proposition to establish free schools in Maryland. I last year had the honour of submitting my views on this subject, in the form of a memorial, to the house of delegates; which was respectfully referred to the committee on free schools; but I believe nothing further was done. My object then, as now, is to offer nothing except as the outlines of a plan, which when improved by the collected wisdom of the state, may be used as the foundation of a work, not longer and more loudly called for, than it is found absolutely to be wanted, to perpetuate the blessings of freedom. For it is and must be universally admitted, that representative governments can only be lasting where the people are enlightened. Many laws have been enacted by the legislatures of Maryland, said to have for their object the advancement of learning, and the establishment of free schools, and the revenue arising therefrom applied annually to any and every object but the one said to have been intended. This I humbly hope your honours will at once consider to be improper. For it the aggregate amount be found not sufficient to establish as many free schools as we could wish, and ought to have, yet surely it would be found sufficient to commence the goodly work, as recommended by the plan I had the honour to suggest, (viz) that the whole of the revenue arising in future from all laws that have been or that may hereafter be enacted for the promotion of learning or establishment of free schools, be subdivided among the counties, agreeable to population, or as the wisdom of the legislature shall direct; and that the levy courts or some other more suitable authority thereof, be empowered and directed to loan out the same on landed security, to at least four times the amount of the sums loaned. The interest to be paid semi-annually, with summary powers to foreclose all such mortgages, whenever to them it may seem necessary after a default in the payment of interest for —— months. (The execution of which said power could not be complained of by the debtor, as he would know the conditions of the loan, and would also recollect the object for which the interest was wanted, particularly too when he would recollect the advantages arising to himself from being allowed to retain the principal so long as he was punctual in the payment of the interest, his punctuality would be ensured.) And that the interest arising as aforesaid, be applied to the payment of teachers, as far as called for annually, any surplus thereof to be loaned out on interest, and considered thereafter as so much increase of principal (which said stock would, I am very sure, be found to enlarge yearly and rapidly from legacies, &c. &c.) An agent to be appointed by the legislature for each election district, to be called the free school agent, whose sole compensation shall be the honour and the satisfaction arising from such a god-like employment, (the enlightening of the rising generation,) whose duty it shall be when called on, & as called on & notified by different associations of his fellow citizens, and informed by them, that a school-house is in readiness and arrangements made for furnishing a teacher his board, and at least ten scholars in readiness to place under his instruction, to advertise for, and as soon as practicable engage, a man for them, capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, and for whose services the said agent shall be allowed to draw on the aforesaid interest fund, for an amount not exceeding ten dollars annually for each pupil under said teacher's tuition, and in no instance to allow more than thirty scholars to any one teacher. Also to draw a further sum, equal to his actual disbursments for advertising, &c. &c. To make quarterly reports to the courts aforesaid of the schools established and wanted, so as to know from them in return the aggregate amount of interest thus to be used, that the disbursments may in no instance be found to exceed the receipts. The parents and guardians of the children to elect the trustees of each school, not to exceed —— in number, nor less than —— for each school. The free school agent, whenever present, to act as president, and to be allowed to call a meeting of the board of trustees whenever he may think it necessary. By such a plan, as the above, the obnoxious name of pauper is removed, and each man's child will be sent on an equality, although the one may find the teacher his board, and another barely carries the hod filled with mortar, tempered by a third, to the fourth who builds the chimney, yet all having joined will be on an equality, and the state will have only to find the teachers salary, often the smallest half of the expense. And need I say to your honours, that where attempts have been made by charitable individuals, to educate poor children, it has often proved abortive, from the offensiveness of the name. Indeed, on more occasions than one, I have myself given offence for asking persons to send their children. Once when acting as a trustee under a late law for establishing free schools, under a levy in Anne-Arundel county, endeavouring, by not selecting too many at the commencement, to prevent the law becoming unpopular, as it was very soon found to be, I gave serious offence by entering on my list the name of one man's child, whilst I omitted to set down the name of one of his neighbours. There are, it is believed, but few neighbourhoods, where schools could and would not soon be established upon such a republican plan, so perfectly consistent with the views and feelings of a free people, nursed as it were in the cradle of liberty and equality. And it is also believed in many, and, after a time, in all those schools, such master would be engaged (by parents joining and throwing in an additional sum, to that allowed by the state,) as could teach the languages and mathematics, by which means the poorest man's child would, like the richest, be able and in the way to receive an education, qualifying him to be a future President of the United States. All of which is humbly submitted to your honours, from a sense of duty. And, with sentiments of respect and consideration, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

According to the Massachusetts Register for the present year, there are in that state 74 justices throughout the Commonwealth, 420 justices of the peace and of the quorum, and 1645 justices of the peace. Whole number 2139. Population in 1820—523,287.

BLANKETS.

Blankets took their name from Thomas Blanket, who established the first manufactory for this comfortable article at Bristol, Eng. about the year 1340.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Hughes,

I have seen with some surprise, your pithy, *ebullitions* on the late Congressional Caucus, and have been particularly struck with your concluding paragraph, in which the friends of Crawford, and Caucus, are threatened with your direful vengeance. Have you really, Mr. H. so mean an opinion of the understanding of the people, as to expect to make them believe, that Caucus is wrong in principle or law, or that *you* oppose it from principle, or constitutional scruples? *You* who have been always elected by caucus—now oppose it? Be candid, Mr. H. You profess to be a *religious* man, to be *religious* you must be *just*—to be *just*, you must be *honest*. Tell the people then, honestly, that you are opposed to this Caucus, because the Caucus did not nominate your favourite. Do this, and you may be respected for your candour, altho' you will adopt, what in fact you cannot conceal, your glaring inconsistency. Do you truly and honestly believe, that to preserve the purity of democracy, it is important to caucus for *you* in Annapolis as a member of the house of delegates—yet unnecessary and odious to Caucus for a President of the United States? Men do not, it is certain, always know themselves, and you may be pardoned if you overrate your own consequence, but you will hardly make the people believe, that you fill a station more important to political harmony than the President of the United States.

You object to the caucus, because a majority of the members did not attend it. Then why did you Caucus with, and support, the nomination of 38 members only of the legislature, who nominated the present council? They nominated your *favourite*, Mr. H; it was therefore not unnecessary, not odious! Why did you support the Congressional nomination of 1808, and 1816—In 1808, 89 members only attended out of 213, leaving 124 out of caucus—In 1816, 82 members only attended of 215, leaving 133 out of Caucus. This then was all right *with you*—you supported it as the doctrine of the old *political school*—All the Democrats were invited; if they chose not to attend, those who did attend, nominated. This was the case in the late caucus, and this course was sanctioned by the practice of the party. Again, sir, in what county caucus has a majority of the party attended, that you have heretofore supported, in none that you can refer to. Mr. H. We are told in the fable, that even a satyr was disgusted with a man who blew hot and blew cold—Be assured *you* cannot please an intelligent people, by doing it; profit therefore by the fable 'ere it is too late.

You state that Mr. Crawford obtained a majority in Caucus over Mr. Monroe in 1816. An editor should have stated the truth to the people, or if ignorant of facts, he should be silent. In the Caucus of 1816, 119 members attended; Mr. Monroe was nominated by 65 votes, he accepted the nomination, when offered to him by the Caucus, and expressed his high respect for the meeting. Here then is the present chief magistrate, Mr. Monroe, who you profess so highly to respect, giving his sanction to Caucus, and considering himself honorably nominated by his party when he obtained but a few votes more than Mr. Crawford.

In conclusion, Mr. H. let me advise you to sheath your sword of vengeance, you are in array against the *principles* of your *party*, and against the Republican party of the Union. I fear you are about to change sides; at a time not so propitious as that, at which some of your *great friends* have changed before you, probably it will never make *you* President of the United States, or *printer even* of the United States. There is, however, nothing like *an honest ambition*, you are Printer to the state of Maryland, and a member of the Legislature. You have so far lost nothing by being *a true Republican*. The Republicans in your case have certainly not been ungrateful. You have now received every thing you could expect of them. You have certainly profited by their reign; but if to you it may *seem probable*, that a change of dynasty is at hand, it is with you to determine whether you will take the chance of a second current of political good fortune, by changing your principles; *your prudence*, I am sure on this score, may *be trusted*, and I hope your principles will not prove recreant.

DEMOCRAT.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.—A letter from Washington mentions that "the President has nominated to the senate, the hon Ninian Edwards, now a member of that body from Illinois, as Minister to Mexico."

The packet ship Manhattan, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 18th instant. On the 7th of January, lat 48, long 24, at 10 o'clock at night, and very dark, was run afoul of by a ship or brig, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit, the unknown vessel immediately disappeared, and it is feared she went down with all on board. Lanterns were hung out, but every exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, backstays, running rigging, channels &c of the Manhattan, were carried away, some of the bolts out of her side, bulwarks stove in, the fore-yard broken, and other damage done. The M. was running WSW. at the rate of 10 knots; the other vessel must have been steering E. by N. It was blowing a gale at the time.

MARRIED,

In Cornwall, Con. on the 27th ult, by the Rev. Mr Smith, Mr. John Ridge, an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, and late a member of the Foreign Mission School, to Miss Sally B. Northrop, aged 19, daughter of Mr John P. Northrop, late Steward of the F. M. School.

We are informed by a young gentleman who was in Litchfield last week, that the father of the young lady, afflicted to distraction at the degradation of his daughter, had left his family and gone off, it was not known where.—*Hartford Times.*

"The intermarrying with the Indians and blacks of the missionary school at Cornwall, now begun, and this particular marriage, is, to be sure, not a subject for irony. The affliction, mortification, and disgrace of the relatives, of the young woman, who is only about sixteen years old, are too great for that. Her father and connexions in this town, (South Farms) from which place her father moved to Cornwall, are among the most respectable and worthy of that parish. To have her thus marry an Indian and taken into the wilderness among savages must indeed be heart-rending pang, which none can realize except those called to feel it."—*Litchfield Gaz.*

The editors of the Intelligencer say, that the following "may be regarded as a protest of the gentlemen in congress of federal politics, against what 'appears to them an injustice recently done to them'"—

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: Under your editorial remarks in the second page of your paper of the 16th of February, you tell your readers that "The following statement of facts 'is handed to us, for publication, from a responsible 'source.' Much pains, we understand, has been taken 'to make it correct.'"

Now, gentlemen, I pronounce this statement incorrect, in two important particulars: as to the number of Federalists in both Houses of Congress, and their indifference as to the choice of the next President.

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the whole 'number of Federalists, in both Houses of Congress, is forty.'" "If the federal gentlemen have a preference, 'it is not known for whom.'" Such is the language of the statement. I know not its author; but, if he means to say, that of the forty gentlemen whom he denominates Federalists, there are none who both feel and avow a deep concern for the issue of the approaching Presidential Election, he is entitled to very little credit, in relation to a subject on which he speaks with great confidence.

That the Federalists no longer exist as a party in the United States, is too obvious to require proof. That they have not acted in Congress, as a party, for many years, you yourselves must very well know. But, that they are, as individuals, indifferent to the choice of Mr. Monroe's successor, you also know to be untrue.

An effort has indeed been made to swell their numbers in Congress beyond the truth till now, they have been represented to amount to forty five, or fifty, members. In the statement to which I refer, this number is reduced to forty.

The best estimate I have seen, and I believe, until within a few days last none has been attempted to be made, reduce their actual number much below the last mentioned.

Whence the former exaggeration? A caucus is to be convened, from which the Federalists are nominally and designedly excluded. Next, their exclusion is connected with a charge of apparent indifference to the best interests of their country. Contemporaneously with both these outrages upon their feelings and character, they are represented as objects of dread, and the tocsin of party is loudly sounded, to alarm and unite the Republican ranks against their ancient and dangerous foes.

Now, gentlemen, I aver, that, among these Federalists, there have been, and there yet remain, some of Mr. Crawford's most open and decided friends—the more honorable evidences of his merit, because his exclusive supporters deny to them a fair participation in the privileges of American citizens; at the moment in which they seek to elevate to the second station in the United States, a native of Geneva, who, when trusted with the care of the Public Treasury, dropt its keys, at the approach of war. Who lied, in fact, with all his experience, from the head of the Treasury, to a place of safety, when danger threatened his adopted country.

Did these persecuted Federalists do so? Look to New York, Pensylvania, and Maryland; to Virginia, the Carolina, and Kentucky—Turn to the Van Ressselaers, to Cadwallader, Winder, Tailor, Pinckney, Huger, Davis, cum multis aliis, their friends and comrades, and let your correspondent, and his caucus, answer me, Did not the federalists of all these states, in a war, the policy of which they disapproved, serve their country, in all respects, as faithfully as their political opponents?

I have done gentlemen; but before I finish, allow me to express a hope, founded on the justice of Providence, that the weapons of political intolerance and persecution, may recoil on those, and those only, who delight to wield them.—*Washington.*

* The statement alluded to was published in the Md Gazette of Thursday last.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The present king of France entered into his sixty ninth year on the 18th Nov. last.

ST. DOMINGO

A recent traveller in St Domingo computes the population of that island, at 500,000 negroes, and 20,000 mulatoes, exclusive of those formerly governed by Spain.

Sparta, Tenn Jan. 24.

On Sunday evening last we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle, at the Salt Wells, belonging to Mr. Denton, on the Calf Killer River, about three miles above this village. Rumor, with her hundred tongues, had been so very active on the occasion, as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "The River is on fire!" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our nags at 8 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within two miles of the Wells, our attention was suddenly arrested by seeing corruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illuminated with an unsteady bickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself that almost beggars description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river, here about 50 yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We are informed by Mr. Denton, that in boring for salt water the preceding day, they suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphurous gas, which, in ascending, found another vent thru the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of it escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the Gas, and a blaze, inconceivably grand, burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colours beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy dismal light, gave to various objects the green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements, so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and to mingle, as it were, presented such an anomaly as for the moment annihilated all idea that fire and water delighted in separation. Here we must stop; our pen is inadequate to do justice to a scene so extraordinary and interesting.—*Sparta Review.*

LOUISIANA.

Governor Robertson communicated his Annual Message to the Louisiana Legislature on the 5th ult. from which we extract the following—

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"Strange, that so unrighteous a system should have ever existed—stranger still, that it should be suffered yet to pollute our free institutions. The lex talionis, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is discarded as unworthy of civilization. But, will you give up a man, body and soul, to be tortured and debased, by his creditor, because he withholds from him a certain portion, however small, of mere dross—surely dross, when weighed against human liberty. The spirit of our government—the epoch, at which we live—the dictates of justice, and the feelings of every honest heart, all revolt against this odious legacy of ages past away, and unworthy of the influence they yet possess over minds that should be firm enough to spurn their trammels. The transition, in all respects, is natural from imprisonment for debt, to imprisonment for crime, and our whole scheme of confining those who owe money with those who steal it—petty delinquents, with hardened offenders, admirably calculated to convert the innocent into criminals and to give to criminals all the accomplishments which a jail education can bestow."

NAVAL

The Court Martial which has been sitting at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, for the trial of Lieut. Beverly Kennon, upon charges prefered against him by Com Porter, has closed its proceedings. Lieut. K. was to make his defence on Thursday last.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

On the 29th of January, three large Bears made their appearance in the village of Chambly, near Lake Champlain. The first was seen between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, in the garden of Samuel Hatt, esq. another was observed endeavouring to get over a garden fence, and a third paraded through the main street. The villagers, not expecting such a visit, were not prepared to give them the reception they deserved, and they all deliberately walked to the woods, before the business of loading and priming could be attended to.

TOWN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday last a very numerous meeting of citizens was held at the court house in Philadelphia, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the general ward committee, in the appointment of delegates to attend the Harrisburg Convention. The proceedings were approved of, and the appointment of the eight delegates were confirmed. When this business was closed, those republicans who had heretofore supported Mr. Calhoun, came forward, and by Mr. G. M. Dallas offered resolutions declaring that it had become the duty of all republicans to unite in favour of Andrew Jackson, in order to sustain harmony, and defeat the nomination at the late Caucus: the resolutions were unanimously approved of.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1323.

The following is a statement of deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in each month, from the 1st of January, 1823, to the 1st of January, 1824:

January,	314	August,	495
February,	254	September,	551
March,	207	October,	457
April,	290	November,	445
May,	210	December,	521
June,	370		
July,	486		4600

Of these, 2366 were adults, and 2234 children;—641 died in the Alms-House, and 800 people of colour are included. There have been born during the same period, 2977 male, and 2836 female children, making the total number of births 5813; leaving a difference in favour of births 1213.—Health Office Report.

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending on Saturday last is ninety-five; of these nineteen died of the Small Pox.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

By the ship Montano from Havre, arrived at New York, bringing Paris dates to the 11th of January.

ENGLAND.

The Courier of the 7th states, that a messenger from France, had landed at Dover from an open boat. He is said to have been the bearer of despatches, which were immediately sent off to London. The crew, in answer to numerous questions, stated that "the fleet had sailed;" but it was not known whether they alluded to the fleet intended against South America.

SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated 21st ult from Madrid.

"The act of amnesty was definitely adopted and signed yesterday in the Council of State, under the Presidency of the Infant Don Carlos. It is expected to be published before the commencement of the Christmas festival."

FRANCE.

The Etoille, a Ministerial paper, contains a short paragragh, which was considered important from a belief that it was authorized by the government. In alluding to the comments upon the President's Message, and the attitude assumed by the United States, the Etoille pretends to sneer, and says in substance:—"France disclaims all intentions against the rights of South America, and if the United States fit out her fleets and prepare for war, she will find no enemy to contend with."

The Journal des Debats of the 8th, speaking upon the same subject, says—"We read in the American papers, that England has proposed to the United States to join her to repulse all the attempts which the Constitutional Powers are expected to make against the independence of the American colonies."

We are not in the secrets of cabinets, and can not tell whether this is true or false; but, we know that two belligerent parties are necessary to make a war; and, therefore, since we see the continent perfectly tranquil and nobody dreaming of war, the United States may, if they please, enjoy the little pleasure there is in paying their fleets, and sailing in triumph over seas where they will meet none but friends.

EXHILIRATING GAS.

The Philadelphia papers say that a young man in that city, who lately amused himself by inhaling ether, had since been seized with frequent fits of delirium. His nervous system was much affected and his physician did not expect he would recover for some days to come.

The Norfolk Herald says the following is thought to be the state of parties in the Virginia Legislature, upon the Presidential question: Crawford 100, Adams 60, and Clay 50.

The New Episcopal Church, in the town of Newbern in this State, was consecrated on the first instant, by the Right. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, of this city. The Church is said to be unrivalled by any in the State, for "beauty of plan, quality of materials and excellency of workmanship." A partial sale of the pews, has produced $10,000, two-thirds the cost of the building.

Raleigh Register.

ABSTRACT

Of the Proceedings of the

Legislature of Maryland.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb 20.

The bill for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill, entitled, An act to establish and incorporate the Tow Line and Canal Company between Baltimore and Port Deposit, was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

The bill to repeal so much of the act authorising the commissioners to lay out a road in Mongomery and Anne Arundel county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three as is therein mentioned, was passed, and returned to the house of delegates. The bill for the relief of Amos W Lynch, Francis Artlett and others, citizens of Queen Ann's county, was passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to reduce the price of the state's land, in Allegany county, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

Monday, Feb. 23.

The bill to establish the electoral districts for President and Vice President of the U. States, was returned to the house of delegates.

The additional supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The supplement to the act to incorporate a school in Allegany county by the name of the Allegany county school, was passed and returned to the house of delegates.

Mr Bowie, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Maryland Agricultural Society, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass. The bill was then passed and returned to the house of delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Feb. 20

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a school in Allegany county, by the name of the Allegany County School, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr Iglehart obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Jonathan Neal Loughlin, of Anne Arundel county.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend all such parts of the constitution of this state as relate to the appointment of the governor and council.

Mr. Steel reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

The bill for the relief of Charles Delemotte, of the city of Baltimore, was read the second time passed and sent to the senate.

The bill relating to the auditor general was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Monday Feb. 23.

The bill relative to the Baltimore canal was sent to the senate.

Mr. Meconiken reports a bill for the benefit of Ann Rochester and Francis Rochester.

The amendment proposed to the bill relative to the divisional line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, was read the second time, and the question put, that the house assent to the same. Determined in the negative.

[The bill was then returned to the senate accompanied by a message requesting that body to reconsider it, and expressing a "hope that the senate will act decisively on it."]

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Baltimore, on Thursday evening the 19th inst by the Rev Dr Jennings, Mr JOHN THOMAS BARBER, of this city, to Miss ISABELLA REANEY, of the former place.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Sunday evening, about sun-set, the 15th instant, at her residence on Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, after a short but severe illness, Mrs LETTETIA O'REILEY, (consort of Mr. John A. O'Reiley,) in the 28th year of her age. She was by all her acquaintances esteemed and supposed to be a model of Christianity, having buffeted innumerable trials of this vain world; though severe they were. She in her last moments expressed her conviction, that she remained in the arms of her Redeemer, and died without a groan. It is sufficient to say, then, that it is firmly believed she is now enjoying the rewards prepared for the righteous. She lived a pious, religious life, and has left three small children, and an affectionate husband, to lament her irreparable loss. *Ab hoc momento pendit eternitas.*

REMOVAL.

LEWIS TIDINGS, TAILOR,

Adopts this plan of informing his former customers, and the public in general, that he has removed to Mr. Jacob H Slemaker's, white frame house, in Church street, second door to Messrs. Adam & John Miller's dry good and grocery store, where he is prepared to execute work in the neatest and most fashionable style, and with dispatch—He likewise informs the public, in consequence of the general pressure of the times, he has agreed to make up work for less than he ever has since his commencement. Therefore he hopes by due attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have edcouraged him since his commencement.

Feb 26. 3w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M on the premises, the farm on which he now resides, or any number of acres to suit purchasers. The whole farm is supposed to contain about one hundred and fifty acres, and is susceptible of almost any degree of improvement. Its situation, soil and improvements, are so generally known, that any description of it is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Feb 26. William Smith. ts.

Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1823.

On application of Francis Hance, of Calvert county, to the judges of Calvert County Court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Hance has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Francis Hance give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince Frederick Town, in the said county, on the second Monday of May next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, (to shew cause if any they have,) why the said Francis Hance should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the court house and church doors of the said county, two months previous to the sitting of the said next county court.

Signed by order of court,

Test.

William S Morsell, Clk.
of Calvert County Court.

Feb. 26 4w.

Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1823.

On application of William Ogden, of Calvert county, to the judges of Calvert County Court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Ogden has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said William Ogden give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince Frederick Town, in the said county, on the second Monday of May next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, (to shew cause if any they have,) why the said William Ogden should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks; and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the court house, and church doors of said county, two months previous to the sitting of the said next county court.

Signed by order of court

Test

William S Morsell Clk.
of Calvert County Court.

Feb 26 4w.

Notice is hereby given,

That by an order of the Senate, it becomes necessary for all applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, to give two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the place in which the applicants reside, of their intention to apply to the legislature for special acts of insolvency.

J. K. MILLARD, Chairman.

House of Delegates,
15th Jan. 1824.