

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1824.

COMMUNICATED.
We are requested to state, that J. J. SPEED, esq. will be supported as a delegate from this city for the next general assembly, by
Many Democratic Republicans.

The effort to call a convention to alter the constitution of the state of Illinois, has been defeated by a majority of 2,000 against a call. The object of these favourable to a convention, was to get clear of that provision of her constitution which prohibits slavery. The opponents of slavery consider their success as complete, and believe that the "slave party" will not hereafter disturb the state by a similar attempt.

Crawford Meetings at Philadelphia.
Two meetings have been held within the last fortnight in Philadelphia, relative to the presidential election. Resolutions were adopted by each of them approving of the nomination of *William H. Crawford*, for president, and *Albert Gallatin*, for vice-president. Other resolutions pledging the individuals composing the meetings to support the election of these gentlemen, were likewise adopted.

For the Ill. Gazette.
It has been said that Mr. Crawford has "a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of this country, than any other candidate for the presidency," and the experience of every day furnishes additional evidence of the truth of the remark. His popularity appears to be daily and rapidly increasing. In states, which at one period his chance of success was considered doubtful, changes have occurred favourable to his cause, and well founded hopes now exist that he will obtain their votes almost without a struggle. Maine, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Alabama, all of which his adversaries were prompt in noting as certain against him, have lately become doubtful; and it is manifest that the tide of public sentiment in these states is now rising in his favour and threatening to overwhelm his opponents. Mr. Crawford's strength would have showed itself in these states before this time had it not been for the success which attended the trick played upon the public through the past summer by his enemies. They then represented that his constitution was shattered by disease, and that he could not serve out one presidential term, should he be elected. By this unmanly cheat, they for a time deceived and colored the credulous in places remote from the seat of government; and the consequence was, so long as the deception was kept up, a suppression by the deceived, of all feelings of partiality for Mr. Crawford. This delusion, however, is now over, and the people, convinced that Mr. Crawford's intellect and constitution are perfect, and that the reports to the contrary were circulated for mere electioneering purposes, are almost every where rising in their strength for his support. Of this Mr. Adams's adherents are themselves aware; and it is for this reason, that the most virulent and unfeeling of them still unblushingly labour to preserve the unfavourable impressions they made upon the public mind concerning the state of Mr. Crawford's health. The thinking and less malignant of Mr. Crawford's enemies, either ashamed of this trick because of its want of truth to sustain it, or certain that it could no longer be practised with success, have, since his visit to Bath, where he was daily seen by hundreds, gradually ceased to urge the state of his health as an objection to his election. But notwithstanding this, they are not idle. They are daily torturing their inventive geniuses to forge some other and more plausible excuse for their rancorous hostility to him. They may resort to every unfair mean in their power, but it will profit their cause nothing. Their opposition to Mr. Crawford has already been distinguished by too many wicked plots, intrigues, and misrepresentations, to permit any thing that can now say or do against him, to have the slightest weight with the people. The latter have detected them in so many impositions, that they will not readily be gulled by them in future. The people of this country are intelligent and suspicious, and that party which expects to gain a point by imposing upon their good sense, will, though appearances may flatter it for a time, ultimately be disappointed and overthrown.

If it be fair to judge from the expressions of public opinion which have lately taken place in many of the states, there is every reason to believe, that *Wm. H. Crawford* will be elected the successor of the present patriotic and venerable Chief Magistrate of this country, by a majority which will surpass the expectations of many of his friends, and which will surround the whole phalanx of his enemies.

PEARL PLACE.
Some years since a Jew, who dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public-house, in Wapping London, happened to want change for a guinea, occasioned the landlady to pull out the contents of her pockets, in which she happened to mislay the sum, among which a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, which the landlady said was given her by a sailor, and had been carried in her pocket for several years. The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchase it, so enhanced its value in the possessor's opinion, that her husband applied to an eminent Jeweller in the city and sold it for so considerable a sum, that retiring from business soon after, and buying ground near Holywell-mount, he built a row of houses, to which he gave the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of this incident.

CRAWFORD ENTIRELY WELL.
From the *Evening Metropolitian* of September 7.
We have conversed with a gentleman that lately saw Mr. Crawford at the Springs, who represents him as entirely well, in high spirits, pleasant and communicative, and that not a vestige was left of the ravages of former disease.

MR. CRAWFORD.
A letter, dated at Bath, August 31, to the editor of the *Winchester Gazette* says:—The secretary of the treasury, who is still here, is one of the most interesting men in conversation I have ever met with. To a fine memory he unites a rigorous discrimination and well stored mind; he is plain and unostentatious in his manners and dress, is sprightly and animated in conversation, and never fails to impart pleasure and improvement to his auditors; in short, his colloquial powers are of the very first order.

Mr. Crawford's improvement at this place, has outstriped the most sanguine anticipations of his friends, and given the death blow to the hopes of his enemies. It is wholly unexampled, and will no doubt tend greatly to enhance the celebrity of Bath as a watering place.

THE RIGHT READING.
The National Gazette, in an argument for the election of Mr. J. Q. Adams, says:—"THE PEOPLE OF EASY FORTUNE are on that side of the question."
This is nothing new. We have long known that the rich nabobs, with the whole race of food eaters were on the side of Mr. Adams; but we have never heard of any man, who lives and expected to live by his own labour and industry, that was not on the other side of the question.

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From the *N. York Mercantile Advertiser*, Sept. 7.
PIRACIES.
Capt. Wolf of the brig *Frances*, who arrived yesterday in 5 days from Havana, has furnished us with the following interesting intelligence.

On the 20th of August, Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war *Larus*, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants at Havana, which, with two of his own boats he armed and manned with nearly his whole crew, leaving only ten men on board his ship. These were out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro that same day at sunset, and proceeded westward in search of a piratical vessel which Capt. G had obtained slight information of. On the 21st, at day light, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (the *Key Braccio*) in the Bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and sloop, the former with 50 the latter with 20 men. As the boats pulled direct for them, they perceived the pirates take to their boats, and several of them jump overboard, and make for the shore. The British boats followed and killed six of them, whom they shot as they landed. The seamen were anxious to pursue the remainder into the woods, but the officers did not deem it prudent. The boats then pulled for the schooner and sloop, and also went on board the brig *Henry*, of Hartford, where they found Capt. Rhodes and crew, consisting of seven men, in such a state of debility, from hunger and cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found twelve vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that the freebooters had murdered all their crews, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons.

On the 26th, the boats returned to Havana, towing in their prizes, (the schooner and sloop). Some papers were found on board the *Henry*, which it was expected would lead to some valuable discoveries.

On the 27th, it was said that Capt. Graham had made application to the Governor to search a Spanish vessel then in the harbour of Havana, but it was not known at 3 P. M. (when the *Frances* sailed) whether permission had been granted.

From the appearance of the wrecks, Capt. Rhodes was of opinion they must have required 150 men to navigate them, all of whom he supposed fell a sacrifice to these blood thirsty murderers.

THE HORNET.
Capt. Ferguson at Philadelphia, states, that the *U. S. ship Hornet*, etc. at Leguira, on the 22d Aug. 1824, was captured by the British and landed at Beaufort T. Wats, esq. Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Columbia.

FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival of the ship *Indian Chief*, at New-York, London papers to the evening of the 29th of July have been received. The *Liverpool Advertiser* of July 31st says:—"We are happy to hear from all parts of the country, that crops of every description are most promising and abundant."

WAR IN INDIA.
Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 22d of March, by the ship *Hercules*. The greatest activity prevails at Calcutta and Madras, and the whole of the shipping in the country trade were employed to convey the King's and Company's troops on the expedition against the Burmese. Not one ship remained at Bombay belonging to England. It is said that the seizure of Mr. Chew, a branch pilot in India, by the Burman government, was one of the causes of the present hostility with that power. The report of his having been ill treated by the Burman is contradicted. He had been released and had arrived at Chitragong. Sir Edward Barnes arrived at Ceylon on the 18th of January, and next day was sworn in as governor, commander in chief, and vice admiral of that settlement.

WAR IN AFRICA.
The last accounts received from Cape Coast Castle, state that the Fantees had separated from the British troops, and had several skirmishes with the Ashantes. One of the London papers says, it is generally believed, in the first military circles, that the question of the expediency of preserving our possessions in Western Africa, at the expense of increasing the arms, has at length been determined in the affirmative. The reinforcements, however, will be raised in a manner the least objectionable to those who are advocates for abandoning the scene of so much recent disaster. Two black regiments are to be levied, which will prevent the expense and delay of recruiting in this country. Two white regiments are at the same time intended to be formed from convicts, in the same manner as the 60th was first raised, which will strengthen the white population in our African possessions. These four regiments, with the increase of the 2d West India regiment, and Royal African Colonial Corps, will, it is supposed, prove sufficient to make good a demonstration against the Ashantes, and our other enemies, as shall obtain a settled peace, and prevent a recurrence of such reverses as have been lately experienced. Of this force Major-General Turner takes the command; Col. Sutherland second in command; and Major Chisholm will retain the important post of Cape Coast Castle.

SPAIN.
Our advices from Spain via Paris were to the 16th of July. A letter from Madrid of the 15th, however, which we do not recollect before to have seen, says:—"The dismissal of Count O'Byrne, is a real loss for the moderate party, and his exile to America is a fresh proof that the unfortunate country has again fallen under the stupid power of the Camarilla. The Russian Minister, M. Onbril has just arrived, and has set out for Seceodon, in order to deliver a letter from the Emperor into the hands of the King. There is some reason to hope, from what he says, that his influence will be as favourable to the oppressed party as that of his predecessor's, M. Bulgari, was injurious. M. Zea Bermudez the new Minister, is expected with impatience; and if he joins the Ministers of War and of Marine, they may yet check the system of rigour which has within a few days recommenced."

PORTUGAL.
The latest Lisbon dates are of the 10th July, at which time, considerable apprehensions were entertained of another revolution in that city, as some commotion had already taken place among the party attached to the interests of the Queen.

GREECE.
Under the date of Athens, June 6, we find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece:—"Olyssius, united with Paneris of Salona, and Mitesa, surnamed the Turcophega, has, for the 5th time, distinguished the straight of the Thermopylae, by the defeat of the Barbarians. When the news was received at Athens that the Captain Pascha had succeeded in revictualing Negropont, a new attack on the side of Beotia, was expected. Mitesa, with three thousand men, anticipated this event, and Douris Pacha, had advanced with 10,000 men. The combat recommenced on the 1st of June. The day was bloody that day, when the Turks were put to the rout. We are ignorant of their loss; but at this moment, all the mountaineers and the peasants of the plains are going to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with the cries of joy."

ORIGIN OF THE WAR IN INDIA.
The London Courant of July 26th, gives the following account of the origin of the Burmese War.
The dispute is of some standing, the Burmese having for several years made encroachments on the eastern frontier of Chittagong.—They first advanced pretensions to the jungles frequented by our elephant hunters, which were unquestionably situated within the British boundaries. They next laid claim to the island of Sha pur, situated on the extreme point of the narrow strip of the main land which forms the southern frontier of the Chittagong district, and is separated from it only by a narrow channel. The main stream of the Haaf, the acknowledged boundary of the two States, flows between the island and the eastern or Burmese bank of the river.

In the commencement of 1823, a boat belonging to British subjects passing near Sha pur, was stopped by a party of Burmese armed with matchlocks, and the steersman was shot dead on the spot. On this a small guard was sent to take post on the island, to prevent further outrage, and to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of the district.

The Rajah of Arracan demanded, in terms of haughty and insolent menace, that this post should be withdrawn. The British Officer in reply, shewed as well from the position of the island, as from the records at Calcutta, that Chittagong had been invariably comprehended within the limits of the Bengal Government; and added, that any attempt on the part of the Burmese to take possession of it, would be regarded as an hostile aggression. Negotiations ensued, and were still pending, when (on the 24th September, 1823) a Burmese force of about 1000 men, attacked and gained possession of the island, after killing three Europeans and wounding three others. On the 21st of November, Col. Shaplan, at the head of a detachment of the Indian army, recovered possession of Sha pur, and continued to occupy the island till the 12th December. An epidemic disorder having made its appearance amongst the troops they were withdrawn, and immediately the Burmese crossed the river with much parade in four large boats filled with armed men, set fire to a hut and retired. On the 20th January, 1824, the Burmese authorities sent an invitation to Mr. Chew, Commander of the Company's ship *Sophia*, which was then lying in the river Haaf, requesting him to visit them at Manglo, a station in the neighbourhood. Mr. Chew immediately accepted the invitation, and proceeded to Manglo, accompanied by Mr. Boyce, who commanded the row boats, and eight Lascars.—Immediately on their arrival they were treacherously seized and imprisoned by the directions of four Commissioners who had recently arrived from the Court of Ava, for the express purpose of inquiring into the state of the dispute with the English. When information of the event reached Bengal, instructions were immediately issued to the Commander at Chittagong to address a letter to the Rajah of Arracan in the strongest language of remonstrance, calling upon him in the name of the Governor General in Council, to deliver up the officers and men within a certain period, under pain of the severest vengeance of the British Power, and stating, that as the act of treachery and violence complained of had been committed under the orders of the Commissioners by the Court of Ava, it must be considered as emanating from the King, and unless it was instantly redressed, the relations of peace between the two Governments, already so seriously disturbed by past proceedings, would be holden to be dissolved, and war to have commenced. These transactions sufficiently shewed the fixed determination of the Burmese to engage in hostilities with the British; and was being inevitable, we have only to express our hope that it will be so vigorously prosecuted, as to be brought to a speedy termination.

USEFUL RECEIPT.
A sure cure for the Bilious or Cramp Cholice. Take a small quantity of him-tonstone—dissolve in brandy; temper it with water, and drink it as often as you can, until the pain is removed, which will be after the second or third drinking. Should still persist, repeat the removal of the pain, continue the dose.—Experience has taught him this who sends it to the press for the good of the community.

GENUINE RECEIPT FOR WARRNER'S BLACKING.
Take two quarts of small beer, eight ounces of ivory black, three ounces of sugar candy; half an ounce of gum arabic, half an ounce of sweet oil—dissolve the gum arabic in warm beer and mix up the oil with a little of the ivory black first, then mix the whole thoroughly together, let it stand a few hours, then bottle it, and it will be fit for use in a day.

OBITUARY.
COMMUNICATED.
Departed this life at his residence in this county on Sunday last, Major *William Brogden*, aged about 84 years. He served as an officer in the revolutionary army during the glorious struggle of this country for independence. At the close of the war he retired to his farm in Anne-Arundel county, where he lived respected by his fellow-citizens, who confiding in his integrity and patriotism elected him to represent the county in the general assembly of the state. After serving them for some time in this station, he relinquished public life altogether, and sought in the bosom of an affectionate family the tranquillity and repose which he so much needed. He lived beloved and died lamented.

POSTSCRIPT

The Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Crawford, has returned to Washington from Berkeley, and is to enter upon the duties of his office immediately.

CONVENTION OF ST. PETERSBURG.
Sept. 13, 1824.
The Board under this Convention, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. unanimously agreed upon and fixed the following averages to be allowed as compensation for each and every slave for whom indemnification may be due under the said Convention, viz:
For all Slaves taken from the State of Louisiana, five hundred and eighty dollars.

For all those taken from the states of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, three hundred and ninety dollars.
For all those taken from Maryland, Virginia, and all other states not named as above, two hundred and eighty dollars.

The two commissioners under the above named Convention, met this day under the new constitution of the board, as prescribed by the 3d article of the Convention, and notified the secretary of state that they are ready to receive and proceed in the examination of the definitive list whenever it may be submitted to them.

The board then adjourned till Wednesday the 8th December next, when, if the definitive list shall, in the mean time, be received, they will proceed to an examination of the claims which may be in a state of preparation for hearing.

The board has decided that the testimony of witnesses shall be received in writing, unless a personal examination shall be required.
The board has also decided that all arguments of the claimants, their agents, or counsel shall be in writing.
JAMES BAKER, Secretary.
Department of State,
Washington, 13th Sept. 1824.

NOTICE.
Citizens of the United States having Claims under the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other private property, taken from them during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, are hereby notified, that the definitive list, required by the subject article of the Convention of St. Petersburg, will be laid before the Joint Commission for ascertaining and determining the amount of such Claims, at its next meeting, in this city, on the 5th of December, in the present year; that such as have not already exhibited their claims, and the evidences of them, to this Department, may do so before that time.

ARTICLE III.
When the average value of slaves, shall have been ascertained and affixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves, as other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification, it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his Majesty's government may be in possession, or returns from his Majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

From the *N. York Evening Post*, Sept. 11.
NATION'S GUEST.—This forenoon, General La Fayette was escorted to St. John's Hall, where the several degrees of masonry were conferred on him in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons, by Richard Pennell, M. D. Deputy Grand High Priest of said Chapter. There were next conferred on him the several orders of knighthood in Morton Eccompliment, No. 4, by the same gentleman, who is the Grand Commander. George Washington La Fayette had previously received the same degrees in the above Chapter and Encampment. This afternoon the general dined with the French gentlemen who have associated to entertain him. In the evening he will visit Chatham Garden Theatre. The General leaves here for West Point on Tuesday.

FRENCH SQUADRON.
A French squadron, consisting of two ships of war and a brig has arrived at Hampton Roads from Martinique. It has visited our waters in order to avoid the equinoctial gales of the West Indies.

Assembly Candidate.
ROBERT WILSON, SENIOR,
Hereby notifies his fellow-citizens, that he is a candidate to represent this city in the next general assembly of this state, and will be thankful for their suffrages at the approaching election.
Annapolis, Sept. 16. Sw.

WANTED,
A Man with a small Family, as overseer on the subscriber's farm, for the ensuing year; he must understand perfectly the cultivation of tobacco, and farming. Unquestionable testimonials of character will be required. Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Norris, at Mackall's tobacco warehouse, Baltimore. ARIANA HALL, September 9.

ATTENTION!
Annapolis United Guards.

Agreeable to Regimental Orders, you are ordered to assemble on your usual parade ground, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. to join the Regiment at the Cross Roads, (Head of Severn,) with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order, for inspection and drill.
By order, W. Kiltv. O. S.

ATTENTION!
La Fayette Corps.
Agreeable to Regimental orders you are ordered to assemble for parade on your usual parade ground, on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. to join the Regiment at the Cross Roads, (Head of Severn,) with accoutrements in complete order for inspection and drill.
By order, J. H. Bright, O. S.

ATTENTION!
Annapolis Sharp Shooters.
Agreeable to Regimental Orders you are ordered to assemble on your usual parade ground, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. to join the Regiment at the Cross Roads, (Head of Severn,) with accoutrements in complete order for inspection and drill.
By order, J. Dunn, O. S.

ATTENTION!
United Volunteers.
Agreeable to Regimental Orders, you are ordered to assemble on your usual parade ground, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. to join the Regiment at the Cross Roads, (Head of Severn,) with arms and accoutrements in complete order, for inspection and drill.
By order, John T. Dinney, O. S.

Valuable Farm.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 4th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,
THE FARM
Of the late Edward Collinson, lying on the south side of South River and distant about 5 miles from the city of Annapolis. It is supposed to contain between four & five hundred acres of land, the greater of which may be enclosed at a very small expense, as a considerable part of it binds on South and Rhode Rivers, and on navigable creeks. The improvements are such as require no addition, and the soil is of the first quality and in a high state of cultivation. The situation of the dwelling house is on a beautiful eminence presenting an almost boundless prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and the adjacent waters, abound with fish, oysters, and wild fowl. It has been ever remarkable for its salubrity, and the respectability of the neighborhood is equal to any in the state. As this property must be well known as having been long the residence of the late Doct. John Cassaway, further description is deemed unnecessary, it can however be examined by applying on the premises, or to Mr. John Collinson

Terms of sale—Five hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the residue as follows: one third in twelve months; one other third in two years; and the remaining third in three years; the day of sale, with interest to be secured by bonds, with good security. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Sept. 16. L. Gassaway, Trustee. 3v.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday 6th October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr. James Williamson's Tavern in this city, all that parcel of land containing 340 acres now in the possession of Mr. William Marriott, of Thomas, being parts of three tracts of land called Ridgely's Chance, Worthington's Beginning, and the Addition to Ridgely's Addition. The above mentioned property lies in Anne-Arundel county, and is situate in the neighbourhood of Merrill's Tavern, about 14 miles from Baltimore

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the balance in 12 months; bond with approved security, or notes with sufficient endorsers, to be given for the payment thereof, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to convey to the purchaser or purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock
Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.
Annapolis, Sept. 16. ts.

100 Acres of Land,
To be sold for CASH, without reserve, On Saturday the 25th instant.
This Land lies within three miles of Annapolis, on South River, adjacent to the Farm of American Persons in this purchase, will be shown the premises on application to
HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Election Districts.
Whereas, According to an act passed the General Assembly of this state, at December session, 1822, and chapter 13, confirmed at December session, 1823, chapter 58, relating to the division of Anne-Arundel county, into five separate election districts, the former fourth and fifth districts have been divided into three separate election districts, and numbered the fourth, fifth, and sixth districts of said county.
Notice is hereby given
To the voters of said district, that the polls will be held in future for the fourth district, at Dent's Tavern on the road from Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern; for the fifth district, at Packer's Tavern, on the road leading from Edlice's mill to Montgomery Court House; and for the sixth district, at Whalen's Tavern, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Proctor's Tavern.
WM. O'HARA, Clerk.