpleasant affair goes, no blame is attributable to Captain Sherman.

It is earnestly to be wished that the Proctors may see this unwarrantable act in its true light, and order the immediate return of the vessel and soldiers, thus obstructing much of the discussion which must otherwise inevitably follow.

[The crew of the Phoenix after arriving at Champlain furnished the soldiers with their boat to convey them back to St. John's.]

Richmond, (Vir) Sept. 3. A CURIOUS SPECTACLE. The exhibition of Mr. Neal's rattle snakes at the Eagle Hotel is too great a curiosity to be passed over. It is one of the most singular sights which we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Neal's Frenchman, while in North Carolina, he attempted to procure some rattle snakes, for the purpose of making out a collection. But some of the observations and experiments he made, induced him to believe the possibility of taming this poisonous reptile; he finally made the trial, and has succeeded in a manner which is calculated to astonish every beholder. What is the process he employed, is unknown to us—he probably availed himself of the power, which a controul over the appetite of the animal gives him—he dwells very much too on the charms of music: while inflamed by hunger, and irritated by the application of hot iron, the creature is soothed and softened by a slow and plaintive strain.

Mr. N. has two rattle snakes—the male, which is 4 feet 8 inches long, has 8 rattles to his tail, thus proving him to be 3 years old—he has his snake 4 years.—The female is much smaller, and has 5 rattles—she has been with him 33 months. So great is their docility, that he will take them up, after speaking a sort of jargon to them, and stretch down their backs, as if they were so many strings—he will make them crawl up his breast and face, caress and kiss him, coil round his neck, and while one of them is thus hanging around him, he will take up and exhibit the other. The perfect harmlessness of the reptile, and even attachment to his keeper, is astonishing. Meanwhile Mr. N. is himself thoroughly at his ease—completely self possessed, diverting the spectator with the exhibition of his snakes, or instructing them by his explanations. He says, he has no fears himself, for, independently of his command over the animal, he is satisfied he can cure the bite of it—of the remedy he makes no secret. Wash your mouth first with warm sweet oil, and then suck the wound—next, drink most copiously of the decoction of the bark until it operates as a strong emetic. This is the regimen he recommends—and which he believes to be infallible.

There is no deception practised upon you. He opens the mouth of the snake, and shows you his fangs. They are in the upper jaw alone—two on each side, and have the faculty of renewing themselves, in case they are drawn out by a violent blow—the fang is within the mouth, bent, sharpened and sheathed like the claw of a cat, and turned towards the throat—the orifice through which the poison is ejected is a small groove on the upper side of the fang, between its point and the upper curve of the poison bags lie at the roots of the fangs. But to remove all doubts of the poisonous qualities of these snakes being uninjured, Mr. N. proposes to have a public exhibition of this mode when the snake will kill a young hare by a slight stroke, and then immediately devour him.

Perhaps no one has had so good an opportunity of studying the habits of the animal. His remarks will of course form a valuable addition to natural history. He is an intelligent man—and a memoir may be expected from him, when he arrives in Europe. The male snake has just cast his skin—and the new one is most beautiful. The tail has a fine glossy black. He says, they renew their eyes every two months; three times in the year; perhaps from October to April, they remain torpid, and this function is suspended. Most probably, it varies in different snakes with the quantities of food they can obtain. Mr. N. generally feeds his once a week.

They have also a rattle every year after the first. They scarcely ever shake it but when they are strongly excited, or to strike the attention of their prey. He contends that the use of their rattles is to draw upon themselves the eyes of the victims, which generally consist of the fittest animals, as birds, squirrels, &c. As soon as the eyes meet, he says the process of charming commences. He believes in this faculty, for he has seen it exemplified in a garden by his own snakes; the victim will hop from bough to bough, and rock to rock, overcome with apprehension, until approached by each other, the snake seizes him. He denies altogether, what some naturalists assert, the deleterious qualities of their breath—for he has often kissed them, and in blowing his breath upon him, he has found it uncommonly sweet.

Mr. N. has other snakes in his collection—as a Gump snake, beautifully streaked, and so called after the Indian ornament. It is a small species of the Boa Constrictor, which winds itself round its prey, and kills not by poison, but by stricture—it even squeezes the rattle snake to death. He has also the common black snake, and the lead-colored American adder, &c. He has all these under the same command—exhibiting almost the same docility as the rattle snake. The spectacle is not dangerous, not even disgusting—and is well worthy the attention of the curious.

OBITUARY

Communicated. "With Heavenly weapons he hath fought, The battles of the Lord, Finish'd his course and kept the faith, And gain'd the great reward." "God hath laid up in Heaven for him, A crown which cannot fade." The righteous judge, at that day, Shall place it on his head.

Closed this life on Monday evening 9th inst. after a short but truly painful disease, Mr. GILBERT MURDOCK, in the 69th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Scotland, but emigrated early to this country, during the whole of which time he has sustained the unblemished character of an honest, correct, and enterprising citizen, a good husband, an affectionate father, and for many years a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He may, with great truth, be pronounced a Good Man; and we doubt not but he has gone to receive his just reward at the hand of Him who has said "the work is done, come up higher." The deceased has left a large and respectable family, together with a numerous train of acquaintances, to mourn their loss.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, Mr. JAMES SMITH, after a short illness.

POSTSCRIPT.

Charleston (S. C.) papers of the 4th inst. make no mention of farther discoveries having been made relative to the late negro plot in that city.

The number of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the week ending on Monday last, is stated by the Board of Health to be eighty. Several of this number are said to have died in the country.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week was 82.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS. Extract of a letter dated Columbia, (S. C.) August 31, 1822. "From the prospect at present of the crop of cotton, we have every reason to believe a large one will be made, and added to the dull sale and reduced prices in England, we think this article will be bought here at very low prices."

P. S. McDuffie and Cumming, have gone to North Carolina to fight—the result of the meeting we expect daily."—Chronicle.

CUMMING & McDUFFIE. A letter to the editor of the Georgia Chronicle at Augusta on Tuesday last, 22nd inst. Cumming and McDuffie started for North Carolina on Saturday last, to settle their dispute. I understand from good authority, that they are to fight near Buncombe Springs, on Saturday the 31st August. Savannah Georgian.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7. THE OTHER MAIL ROBBERY. The mail, between New-York and Philadelphia, was stolen from behind the mail-coach on the night of the 9th inst. and every letter contained in the portmanteau broken open. The fragments of letters were found in a field about a mile from Princetown, New-Jersey, and were sent to the Postmaster of Philadelphia. They have been carefully collected and transmitted to their original places of destination, so far as they could be ascertained.

Nothing of value has escaped the hands of the robber, except two promissory notes amounting to nearly \$1400. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offender.

YELLOW FEVER. The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 7th, says, "We regret to say that the disease wears a more threatening appearance today than at any former time. Should the accounts be equally gloomy to-morrow the fences should be extended."

THE HORNET. Since the 14 cases of malignant fever on board the Hornet, which had occurred previous to the 25th ult. there has been no new case. The number of deaths up to the present time is nine, and two or three of the 5 remaining still will probably not recover. Norfolk Herald.

THE FEVER AT NEW YORK. A curious calculation has been made, after an examination into the facts, by which it is ascertained that the progress of the prevailing disease from the time it made its appearance in Reader's house until the cases occurred at No. 164, Broadway, has been at the rate of 14 inches an hour. Taking Reader's house for a centre, the unknown cause has diverged at every point, and each way at exactly the same rate. If this be true, (and we witnessed the proof upon the map), unless the progress of the malady should be accelerated, it will not be able to reach Chamber-street before it will probably be extinguished by the frost. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

NORFOLK. The number of deaths in this town for the month of August, as officially reported, is only 726. Strange as this may appear abroad, at a season when there is so much sickness in other parts of the country, the fact is nevertheless unquestionable. Norfolk Herald.

UNPLEASANT DIFFERENCE. Some confusion appears to have taken place in Georgia in consequence of an assumption of authority by the governor, not warranted by the laws of the state. The Secretary of State is there appointed by the Legislature, and is only to be removed by it; but Mr. Hammond, who has filled that office, and who is opposed to the governor in politics, having left town on a visit, his absence was construed into an abandonment of office, and Mr. Clarke appointed another person in his place, and ordered the books and papers belonging to the office to be put in his possession; but the person in whose charge they had been left, after taking counsel respecting it, refused to comply with the order. They were however taken possession of by force, and in the struggle one of the governor's party was wounded. His success, however, seems to have answered no purpose, as persons having business to

Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their Stock of Goods on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely, John W. Clagett.

Sheriffalty.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October, 1824. Sept. 12. 3m

Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room in this city, on Monday the 7th day of October next for the purpose of electing a member to Congress, and two delegates to represent the said city in the next General Assembly. At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing (agreeably to the charter of the city,) a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen. By order, John Brewer, Clk. Corp. Annapolis, Sept 12, 1822.

ANNAPOLIS Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 250 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club. On Wednesday the 16th, a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 2 miles each. On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstake of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted. Isaac Holland, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Easton Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. I. H.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions. The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

Land For Sale.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next at 11 o'clock, forenoon, if not sold before at private sale, one hundred and twenty-three acres of land by measurement, situated and lying in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of the Poor House Lot and Rope Walk, and the land purchased from Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. making a compact farm, on this is a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, corn house and houses for curing tobacco, with a good proportion of mowable meadow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a full description of this property as purchasers will view and judge for themselves. The terms will be accommodating which will be made known on the day of sale. WILLIAM NICHOLS (of Isaac.) September 12.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1823, a negro man named JACK, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head. I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him. S. GAMBRILL. Sept 12, 1822. 8w