THE RICARAS INDIANS

Inhabit the south-western bank of the Missouri, above the Council Bluffs, the highest military station which we have on the borders of that stream, and about half way between the Great Bend of the river and the Mandan villages. They were originally a colony of the Pawnees. The men are tall and well proportioned, and the women handsome and lively. They are poor, but kind and generous; and they drink no spirituous liquors. On being offered some whiskey by the exploring party of captains Lewis and Clark, they refused it; saying they were "surprised that their father should present to them liquors that would make them fools." They are in some measure, cultivators of the earth.—They raise Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, water melons, squashes, and a kind of tobacco peculiar to themselves. They are well armed with fusils, are good marksmen, and accustomed to war, having frequent encounters with neighbouring Indian nations. Their number is about 3500; one fifth, or about 700, of whom are warriors. We wait, with considerable anxiety, for intelligence of the result of the expedition which marched against them from the Council Bluffs on the receipt of the news there of General Ashley's misadventure.

The total amount of annuities now paid by the United States to different Indian tribes is 154,275 dollars; of which upwards of 50,000 dollars are permanent, and upwards of 74,000 limited. Of these latter, there will expire—

In 1823	11,000 dollars.
1826	25,000
1828	20,000
1829	12,000
1830	300
1832	3,300
1834	2,000
With a life annuity of	650
	74,250

That much time and money, and some bloodshed, will be required, before the Indians within the boundaries of our territories beyond the Mississippi can be reduced to an unresisting compliance with our system in relation to them, may be conjectured from their numbers. It has been estimated that there are

West of the Mississippi and North of Missouri	33,150
Between Missouri and Red River	101,070
West of the Rocky Mountains	171,200
Between Red River and Rio del Norte	45,370
Total	350,790

Which, counting one-fifth for warriors, will enable them to furnish 70,158 fighting men. Such a force, however dispersed, is not to be despised; and common sense would seem to dictate a very skilful union of pacific and military measures, in which the latter should be as sparingly used as possible for their pacification.

[Washington Gaz.

MR BELZONI.

This enterprising traveller, says a London paper, set out a few months since to explore the interior of Africa, appears by the following extract of a letter to a friend at Cambridge, written on the 5th of May last, to have arrived safely at Fez, on his way to Timbuctoo. We understand that it is his intention, if successful, to proceed to Sennaar, and return by the way of Egypt.

"In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I had great hopes of obtaining his permission for penetrating further south. I stated also, notwithstanding the great charges upon my purse, unsupported as I am, relying entirely upon my own resources, that nothing should be left undone before I quitted my attempt. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier, till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglass, his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier, to the Minister at Fez, to obtain permission from the emperor for me to approach his capital. As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started for this place, and in 10 days arrived here with safety with my better half, who having succeeded in persuading me to take her as far as Tangier, has also forced her influence to proceed to Fez; but this, though much against her will, must be her "Ne plus ultra"

Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I had letters of introduction from Mr. Wilmot, to the consul in Tangier, from whom I received the greatest hospitality, and who did all in his power to promote my wishes. The fortunate circumstance of my having known the prime minister of his majesty while at Cairo, on his return from Mecca to this country, is also much in my favour; and, though a great deal has been said against my project by the commercial party, particularly by the Jews of this country, who monopolize all the traffic of the interior, I obtained his majesty's permission to join the caravan, which will set out for Timbuctoo within one month.—If nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall, from this place cross the mountains of Atlas, to Trafiet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the great Sahara, to Timbuctoo. Should I succeed in my attempt, I shall add another votive tablet to the temple of Fortune; and if, on the contrary, my projects should fail, one more name will be added to the many others which have fallen into the river of Oblivion. Mrs. Belzoni will remain at Fez till she hears of my departure from Trafiet, which place is 18 or 20 days journey from hence, and as soon as that fact is ascertained, she will return to England."

We understand that a lady in this town has made very excellent molasses from the juice of Water-Melons—the process is, boiling the juice to a thick consistency, which proves to be excellent molasses, equal it is said in quality to any usually purchased from the stores. [Georgetown Metropolitan.

CORN CROP.

The tenant of a small farm near Petersburg, Va., was enabled last year, with great exertion, to crib only fifteen barrels of corn—this year, the same person cultivating the same ground, employing the same force, will make an estimation, two hundred barrels!

Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday Sept. 4, 1823.

EXPLANATION.

The Post-Master-General has addressed a second letter to Robert H. Goldsborough, esq. of Talbot county, explanatory of the law declaring all waters on which steam boats "pass from port to port" post roads. It in some measure lessens the inconvenience to which the public were subjected by his first explanation, as it shews that all grain boats and other vessels which do not ply "regularly" as packets on stench routes, do not come within the meaning of the law, and are, of course, exempt from its operation. This intelligence will no doubt be received with satisfaction by persons residing near navigable waters remote from post-offices, and whose chief mode of forwarding letters to others at distant places, was by means of bay craft, which business or the weather might cause to visit their shores.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,

5th Electoral District,

2d August 1823.

In consequence of a notice which appeared in the Maryland Republican of the 26th July last, signed "Many Voters of A. A. County," but which we believe originated with but a few, a very unusually large number of the Republican voters of the district aforesaid, met at the place of holding the Election.—Col Gassaway Watkins being called to the chair, and Mr Evan Gaither appointed secretary, the following proceedings were had, to wit:—A motion was made to appoint a Committee of five to meet the Gen. Committee at Merrill's on the second Saturday of this month, which was unanimously rejected. A motion was then made to appoint Grandison Catlett, Capt. Roderick Burgess, David Clarke, Peregrine Burgess, and Vachel Harding, to prepare and submit such resolutions as they should believe would meet the views of the meeting; which motion was adopted, the committee retired, and after some time returned and reported the following:

Whereas, in times like the present, when we are enjoying, to their fullest extent, the blessings of Peace and Plenty, and when political dissentions appear to have ceased and all parties to unite in support of the measures adopted by the Administrators of our Republican Government, there can be little or no difference of opinion among the honest and well disposed part of the community

And whereas, we believe that party distinction and political rancor is now cherished and nursed by but few others than Office hunters, Office holders, and their adherents, such as cannot be elected by the voice of the People.

And whereas, it never was the intention of the great and wise framers of our Republican constitution, that the few should dictate to and govern the many—Experience having proved to us, that office holders, office hunters, and their adherents, have of late been always foremost in calling caucus meetings, when but few if any have attended them, except those who well know that they have not talent or standing enough to meet the fair voice of the People.

And whereas, it is a well established fact, for daily experience proves it, that among the above described characters there are those who are conscious of their own unpopularity with the people, of course they well know they cannot be supported by them, except they are nominated by a caucus meeting, therefore such men spare no pains to get their few friends to attend such meetings, with the hope and expectation of being nominated or recommended, to the exclusion of those who have a fair claim on the voice of the People.

And whereas, we conceive it to be Anti republican, and repugnant to the principles of a free Government, to caucus, unless it be to counteract the effect of caucusing, except on emergent occasions, and then only when the whole or large majority attend, for it is a well known truth, that in this county for several years past, not more than one twentieth of the Republican Voters have attended such meetings, whereby the few have governed the many, and the large majority of Voters in a manner have been deprived of the free exercise of their rights and privileges, in as much as it would seem that they in some measure felt themselves bound to adhere to the recommendation, or rather dictation, of the few holding such caucuses.

And whereas, we conceive it time, and high time, that free men should exercise their rights, unshackled by caucus recommendation or dictation, and particularly when it emanates from but few of the great republican family, and those few generally Office holders, Office hunters, their adherents or supporters, such as cannot be elected by a fair and free Voice of the People.

Therefore Resolved, That as freemen and republicans, we will not be bound to support any measures that a caucus may adopt, calculated to deprive us of a free and full exercise of our rights, unless that caucus be composed of a majority of all the Republicans of the county, or those appointed by a known majority of them, nor will we support any ticket that it may recommend, unless we believe that ticket best qualified to represent us, but that we will exercise the right guaranteed to us, by making our selection at the polls, regardless of proscription by the few.

Resolved, That we abhor and detest Kings, Monarchs, and Dictators, that for us there would be no choice between a Federal or a Democratic King, therefore we will no longer submit to dictation by a Democratic one, no matter if it should hereafter appear that he was at the bottom of the present call throughout the County.

Resolved, That Grandison Catlett and Capt. Roderick Burgess, be appointed to meet the Gen. Committee at Merrill's on Saturday next, and present to the chairman of that committee a copy of these proceedings as the result of our deliberations, and that they also cause them to be inserted in such Newspapers of Annapolis and Baltimore as are friendly to freemen's rights.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by this meeting.

G. WATKINS, Chairman.

E. Gaither, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM, 1823.

Michael Connelly, Adm'r. of John Connelly, vs. John Bowie.

Appeal from Montgomery County Court.

[Argued by *Dorsey*, Attorney General, for the appellant, and *Magruder* for the appellee.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

DORSEY, J. This was an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit* brought in *Montgomery* county court by *John Bowie*, the appellee, against *John Connelly*, the intestate of the appellant. The general issue was joined, and defence on warrant taken. The plaintiff below located on plats filed in the cause a tract of land called *The Hermitage*, granted to *William Joseph* on the 6th of June 1683, for 3866 acres; he also located a deed executed on the 14th Nov. 1748, by *Benjamin Harris* to *John Bowie*, for a tract of land called *Harris's Adventure Enlarged*; being part of a tract of land called *The Hermitage*; and he made a location of a deed said to be executed on the 8th July, 1738, by *Thomas Boteler* to *Benjamin Perry*, for two hundred acres of land, part of *The Hermitage*. The defendant counter located the tract of land called *The Hermitage*, as also the deed from *Harris* to *Bowie* for *Harris's Adventure Enlarged*. The plaintiff at the trial, gave in evidence the grant of *The Hermitage*, and the plats and explanation, and offered to read to the court and jury, the deed executed by *Harris* to *Bowie*, for *Harris's Adventure Enlarged*, as also the copy of a deed purporting to be executed on the 8th July 1738 by *Thomas Boteler* to *Benjamin Perry*, for two hundred acres, part of *The Hermitage*, and certified under the hand and official seal of the clerk of *Prince George's* county court, to be truly copied from the land records of that county. The defendant by his counsel objected to these papers being read to the jury, but the court below declared they were admissable evidence in the cause; and they were accordingly read. To this opinion the defendant excepted—And this court are of opinion that the deed executed by *Harris* to *Bowie*, was correctly admitted in evidence,—but that the paper purporting to be the copy of a deed from *Boteler* or *Butler* to *Perry*, ought not to have been read to the jury—First as to the admissibility of *Harris's* deed. It calls to begin at the end of one hundred perches on the third line of *The Hermitage*, owned by *Perry*. The third line of *The Hermitage* is thus described in the grant "south south-west fifty perches to a bounded red by another small run." It is most apparent that the parties to the deed could not mean to refer to a point in the third line of the whole tract as the beginning, as that line is only fifty perches long, whether they intended that the beginning should commence at the end of one hundred perches on the third line of the tract which was owned by *Perry* or at some other point, was a question of fact to be tried by the jury, and as the plaintiff had located this deed, according to its courses and distances, the court think that it was legally admissible in evidence. Next as to the admissibility of the writing purporting to be a copy of a deed from the records of *Prince-George's* county. The endorsement as certified by the clerk is in the following words "Memorandum—That on the day and year within written, came the within named *Thomas Boteler* and acknowledged the within land and premises to be the right of the within named *Benjamin Perry* his heirs and assigns for ever.

John Beall,
Turner Wootton."

The official character of the persons before whom the supposed acknowledgment was taken, does not appear on the face of it, and the paper is equally silent as to the county in which the acknowledgment was taken, nor is there any proof in the record shewing that *John Beall* and *Turner Wootton* were justices of the peace, or that the acknowledgment was made in the county in which the lands were then situate. This copy *per se* cannot be read in evidence, unless the original was required to be recorded.

By the act of 1715 ch 37, it is declared "that no manors, lands tenements or hereditaments shall pass from one to another whereby an estate of inheritance or freehold or any estate above seven years, shall be made or take effect in any person by reason of a deed of bargain and sale, except the same be made by writing indented and sealed, and be acknowledged in the provincial Court or before a Judge thereof, or in the County Court, or before two justices of the same where such manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments do lie, and enrolled within six months after the date of such writing indented as aforesaid"—Now as there is no evidence in this case to warrant the presumption that the original was acknowledged in conformity to the provisions of the act, a copy cannot *per se* be read as evidence, for copies are only admissible in proof where the originals are required to be recorded to give them legal efficacy—This copy must therefore be considered as inofficial, and can only be used under the same limitations and exceptions as private copies of deeds or other instruments of writing.—If the plaintiff had offered evidence that *Benjamin Perry*, and those claiming under him, had possessed and enjoyed the land under *Boteler's* title, a strong foundation would have been laid for presuming that the original deed was acknowledged in conformity to the provisions of law, but in the absence of all such proof, there is no room for healing inferences—The court are of opinion that the judgment of the court below must be reversed and that a procedendo must be awarded.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Clement Craycroft and George Craycroft vs. Susannah Craycroft and John Craycroft

Appeal from Prince George's county court.

[Argued by *Mayer* and *Winder* for the appellants, and *Mitchell* and *Taney* for the appellees.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

BUCHANAN, J. The will of *Bladen Craycroft* under which the appellants claim, was made on the sixteenth day of December in the year 1813, and what interest they took on the death of the testator in the lands devised depends upon the construction to be given to the *fourth* section of the act of 1810, *chapter* 36, *sec* 4, which is in these words, "no devise, legacy or bequest, shall lapse or fail of taking effect by reason of the death of any devisee or legatee named in any last will or testament, but any such devise, legacy or bequest, shall have the same effect and operation in law to transfer the right, estate and interest in the property mentioned in such devise or bequest, as if such devisee or legatee had survived the testator," and means no more than what is clearly expressed, and is only a provision for the case of a lapsed legacy or devise, which certainly is not this case. *Bladen Craycroft* devised the lands in controversy to his three sons *John P. Craycroft*, and *Clement* and *George Craycroft* the appellants, in joint tenancy in fee, and *John P. Craycroft* died in the life time of the testator. In law, the devise was not thereby extinguished, it did not lapse, but on the death of the testator, the appellants took the whole interest by survivorship. It is not then, within the provisions of the act of assembly, not being in law a lapsed devise; and it would be straining overmuch to construe that to be a lapsed devise which the law holds to be otherwise, for the purpose of bringing it within the act. The legislature only intended to make provision for a case, which before was not provided for by law, by giving life and effect to a devise or bequest which otherwise would be inoperative, and not to give an operative devise or bequest, an effect different from that, which the law before gave, and thus to change the legal course of the property, and to give to it a new direction, by changing the character of the estate created by the will—as to turn an estate in joint tenancy into an estate in common, which would be the effect of so construing the act of assembly, as in the event of the death of one of two joint devisees or legatees in the lifetime of the testator, to destroy the right of survivorship, and to give to the heirs or representatives of the deceased devisee or legatee, one half of the estate, as is contended for in this case. But that would be to strain the act rather too far, in order to apply it to a case not within the mischief intended to be remedied, not to persevere, and give life and effect to a devise or bequest, that would otherwise be extinguished, but to divest a subsisting and operative devise or bequest of its legal character and effect, which was not the object of the Law—It was only intended to prevent the extinguishment of a devise or bequest, by reason of the death of the devisee or legatee in the life time of the testator, when in the event of such death, the devise or bequest, would, without the aid, of the legislature, have lapsed, or failed to take effect, and the deceased have died intestate, in relation to the property herein mentioned, and to give to such devise or bequest, the legal effect and operation to pass the property, in the same manner, as if the devisee or legatee had survived the testator, in order merely to prevent the intestacy of the deceased. Therefore where the devise or bequest would not have lapsed or failed to take effect by reason of the death of a devisee or legatee in the life time of the testator, as in this case, it is not within the mischief intended, or required to be remedied, and the act of assembly does not apply; but such devise or bequest is left to its own operation in law—But suppose that in this case, without the aid of the act of assembly the devise would have lapsed or failed to take effect, in consequence of the death of *John P Craycroft* in the life time of the testator, what would be the effect of the act? why not to alter the nature of the estate, and turn it into a tenancy in common, as between the Appellants, and the heirs at law of *John P Craycroft*, but to resuscitate the devise, and give to it the effect and operation to pass the estate in the same manner, as if he had survived the testator—And if he had survived the testator, but died afterwards, leaving the appellants his survivors, they would have taken the whole by survivorship; therefore the operation of the act, being to pass the estate, as if he had survived the testator, the right of survivorship would not be taken away from the appellants—but the property would pass to them, just as if he had died after the death of the testator—In any view then, that we are able to take of the subject, the entire interest in the estate devised by *Bladen Craycroft* to *John P Craycroft* and the appellants, survived to the appellants to the exclusion of the heirs at law of *John P Craycroft*.

The Decree is therefore REVERSED.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This is a subject which has recently occupied the consideration of many writers, and if we might judge from the tenor of what we have heard upon the subject, the general opinion is strongly in favour of expunging this relic of ancient barbarity from a place in our code of laws; and a circumstance has just come to our knowledge, which, we think, tends strongly to support the propriety of that opinion and we feel it incumbent upon us to notice it.

A resident of this borough, who was once in comfortable circumstances, but by a series of misfortunes, and an unprofitable business, has been reduced to a state of dependence upon his daily labour, for the support of himself and a family of young children; and who is withal a sober, industrious, hardworking man, owed a debt of three dollars, which he was called upon to discharge; but being unable to comply with the request, informed the creditor of the fact, and told him that he was just on the eve of leaving home, to commence a job of work from which he would derive the means of paying, in a very short time, and as soon as he was able, would certainly pay the amount. This answer, however, was deemed unsatisfactory, and a suit was commenced against him, which resulted in his imprisonment, from which he was discharged on the payment of the debt, together with the cost, amounting to three dollars and seventy-five cents, by an indifferent person, whose sympathy was excited in his favour.

It is not our business to know or enquire who were the persons concerned in the affair, but surely a case of this kind is calculated to excite reflections against the provisions in our laws which would command or justify such a course. [Del. Gaz.

HAIL STORM.

Week before last a very severe hail storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of Petersbug, Va. The congealed masses, which fell with the roar of distant thunder upon the earth, crushed every species of tender growth beneath them, and many of them are represented as having been of the size of hen's eggs! In some places a total destruction of tobacco plants was the consequence.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A lot of waste wool, which had lain in a heap for a length of time near the picker, at a Merino factory, in Dudley, (Mass.) on being lately exposed to the air out of doors, was discovered in about ten minutes to be in a blaze.

Extract of a letter dated Mackinaw, July 17.

Dear Sir,

I have just returned from a journey of ten days to Pauwaysteg Village, at the Saut St. Marie. Many improvements have been made since the last season. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Schoolcraft there, and of examining his very extensive collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and of Indian curiosities.

He has just obtained, through the Indians from the east fork of the Tenaugon river, the largest mass (except one) of native copper, which I have seen. It weighs forty two pounds avoirdupois. On examining it critically, he discovered in several parts of it points of native silver. This is the first native silver found in this region.

A vein of copper ore has likewise been discovered on the south shore of Lake Superior, on a point of land, and just above the water's edge. It is reported to be extensive. Mr. S has in his possession many specimens of the ore; and the same kind is stated by Professor Cleveland to yield seventy five per cent

Both of these discoveries have been made this season, and they are certainly too important to be neglected. They fully confirm the views of Mr. Schoolcraft (which by some were thought too visionary,) contained in his report of last winter to the Secretary of war, upon the copper mines of Lake Superior."

POSTSCRIPT.

THE REV. WM. HOGAN,

Still continues sole Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, and has not resigned as was stated a few days since in some of the public prints.

IMPORTANT PATRIOT VICTORY

The brig Greta, captain Smith, arrived here in 18 days from Curracoa, brings the following important intelligence of the success of the Colombian arms.

On the 6th of August the Spanish Frigate Constitution and Corvette Ceres arrived at Curracoa from Maracaibo—they communicate the following intelligence:—that on the 24th July, Commodore Padilla and Beluche, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of brigs Independencia and Mars, and schooners Spartana and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of Commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and twenty five gun boats. The action was severe and ended in the almost total destruction of the Spanish squadron; the brig and schooner were blown up, and the rest captured or destroyed; with the exception of the schooner Especuladora, in which Commodore Laborde made his escape to his ships lying outside the bar. The Spaniards confess the loss of 1500 men amongst whom they count 160 officers; out of 100 men landed from the commodore's ship only eleven returned. Balt. American.

LATEST FROM AFRICA.

By the schooner Fidelity, capt. Thompson, arrived here yesterday in 39 days from Liberia, (via Turks Island,) we have intelligence from the American Colonists to the 22d July. The public generally will be gratified to learn that the disastrous accounts received at Boston, by the brig Oswego, have greatly exaggerated the number of deaths among the Colonists. The story about the destruction of the Fort, erected for the protection of the Colony by capt. Spence, also proves to be without foundation.

We have seen a letter from Dr. Ayres, who left this city last Spring in the Oswego with sixty-one Colonists. The letter is dated on the 22d July, and mentions that they had suffered much. It appears that they had arrived in Africa "in the worst four weeks of the whole year." The earth, which had been previously hardened during the dry season, had just been soaked by the rain when they arrived, and they were ready to receive the disease incident to the rainy season. Ten of their number have died, among them Isaiah Preston

It will be gratifying to learn that the sick are all getting better. Ibid

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Summary of Intelligence received at New-York in London papers to the 23d July.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 19th of June, to the 20th Sept. and among the most important acts of the government, was a refusal to recognise the French regency at Madrid, which though it may not be construed into any hostility to the French, is, nevertheless, indicative of a settled disposition to attach no weight or influence to the French authorities in Spain.

The French had commenced the bombardment of Corunna, which was defended by Sir R. Wilson, who is said to have six thousand men to oppose 4,500.

Corunna is provisioned for six months, and Sir R. Wilson declares he will defend it while there is a house standing. It can only be attacked by land, on one side, and it is a strong place.

Mr A'Court, the British minister, has been ordered to withdraw from Seville and is permitted to go to Cadiz, if his presence will be useful to the King.

One important fact is announced in the French papers, dated July 20, which is that the French army besieging Cadiz, had retired from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which general Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville.

If we judge from broad hints in the French papers, the retreat of Bourmont from St. Mary's to Xeres, was a compulsory movement. It appears that most severe fighting between the French and Spaniards took place in Andalusia on the 1st, 2d, and 4th of July, and that there was a series of combats; in consequence of which Lopez Banos and Ballasteros entered Seville on the 5th, Bourmont having been obliged to concentrate his forces in San Lucar.

According to the same news, the Pilote adds, the Spanish army occupied the road of Carolina, and the defiles of the Sierra Morena which lead to it. If this news be true, the results might be most important to the Spanish cause; the situation, both of the besieging army before Cadiz, and of Angouleme in Madrid, under such circumstances, would be most critical; while the seizure of the strong defiles of the Sierra Morena would effectually intercept all aid to Andalusia or Castile, from either party, in the centre or south of Spain.

ATTENTION!

"Annapolis United Volunteers,"

You are hereby ordered to meet on the State House Hill, on Saturday the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. in full Uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, for the regular monthly parade. A punctual attendance is ordered.

By order, C. C. Maccubbin, C. S.

A CARD.

LEWIS CARUSI'S First Cotillion Party will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 9th instant, at the Assembly Room—Tickets of admittance for gentleman, Fifty Cents.

Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

Was committed on the 26th August, 1823, to the gaol of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a black negro man by the name of ABRAM, or Abram Holley, who says he is free, and his mother lives in St. Mary's county, on the Patuxent river; he is five feet seven inches high, about 19 years of age; had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt, blue striped kersey trowsers, white kersey jacket, and old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

William O'Hara, Shff.
of A. A. County.

Sept. 4. 3w.

Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Annapolis Jockey Club, is requested at Mr Williamson's Tavern on Saturday evening next, 6th inst. at early candle light. Punctual attendance is required.

Annapolis, Sept. 4.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Sewell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, to

Mary Sewell, Adm'x.

Annapolis, Sept 4 1823. 3w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Hohne, Holland and Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to make payment to Isaac Holland, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm.

Annapolis, August 29, 1323.

W. M. HOHNE,

Informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on business, at the store formerly occupied by Hohne, Holland and Co where he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on short credits

Annapolis, August 29, 1823 3w.

George Schwarar,

BAKER,

Returns his sincere acknowledgements to the public, for their generous support in his profession which he remembers with gratitude and for a continuance of which his time, attention and industry, will he constantly devoted. But he feels constrained by a sense of still higher obligation, to decline baking in future on Sabbath days. Arrangements will be made to accommodate his customers with good bread on Saturday evenings by six o'clock for the succeeding day; and he hopes that the motive which alone induces this change, will be a sufficient apology to his fellow citizens.

September 4 3w.

Steam-Boat Maryland.

Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge, and of the lower counties on the eastern shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the proprietors of the Maryland have built a good and substantial wharf at Castle Haven, and have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle-Haven instead of Todd's Point in her route to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive passengers, horses, and carriages. The price of passages will be the same to and from Cambridge, (including stage fare) as to and from Easton.

C VICKARS, Captain.

Sept. 4.

N. B.—On the first of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. during the season.