to the corporation, they must consider it a special favour, and that generous ——— democrats must, by no means vote for them? Must the poor Federalists submit to this, Unfashionable and unpopular as is the name, yet still

A FEDERALIST.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1823.

John Carnan, John Bouchell and others vs. John Turner.

Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

EARL, J. The object of the bill filed in this case, is, to sell a certain portion of the real estate of Doct *Slayter Bouchell* deceased, to pay a debt alleged to have been due from him at the time of his death, to the complainant, *John Turner*, upon the principle, that his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts. The bill is against *John Bouchell* and *Peter Bouchell*, to whom the testator devised his tract of land in Cecil county, called *Providence*, against *Edward Evard*, to whom, it is alleged they conveyed the said tract without consideration, and against *John Carnan* the surviving executor of the said Doctor *Slayter Bouchell*. The sum due from the estate of the deceased to the complainant, is stated to be £1626 16 5, which was ascertained by a decree of the court of appeals at June Term, 1810, in a suit of the complainant against *John Carnan* and *Slayter Bouchell*, executors of the said Doct. *S Bouchell*.— The said decree of the court of appeals with all the proceedings connected therewith, is made an exhibit in the said bill, and on it the complainant wholly relies for evidence of his debt due from the said Doct. *S. Bouchell's* estate. One of the defendants *John Bouchell* became lunatic, and answering the said bill by his guardian *George Palmer*, professed entire ignorance of the complainant's demands, and put him on the establishment of them by proof. The bill was taken pro confesso against the other defendants, and the chancellor decreed a sale of the said tract called *Providence*, appointing a trustee to make the said sale.

From this decree of the chancellor the defendants appealed, and it has become the duty of this court to review it and express an opinion on the points it presents

We have with great care examined the record, and particularly that part of it, which contains the decree of the court of appeals, and the proceedings connected with the decree, as it is exhibited by the complainant, and made the foundation of his claim of right, to sell a part of the real estate of Doct. *Slayter Bouchell* deceased. Upon inspecting it narrowly, we find, that at June Term, 1810, the court of appeals decreed £1626 16 5, to be paid by the executors of Doct. *Slayter Bouchell*, to the complainant *John Turner*; and state that the said sum had been ascertained agreeably to the account to the decree annexed. This is an account between Doct. *S Bouchell* and the estate of *John Vansant*, the father of *Rachel Turner* the wife of *John Turner*, and consists chiefly of items of charge against Doct *Slayter Bouchell* for rents received on certain leasehold estates, the full and peaceable possession of which was then decreed to be delivered up by the executors to the said *John Turner*. The account of receipts commences with the first day of July 1775, and is carried regularly down, including the rents of every year, until the first of January 1810, with the exception of the interval of time between the 4th July 1776 and the 1st of January 1781. It is admitted in the proceedings that Doctr. *S Bouchell* died early in the year 1797, at which period the bill of revivor was filed against his executor, and on the first day of that year, the account makes him a creditor of *John Vansant's* estate, to the amount of £208 1 3 1 2. After his death his executors went on to receive the rents accruing on the leasehold estates, then in litigation, and between 1797 and 1810 actually got into their hands rents with interest charged them, to the amount of £1834 17 8 1-2, from which deduct the £208 1 3 1 2 due to Doctr. *S. Bouchell* at his death, and it leaves £1626 16 5, the sum decreed to be paid by the executors as aforesaid

The account thus examined, is an exposition of the true meaning of the decree of the court of appeals, and with the courts understanding of it, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt of the impropriety of the chancellor's decree. It is bottomed on the conviction, that there was a large debt due from the late Doctr. *S. Bouchell* at his death to the complainant *John Turner*, and that there was a deficiency of personal assets to pay it, whereas in truth, according to the complainant's own shewing, there was no such debt. *John Turner* has a just claim against the executors of Doctr. *S. Bouchell*, grounded on their receipts of rents of certain leasehold estates a long time a subject of litigation between them in the court of chancery and in the court of appeals, but the real estate in the possession of the devisees of Doctr. *S. Bouchell* is in no way responsible for it In the event of the exhaustion of the personal assets, in the payment of debts, the real estate is answerable to the creditors for the deficiency, but the claimants must prove themselves creditors of the deceased ancestor. The sum due from these executors became a debt long after the decease of Doctr *S Bouchell*, and evidently arose from a tedious and protracted law suit, to which the devisees were not parties, and in which they had no participation, and for the consequences of which we have no hesitancy in saying they are in no manner liable.

A view too of the account settled by *John Carnan*, surviving executor of Doctr. *S. Bouchell*, in the spring 1810, insisted on by the complainant as evidence in this cause, has convinced us that the personal assets of the deceased, if the rents received by the executors after 1797 are to be so considered, were not insufficient to pay his debts. The executor has accounted for a very small part only of those rents, and if the residue of the £1874 17 8 1-2 had been by him brought into the settlement, a large balance would have been found against him, quite adequate, as we conceive, to the payment of the demand of the complainant.

Without enquiring into the question, how far a judgment or decree obtained against executors can be used in evidence against the heir or devisee of the deceased, we are clear in pronouncing the decree of the chancellor in this case erroneous, and that it ought to be reversed.

DECREE REVERSED.

The Poughkeepsie Journal states that a schooner has within a few days past, come in with a cargo of 200 live hogs on board at one of the wharves of that village, destined for Havana. The hogs were purchased in the interior of Old Dutchess, and were contracted for at Havana, at $40 a head.

FROM THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

Capt. Rensham, of the U S navy, who has arrived at New York from Havanna, left Thompson's Island on the 9th ult. at which time Com. Porter was recovering his health rapidly. No deaths had occurred in the squadron subsequent to the sailing of the Warren, and the officers and crews of the John Adams and Peacock, & those of the smaller vessels in the port were all well. The island remained sickly.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

The Bermuda papers of the 30th of August state, that an immense number of that species of fish called Sun fish, and by some, green headed chubs, weighing from ½ to 3 lbs, had floated ashore dead, and so offensive had been the stench from their putrid carcases, that the inhabitants had been obliged to dig holes and bury them in the sand. It was not uncommon after heavy gales, or violent thunder squalls, to see a few dead fish of different kinds a float or drifted among the rocks along shore; but a phenomenon of this very extraordinary kind had never been witnessed nor heard of among the oldest inhabitants living. In Warwick and Southampton, the immense numbers thrown upon the shores have rendered it necessary for the magistrates and church wardens to cause them to be gathered together in heaps and buried at the public expense, lest putrefactions should taint the whole atmosphere, and cause general sickness.

Many of the fish had been opened and carefully examined, when it was found almost invariably, that the liver, and in most cases the maw, and whole intestines, were in a state of putrescence, and that even before life had been entirely extinct in the fish. Many conjectures and suppositions had been advanced as to the cause of this remarkable malady among this species of the finny tribe, but it is still involved in obscurity That fishes are subject to diseases, there can be no doubt, but the peculiar nature of the element which they inhabit, renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any thing like correct information respecting their habits and maladies.

FROM NATCHEZ.

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Herald of the 3d inst. received by yesterday's mail, contains some additional particulars relative to the devastating sickness at Natchez. A letter of the 24 instant, dated in the vicinity of Natchez, says:—"The disease is raging with the utmost violence amongst the few unfortunates who still remain in the city. Business is not thought of, taverns all closed, and it is impossible to procure a mouthful to eat except at the Jail. Natchez is now the perfect picture of desolation; her streets are deserted, and a horrid and death like silence prevails from one extremity to the other. I have entered the city but once since the general retreat, but the appearance struck a chill to my very soul, and I hastened to leave it. It is somewhat singular, that whilst the physicians declare it impossible to cure a patient in the city, the environs are perfectly healthy. The miasma, whatever it may proceed from, appears to hover closely over our devoted city, without exhibiting any disposition to spread. "Since writing you I have heard of very many deaths, but so many die, that it is impossible to enumerate them. From eight to twelve per day."

DRAINING LAKES IN HOLLAND

The states of the province of Holland opened their session on the 7th inst The Governor, in his speech, informed the assembly, that a plan for draining the Lake of Haarlem and the Bylmeer was under consideration. He concluded by holding out a confident expectation of this great undertaking being accomplished The lake of Haarlem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the river Y, is extensive, but not deep; it is about fourteen miles long, and from seven to ten broad According to tradition, it was formed in the year 860, at the same time that the Rhyne was intercepted by the formation of sand banks near Catwyck; but some persons who have investigated the subject, are of opinion that this event must have taken place at a period considerably more recent. It is stated in old chronicles, that an irruption of the sea destroyed at once 17 villages and according to accounts published not many years ago, vestiges of habitations were still to be seen. There is a popular story of a nobleman who resided in this part of Holland escaping from the great inundation, in consequence of observing a marine fish in one of the lakes of his estate. He hence concluded, that the sea was undermining part of the coast which served as a rampart against it, and immediately removed with his family A contract is concluded with regard to the Aylmer, and the works are to commence next spring [London pap.

MAINE

A letter dated at Wiscasset, on the 17th ult. says—"The fires around us have still a threatening appearance, and cannot be wholly subdued until we have some heavy rains The sufferers are respectable individuals, and were in comfortable circumstances before the late calamity. I consider our sufferings as great as those at Savannah or St. Johns, when formerly visited by conflagrations, in proportion to our population.

A Mr. Fogg, of Scituate, (Mass) has lately been admitted to the bar as an attorney. It is shrewdly suspected that in tough cases he will endeavour to cast a mist before the court, and bewilder the jury in a fog. The Charleston Gazette thinks the "mystery of the law" hardly needed this additional veil—its "glorious uncertainty" bring proverbial.

From the Boston Palladium of Sept. 22.

NEWLY INVENTED THRESHING MACHINE.

Mr. Joseph Jaquith, of Brunswick, Me. has invented a threshing Machine which is thought by good judges to be in some respects superior to any hitherto submitted to the public. The grain, with this machine, is threshed by a number of flails, which are put in motion by turning a crank, to which may be applied horse power, or the power of wind or water, or it may be turned by the hand, as found most convenient Among its advantages may be numbered that of its separating the grain from the straw very perfectly, and preserving the straw entire. It can likewise be afforded much cheaper than the machines heretofore that used for a similar purpose.

Mr. Gales,

My last Eaton Gazette contained the following essay, which is so replete with good sense, that I should like to see it published in this city. By putting it in your paper you will oblige *A Subscriber.*

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

In treating on this subject, no intention is entertained of intermeddling at all in the elections of any candidate who may be before the people, however brought out—a much more serious and important matter is to be offered to the consideration of freemen, whose duty, as well as whose business it is, in all elections, to see that the constitution nor the law is perverted, nor that representative government loses any thing by an improper selection of candidates, nor an improper mode of bringing them forward

What is the true meaning of a Caucus Nomination?

It is a STRATAGEM of a FEW to COERCE and CONTROL the MANY

What can justify a Caucus Nomination?

Nothing *can justify it*—it is *submitted* to in high party times, when contending parties want to avail themselves of all their strength in the most effectual manner.

Does the constitution of the state or any law authorise it?

No—it is admitted by all to be a USURPATION of POWER; and being adopted in high party times, when men lose sight of good principles and thro' pride and enmity prefer a party triumph to the preservation of constitutional maxims, men then bear with it because it gratifies their passions and the prevailing enthusiasm of the day.

Of what use is a Caucus Nomination then, when there is no party opposition? None—it only serves a FEW LEADING MEN to nominate who they please, and thus to give offices and places to their favourites.

Is this right though—is it fair? Is there no danger of injurious abuse in this proceeding?

Certainly it is not right, and no candid man can think it fair—The "danger of abuse in the proceeding" is already apparent—accustomed to direct in party times, they wish to continue to DICTATE when party is done away—thus the public interest is made to yield to the PRIVATE views of a FEW individuals

But why don't men who see the dangers of these things come out before the people and expose such proceedings, and take a stand against them, and rally the public sentiment, for the people are always disposed to do right?

The reason is very plain but very shameful—it is because they are afraid to do so—although they know they would do right, yet they are afraid of losing their influence with certain leading men—they are afraid of offending certain leading men—they are afraid to risk themselves to do that which their own consciences and the candid opinion of a vast majority of the people tell them is right.

If this is so, then the freedom of elections is to give place to a LITTLE CABAL, the free voice of the People is to be silenced, and they are to vote alone for those whom a Caucus presents to them or PERMITS?

Exactly so, and we seem to have got to that point from which nothing can rescue us but the good sense and bold independence of the people, in reclaiming their best rights and assuming to themselves those constitutional privileges which they yielded in a time of passion, and which are now attempted to be withneld from them altogether. The old fable of the Horse and the Stag is very much in point to this matter. The Stag quarrelled with the Horse and was too much for him in their contests—The horse, in order to be revenged, applied to a man to mount him and hunt down the stag—The man consented, he armed himself, put a bridle in the horse's mouth, and a saddle upon his back, mounted and went in pursuit of the stag, hunted him down and killed him—The horse was delighted to see his old opponent destroyed, and kindly thanked the man and begged that he would now take off the saddle and bridle, turn him out and restore him to his former liberty—but the man replied, no, no, my good fellow, I have got you in the bridle and under the saddle now, and I find you to be a very useful well broke animal, I mounted you to suit your purposes, you must now submit always to subserve MINE—so saying, he led the horse off to the stable in the bridle and kept him as a comfortable hack ever afterwards.

Thus it is when the people get warm with political contests and surrender up their rights into the hands of their leaders, when the conflict is over, and their opponents are put down, they want to resume the constitutional rights that they gave up; but the leaders say no, the good of the party requires that we keep on in the same old way, and as we canvassed in party times to gratify your passions against the old federalists, you must still submit to please us and to answer our views now, and as we have got the bridle in your mouths and the saddle upon your backs, WE will continue to ride you as heretofore.

Let the people in an elective government beware of subserviency—let them take care not to part with any of their rights which the constitution and the law have endowed them with—our rights, like our money, are easily thrown away, but when thrown away neither are so easily got back again. Put neither the one nor the other into any but solvent hands, who will turn both to your interest, and restore both at short dates to you on demand

These are the views, and this is the advice of an old friend to the people, and of a sound old fashioned *Constitutionalist.*

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The preliminary survey of the canal by the eastern route, is stated, at the Morristown Palladium, to be now completed. The canal will open into the Delaware directly opposite the mouth of the Lehigh, and it has been ascertained that abundance of water for supplying it can be obtained from the brooks and great pond in the vicinity. [N. Y. paper.

The following placard is exhibited in a shoe shop at Brighton, England—"Wanted here, a respectable *woman's man!*" In another part of the town—"Lodgings for genteel young men, who are *taken to and done for.*"

GOLD.

The mine of North Carolina continues to yield its treasures. The editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer says he has just seen a lump weighing 50 pennyweights, with a number of smaller pieces.

BISHOP HOBART

Who embarked on board the ship Mentor, on the 24th ult. for Liverpool, for the benefit of his health, was accompanied to the quarantine ground by all the Episcopal Clergy of the city of New-York.

From a Cadiz paper of July 21.

This morning arrived at the entrance of our port, the American Frigate, [Congress] which brings out the new minister Plenipotentiary [Mr. Nelson;] of that nation to our government; but being denied an entrance by the French blockading squadron, they were obliged to alter their course towards the Straits, (el Estrecho.) A short time after a vessel sailed from this bay, under the American Flag, in which went the Charge d'Affaires, [Mr. Appleton,] of that Nation, who resides in this place, and having reached the Admiral's ship, for the purpose of being informed what motives led him not to permit the entrance of the frigate, was simply answered that the frigate had gone to Gibraltar. This conduct of the French Admiral appears to us so much the more strange, as only a few days ago he permitted a Portuguese vessel of war to enter the port, which brought on board the Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation. Posterior to this, we have also seen, an English frigate arrive in our port What then could have been the cause of this odious exception towards the American Frigate? It can be doubtless nothing else but the American government is not a monarchy.

The Augsburgh Gazette states, that, on the 18th of July, a fire broke out in Constantinople, in the suburb Constino, contiguous to the naval arsenal In a short time 2500 houses were consumed by the flames The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain It was re lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed one ship of the line, of 74 guns, two corvettes, fire brigs, and 110 smaller ships of every degree Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on this seeing that, in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late from Europe.

By arrivals at New York the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 31st and London to the 27th August They furnish the following intelligence:

Corunna and Algesiras both capitulated to the French on the 14th of August

Sir Robert Wilson had arrived at Lisbon.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state that on the 18th of August he was holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz Previous reports stated that he arrived at St Mary's on the 18th, & immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government

The defection of Manso one of Mina's generals, is confirmed He had joined the French with 42 of his troops

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land—that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only ten vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprize against Smyrna

The French were making preparations to bombard Cadiz

The London papers of the 27th of August, say the harvest promises to be so abundant, that before Christmas wheat will fall 20s per quarter, and cause great distress to the farmers, who will not be able to pay their rents and taxes, at low prices for their produce

A bottle is said to have been picked up on the 5th of June, in lat. 44, 2, long. 27. W. in which was a piece of paper with the following words written upon it.

North Polar Expedition Jan. 7 1823.

This bottle was sent adrift in the North Polar Seas, by the officers of the North Polar Expedition, being then frozen up 5 degrees west of Melville Island

Cuidad Rodrigo, it is said, has surrendered to Carlos O'Donnel. The troops remaining in Estramadura are about to follow the example of Ballasteros. Cartha gena has opened her gates to the French. The submission of Zayas, says the Madrid accounts, appear certain.

Pope Pius VII died at Rome on the morning of the 20th of Aug.

A letter from Rome, says—"According to immemorial custom, the body of the Pope will lie in state for nine days, in an illuminated chapel. The burial will take place on the 9th day, and on the 10th the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formalities observed at the election of a Pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome. Cardinal Pecs, Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic religion, has taken the temporal government of the States of the Church."

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th ult. a dark mulatto boy, by the name of Charles Miller, about eighteen years old, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a smooth face, and is stout and strongly made; in walking he turns in his toes, and if spoken to sharply is apt to get much confused, and has a stupid look. Charles took with him a cotton round jacket, with a red stripe, and a pair of nankeen pantaloons. He had other cloathing, not recollected. It is supposed he is about Annapolis, or in that neighbourhood I will give the sum of fifty dollars if taken within twenty miles of home, or the above reward of One Hundred Dollars if caught out that distance, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living on Kent Island, near Love Point.

JOHN ROUT, of H.

Kent Island, Sept. 25, 1823.

Annapolis United Guards!

You are ordered to assemble for parade on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. opposite the Court House, in full Summer Uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. The roll will be called at half past 3 o'clock, and all absentees fined according to the by-laws of the Company.

By order, *Wm. Kilty, O. S.*

ATTENTION!

First Annapolis Sharp Shooters!

You are ordered punctually to parade on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the Market Square, in full uniform, with arms in complete order. By order,

J. Dunn, O S.

ATTENTION!

"Annapolis United Volunteers."

You are hereby ordered to meet on the State House Hill, on Saturday the 4th inst at half past 2 o'clock, P. M in full Uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. A punctual attendance is ordered

By Order, *C. O. Maccubbin, C. S.*

The Annapolis Artillery Company.

Will parade in complete order, on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. at the head of Francis street. By order of the Commanding officer, *W. G. Tuck, Orderly.*

Cheap for Cash,

And to punctual customers at the usual credit.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Merchant Tailor,

Has received a complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of first quality Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit the fancy of customers.

Oct. 2. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fi. fa one issued out of the Court of Appeals, and the other out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of October instant, at Mr James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, for cash, at twelve o'clock, A. M. *Three hundred and forty acres of land*, called 'Portland Manor,' and sundry valuable Negroes, consisting of men and women. Seized and taken as the property of John Weekes, Henry Darnall, use of Joseph Daley, use of Nicholas J. Watkins and Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, use of Seth Sweetser.

Wm. O'Hara, Sh'ff.

Oct. 2.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, October 1, 1823.

A.

James Allison.

B.

James Baer, Thomas B Barton, Henry Brice, George Barber, Miss Rebecca Brenan, R. Bowie, Francis Bird, Stephen Beard, Miss Brogden

C.

William Carmichael, Joshua Cockey, David S Caldwell, Mary Collins, Mrs. Sarah Clements, Charles Chevalier, William Coe, Philip Clayton.

D.

James Dunn, Andrew Dorsey, Richard Diggs, Mrs Elizabeth Disney, Mrs. Margaret G Disney, Mary Dickinson, John Disney, Mrs. Minty Daffin, Emmanuel Dadds, Mrs. Mary Duvall, Mrs. Susan Duvall.

E.

William Emory.

G.

Henry D Gilpin, Wm. Glover, Miss Ellen R. Gray, Richard Gray, Mrs. Anne Gambril, Mrs. Catharine Gibson.

H.

Doct. Wm. Hammond, Frederick Harwood, B Howard, Samuel Hackman, Nelson Hall, George Hammond, Miss Ellen S. Hodges, George Howard of Brice, Ed. Hall, 2, James Hunter, Christopher Hohne, Joseph Hohne, Jona. Hotton, Samuel Harrison, Mrs. Hurst, John G Harvey, Isaac Holland, Sr. Rev. Eli Henkle

J.

George Jourdan, Samuel Jeffers, Leonard Iglehart, 5, Benjamin Johnson, 2, James Johnston, Silas Johnson, Mrs. Mary Jarvis.

K.

Richard Kirkland, John Knighton, 2, Richard Kenny, John Kirbe.

L.

Philip G. Leitner, Richard Loockerman.

M.

Joshua Mat[illegible], Daniel M'Katty, Mrs Elizabeth Miles, Michael Molony, Martin Mullon, Daniel Murray, Ben. Mead, Mr Mackabee, Wm. T. Morgan, George Moore.

N.

Henry C. Neal, 2, Wm. Nicholls, Mrs. Mary A. Norris.

O.

Dennis G. Orme.

P.

George Plain 2, Mrs Joanna Plummer, Mr Philips, Miss Ann C. Patton, Benj Pindle 2, Mrs Eliza Pritchard, Miss Susan Parker 2, Mrs Mary A. Parker.

R.

Daniel Raymond, Tobias Rudulph, Miss Matilda Ray, John G. Rodgers, Wm. Jefferson Round Hill, S Ringgold.

S.

George Stephens, Frederick A. Schley, Jacob Sitler, Kezin Spurrier 2, Daniel Sitler 2, John Smith, Thomas J Stockett, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprigg, Jacob Sleppy, Joseph N. Stockett, John O. Sayre.

T.

Mr Tilkin, John Taylor, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Lewis Tydings, Hugh Tirney, James Tongue.

W.

Gideon White 15, Wm. Wicker, John C. Weems 2, Tristram Weedon, Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Robert Wilson, John Walsh, Thomas Wason, Mrs. Anne Whetcroft, Mrs. Sarah Welch, Ed. Williams, George W. Whitaker, Daniel H. Wiggins.

Z.

Henry Zigler.

CARLES MUNROE, P. M.

ATTENTION!

The subscriber having purchased the Store formerly occupied by Mr William Alexander, in Conn Hill street, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has for sale, (just received) a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Cognac Brandy, Old Accomac Peach do, Holland Gin, American do, Jamaica Spirit, Old Rye Whiskey, Common do N. E. Rum,

Loaf, Lump and Brown

SUGARS,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong

TEAS,

Conress, Sperm, Mould and Dipt Candles, White, brown and yellow Soap, Havana and American Segars, Molasses, Chocolate, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Salad Oil, Lard, Bacon, Pork Mackerel, Herrings, Alum, Ground Allum and Fine Salt, Jamieson Crackers, Spices, Ginger, Salt Petre, Pepper, Fig Blue, Mustard, Starch, Pearl Barley, Rice, Powder, Shot, China, Glass, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c &c. with

FAMILY FLOUR.

He will sell Groceries, &c. on as good terms as can be obtained in this city, & respectfully solicits his friends and all others to give him a call.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Oct. tf.

Planters' Bank

Of Prince George's County September 18th, 1823.

The Board of Directors of this institution having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th inst at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 29th instant.

By order,

Truemen Tyler. Cash'r.

September 25 3w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 24th, 1823.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the stock of the said Bank, for six months ending on the 30 h instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis; and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Maryland Republican Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, will insert the above once a week three weeks.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court-House in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order,

R. I. Cowman, Clk.

Sept. 25

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th of October next, at M'Laughlin's tavern, near Ellicott's Mills, at 12 o'clock, for cash—One negro man named Jim, one negro boy named Nick, one negro woman named Kitty or Kate, and child, late the property of John Thompson. Seized and taken at the suit of Mary Poe.

O'HARA, Shff.

Sept.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, September 23, 1823.

On application by petition of Aaron Hawkins (of Joseph) executor of Samuel Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

THOS. H. HALL,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Hawkins late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1823.

AARON HAWKINS, (of Joseph.)

Executor.