Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1825.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

We know that there are many men of talent and experience in various parts of the state, who are decidedly adverse to the abolition of this court, and whose capability of defending it against assaults from the spirit of innovation which is gradually unfolding itself in some of our counties, is unquestionable. It is that such men may be induced to exert themselves for its protection and continuance, that we republish the subjoined paragraph from the Examiner, shewing that it is likely the project for its destruction will be again urged in the next legislature.

It will be observed that the editor of the Examiner has commenced his paragraph by quoting a few lines from a communication which lately appeared in the Easton Gazette on the subject of a state convention for the purpose of altering the constitution or adopting a new one. In that communication there is a bold attack upon the Chancery Court. The necessity of a convention for the purpose mentioned, is beyond our discernment. If our constitution contains features offensive to the great body of the citizens of the state, it is completely within their power to remedy them by a much easier mode than calling county meetings and electing delegates to form a general convention. Our legislature meets often enough, and in our opinion, presents to the people a body through whose instrumentality any necessary change in the constitution may be effected with facility and ease. This method of applying to the legislature to effect alterations in the constitution, is to be preferred to a convention on another account—it cannot be attended with the tumult of public assemblages and their demoralizing consequences. Can it be presumed that the smaller counties will ever consent to a convention? Past experience forbids it. Justice to themselves forbids it.

From the Frederick-Town Examiner.

A writer in the Easton Gazette, says—"Our Chancery Court has long been felt as a deep and corroding sore. To expose its evils and imperfections would be a work of supererogation; there is almost a concurrent opinion on the subject." He is correct. The opinion prevails very generally throughout the state, that the Chancery Court is worse than useless, it being a heavy expense upon the people without rendering in return any service; and we have no fear in predicting its abolition at no distant day. The attempt was successfully made in the last house of delegates, and would have been effectual, but for the intervention of the Senate. It will probably be renewed at the next session, when the senate possibly, on finding it the wish of the people, may accede to the measure.

GREAT HEAT.

The excessive heat of the atmosphere has been a subject of remark in every district of the country. In some places to the northward the mercury has mounted to 100; but what is this contrasted with the political heat under which the individuals actually met in caucus in Caroline county, "for the purpose of making arrangements for selecting four suitable persons to be run as candidates to the next general assembly?" Let the reader decide, after running over the following resolution, which was adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That any person who shall be a candidate before either of the said district meetings or before the said committee, and shall afterward refuse to abide the decision of the same, shall be held in utter contempt by this meeting."

What rational man, could deliberately bind himself by a resolution like this!—a resolution at variance with every christian feeling, and which enjoins it as a duty upon those who have sanctioned it, to assume their best friend, or even brother, should he think proper to announce himself a candidate without their approbation—a privilege which belongs to every freeman in the state. Away with such intemperance, it is unbecoming a republican people.

A WORK ON ORNITHOLOGY.

Charles Lucien Buonaparte, has published in Philadelphia the first volume of his supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject. This information is derived from a Philadelphia paper, and we cannot but say, we were equally gratified on reading it, inasmuch as it shews that the distinguished author has spent his time in this country in a manner that will serve to please and improve all who are fond of natural history.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

General Lafayette arrived in Baltimore on Friday night last from Port-Deposite, in the steam-boat Norfolk, which had been dispatched on the morning of that day to receive him. We learn by the Baltimore Gazette, that the General, and his son and secretary, by whom he is accompanied, are all in excellent health. The General wishes to visit the Ex-presidents, before he leaves our country, and he proposes to depart for France, as soon as the frigate Brandywine is ready. The General left Baltimore for Washington on Monday morning.

Capt. Morris, it is said, has been appointed to the command of the Brandywine, which is equipping with all despatch.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE

Erecting at Thomas's Point, about six miles from this city, is nearly completed; so is the building for the accommodation of the keeper. They are both built of Susquehanna stone, and stand on a lofty promontory, the height of which, added to the height of the light-house, will be making the lantern between 60 and 70 feet above the surface of the bay. The prospect from the scite is fine both up and down the bay, and extends as far as the eye can reach.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Two gentlemen left this city last week, duly empowered by Governor Stevens, to demand of the Executive of Virginia, JOHN TYLER, for the purpose of bringing him to this state to stand trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Cunningham, of Cecil county. The reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer being *large*, the conviction of Conners, it is believed, will depend in a great degree upon the respectability of character of the two witnesses to whom he is said to have confessed his guilt.

FIRE!—Two ware-houses, and their contents, were destroyed by fire, in Baltimore, on Saturday morning last. One of them was in the occupation of Mr. Edward Spedden, and contained charcoal and lime belonging to him, and several hundred stand of arms belonging to a militia regiment. The other contained iron ore belonging to the Chemical Company of Baltimore. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

BOLIVAR.

President Bolivar, as a mean of replenishing the exhausted treasury of Peru, has cut down the salaries of all the public officers one half.

COM. PORTER.

By intelligence received from Washington, it appears that the court-martial assembled for the trial of Com. Porter, were waiting for the Counsel of the Commodore to put in his defence, when the court would proceed to form their opinion. The court adjourned on Saturday to meet again on Monday, at two o'clock. The Commodore expressed fears that his counsel could not be prepared by that time, but promised that all diligence should be used.

The Coroner's Report for the City of New-York, states that 71 deaths, caused by various casualties, occurred in that city between the 16th and 25th of July last.

DIRECTORS OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

At an election held at the Banking-House in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town, for the ensuing year:

For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County,

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's county.
Samuel Chapman, Charles county.
Richard Grahame, Calvert county.
Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's county.
Henry Howard, of J. Montgomery county.
Joseph Smith, Frederick county.
Frisby Tilghman, Washington county.
William M'Mahon, Allegany county.
Thomas Harwood, Baltimore county.
Henry Dorsey, Harford county.

Directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

John Tyler, John M'Pherson, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, Henry Kemp, John Brien, and Benjamin Rutherford.

CORN MEAL.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Sir—Permit me to mention in your paper, for the information of our country friends who have the article for sale, that there has been a great scarcity of Corn Meal in this city for several weeks past. It has this week commanded as much as one dollar per bushel. A HOUSEKEEPER.

Annapolis, Aug. 3.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From the Southern papers we learn that the troops stationed near Pensacola, have been marched, under orders from the War Department, to Fort Mitchell, in Georgia. They are commanded by Major Donoho, and, when united with those which have gone from Baton Rouge, will make a body of 6 or 700 effective and well disciplined men. It is hoped and believed that their presence in force will be the only employment found necessary for them.—Nat. Intel.

GREAT MORTALITY.

The Dysentery has seldom if ever raged in Harford with more violence, than during the present season. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the mortality, when we are informed, that one cabinet-maker, in the neighbourhood of Belle-Air, has already made sixty coffins within a short time! In some families three or four deaths have occurred. Thus, in the family of our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Kean, esq. on the 24th ult. while the burial of a second child was taking place, a third expired!

Immediately in Belle-Air, there have been but few deaths, which calls for thankfulness.

Bond of Union.

RELIEF FOR THE CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

I have seen the most violent cases of Cramp in the Stomach, immediately relieved by drinking freely of warm sweetened water, when opium, or its various preparations, nor any thing else would give relief to the patient.—Norwich Cour.

CREEK INDIANS.

The following letter from Gen. Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, (published by General Gaines,) shews the result of his conferences, and the situation of affairs with the Creek Indians:

Head-Quarters, Eastern Department,
Flint River, July 10, 1825.

Sir—The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your Excellency as often, or as fully, as I have been desirous of doing.

I have now the honour, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians.

After meeting in this state, the Chiefs of the M'Intosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences, to which they have mutually assented.

The M'Intosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the treaty of February last—which promises on our part, protection to "the emigrating party," against the whites and all others; which party they (the followers of Gen. M'Intosh,) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was, happily, not called upon to decide: as, in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly forty-nine-fiftieths of the whole of the Chiefs, Head-men and Warriors of the nation—among whom, I recognized many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbours could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the Nation; I could not therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as, in fact and in truth, the Creek Nation—and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. I have received from them, in Council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States. They regretted the necessity which, they conceived, existed, for the strong measures they adopted against General M'Intosh and others, who, they affirm, forfeited and lost their lives having violated a well known law of the Nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their National Treasury, to reimburse the same.

The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late Treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the Nation—and by persons not authorised to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the Treaty, or give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.

In conclusion—they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider, and "undo that which has been wrongfully done." I have, pursuant to my instructions from the Department of War, endeavoured to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled. I have assured them that, in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with near fifty Indian Nations, there has been not one instance, to my knowledge, of a Treaty having been revoked or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the M'Intosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow; to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States' troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola to the Creek Agency at Chattahoochy.

The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the Militia or Volunteers of the State over which you preside.

The certificate, of which I enclose herewith a copy, marked A. added to the declarations of the Chiefs in Council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal, and interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived, in supposing that the M'Intosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded Territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land; added to a strong conviction on my mind, that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the treaty—and will, under existing causes of excitement, be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, whom we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have removed agreeably to the Treaty. I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the Chiefs in Council, will induce your Excellency, without hesitation, to abandon the project of surveying the land, before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting not in concert with the venerated authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States—to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honour, and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully.

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A true copy—E. G. W. Butler,
Aid-de-Camp.

To his Ex'cy G. M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

We certify that we accompanied the express from Governor Troup to General M'Intosh, conveying the request that we would allow the survey of the land acquired by the Treaty at the Indian Spring, to be immediately commenced. General M'Intosh replied that he could not grant the request, but would call the Chiefs together and lay it before them—which was never done.

WILLIAM EDWARDS,
JOSEPH MARSHALL.

At Portreat, Upson co. July 9, 1825.

I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The New-York American of July 29, says, "Yesterday afternoon at a little after six o'clock, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was performed with all accustomed solemnities.

HAYTI.

The acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, by France, will lead to consequences of great importance to her, and perhaps not entirely uninteresting to the United States. Should the government of France act with good faith towards the Island, that portion of the population which has, until now, been detained in the military service for the defence of the nation, may be dismissed to the cultivation of the fields, and supply that hiatus in population which gave rise to the invitations formerly extended to the coloured people of this country.

The advantage of a French market at half duties will give a new vigour to the agriculturalists, and inspire with new enterprise the merchants; and if prudence directs the measures of the government of St. Domingo, there appears no sufficient reason why she may not take that station among the nations to which she has aspired. We cannot conceal an apprehension that all is not as it seems, by the recent act of the French government: $30,000,000 is indeed a considerable sum; and more than France could ever have made by attempting to reconquer the island, but it has become dangerous to meddle with crowned heads; "put not thy trust in princes," is a direction that it would as well become the president of Hayti to attend to, as any other great man, black or white.

That Hayti should prefer a connection with France to an equally intimate alliance with any other power, may be considered natural; the same language, the same religion, habits and customs derived from the same sources, and the same code of laws, all invite to intimacy—but what will the slave holding colonies of the other European powers, have to say to this new acquisition to the Holy Alliance for crushing the slave trade; freed from the danger or fear of French invasion, Hayti will despatch her ships for the rescue of her own colour—and Spain, suffering by her interference may find an excuse for attempting to secure her old possessions: this, without the aid of France cannot be effected—and with the assistance of that power little else can be done than to destroy the cities and towns—to occupy them to advantage will scarcely be possible, while the blacks hold possession of the interior high lands. In the jealousy of neighbouring Islands—the revenge of Spain—the chance of an inability to meet the payment of the $30,000,000—and the possibility of encroachment by the French government, are the dangers which may accrue to Hayti, from her admittance into the rank of nations by a European power—May she avoid every stumbling block.

United States Gazette.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from one of the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Last Sunday I was at St. Paul's and had an opportunity of seeing the English Judges in their gowns and wigs; also the principal Law Officers of the Crown, Barristers, &c. and the Sheriff, Recorder, and Lord Mayor. They are all passable looking men, but take any five you please, and they would bear no comparison in features with the five Supreme Judges that New-York had before the New Constitution. The Lord Mayor came in his splendid carriage, which is the most tawdry looking thing that I ever beheld. It is impossible to describe it. The body hangs so low that it nearly touches the ground, and such is the profusion of ornaments with which it is decorated, the whole being burnished with gold, that it dazzles one to look at it. The carriage was drawn by six beautiful horses, elegantly caparisoned in rich harness to correspond. Garratt, the Lord Mayor looks very much like Mr. Noah, but he is not so tall, and is more fleshy. All the Aldermen were in church, dressed in blue robes or gowns. To take them as a body, they are not very good looking men—I think our Council Board better looking.

Chief Justice Bailey is tall, thin visaged, and has the appearance of an intelligent man. Denman makes no show at all, and Brougham is ill featured. These men never move but they attract great notice, and by far larger assemblages constantly gather to have a peep at them than you would believe possible. I saw the dutchess of Kent taking an airing in the Regent's Park. She rode in a plain green bodied barouche, with two out riders and a rider in front. She has a fine appearance. The different Parks are delightful places to walk in, out of the dust and noise of London, and either of them are large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants of the metropolis. I have frequently spent hours in all of them—they are well shaded with large trees, and have fine walks. There are a great number of buildings going up in the vicinity of these Parks, which are truly elegant, and ten times as handsome as the Palaces of the Royal family. The houses are all built alike in many places, forming immense circles, and sometimes squares, with parks in the centre, like St. John's square in New York. These houses look like one building, I mean as tho' the whole was for the residence of one great family, having a beautiful terrace all round, with gardens in front.

It is astonishing to see the immense number of carriages, with their display of drivers and footmen,—ladies on horse-back, dressed in blue habits, with men's hats and veils, accompanied by gentleman on horse-back,—thousands of gigs &c. &c. which appear in the Parks every fine day; but the greatest display is on Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. They ride round and round, to the number of many thousand.—Here is a great display of fashion; but it is disgusting to me to see old women of 70 with a thousand curls dangling about their faces, and a quizzing glass constantly at one eye viewing those that pass them. The west end of London, is where the fashionables generally live, and an Englishman living in this quarter of London speaks of the city as though it did not belong to the kingdom.

The public buildings are very heavy and large. Millions of pounds sterling lay waste in London in the gothic structures, which are not handsome in my eye.

In rainy weather, the streets of London are very dirty, and much worse than they are in New-York. The immense travelling brings the dirt from the streets upon the side-walks, and one is constantly in the mud, which is ground up very fine and leaves the impression of your shoe wherever you tread. Further, it is extremely difficult to get along for umbrellas on such days, as it is very fashionable here for those who stand from 4 to 5 feet 5 inches, to make constant exertions to reach their umbrellas over the head of 6 feet people to the great danger of their eyes.

In fair weather, the streets are tolerably clean. The dirt carts are preceded by sweepers, and as fast as a heap is made, it is thrown into the cart, and in this way they clean their streets; if left to the inhabitants, it would never be done. But London is not so liable to get dirty as New-York—you will not find straw, paper, vegetables, offals, &c. thrown into the street. Every straw, &c. is put to use, every thing is consumed here in some way that is useful.

There is one disgusting sight in London, and that is, to see the immense number of women that resort and set with the men drinking porter in the tap-rooms, of which there are many thousands. Women, single women, go into these places and call for a pint of porter or glass of ale like the men, and mix in conversation with them. You will also see women go into the eating houses, of which there are hundreds, take their seats in the boxes alongside of men, and call for their dinner and porter. But the greatest sight is to go into the back streets, and take a stand near the celebrated gin shops, and observe numbers of well dressed and miserably dressed females constantly going into these places to drink gin; for which they pay two pence a glass. It is miserable stuff, not half so good as our whiskey.—Besides, you will observe many poor wretched looking women in these streets, standing upon the walks and hanging about the corners, with black eyes and otherwise disfigured. These gin shops are the curse of London.

It is astonishing to view the manner in which the dense part of London is built; the thousand narrow courts and streets, which look precisely like long alleys, with houses 4 stories high on each side. These buildings contain numerous families, thousands & thousands live next door to each other, in the same building, and on the same floor, that do not know each other; and hundreds of families pass through the same front shops go out of the same doors, that have lived for years in this way, and have never exchanged a word with each other, and who do not know their names or business.

The Jews live in the most narrow streets, and their shops and personal appearance beggars all description. Among the Jews I saw that frightful fellow who sold tooth-powder to the New Yorkers. His appearance was more ill-looking, and I believe he had the very same garments on, all in tatters, as when in New York.

With respect to the squares they are indeed beautiful, and are ornamented with statues of distinguished men. I never look upon these works of art and ornament without feeling ashamed of that very narrow and contemptible parsimony which has prevented New York from exhibiting to her citizens and to strangers a monument of Washington. Englishmen often ask me if our city has many statues of her great men, and they are astonished to learn that there is not one, even in remembrance of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. I believe I could raise more than forty thousand dollars for this object in London, from Englishmen, hundreds of whom speak of Washington with veneration, and rank him with the distinguished men that have been, but are now no more. I hope for the honour of my country, and the pride of my native city, that it will not be long before the reproach will be wiped away. I am sensible that if Americans could see the works of art of other nations, and have their pride touched as I have had mine by foreigners on this subject, they would commence in good earnest to rear a tablet to his memory.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

Charleston, July 23.

There is a disease, says the Georgetown Gazette of the 19th instant, among the horses in this neighbourhood that proves very fatal. They are suddenly taken with a stiffness in the legs—then blunder about with their eyes staring wide open, perfectly blind, and in a few minutes drop down dead. A great many have died lately.—City Gaz.

SUPERSTITION.—At Barcelona, a short time since, a man was condemned to the gallies for ten years, for having said that the image of the Virgin Mary at Montserrat was made of wood. During the trial the counsel for the prisoner remarked, that there was no more harm in saying that the image of the Virgin at Montserrat was made of wood, than in saying that her image at Saragossa was made of marble. For this expression he was sentenced to six months imprisonment in a fortress.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday last, at her residence in Prince-George's county, Mrs. MARY BOWIE, Relict of the late Thos. C. Bowie, esquire.

Died, at La Guayra, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE A. KILTY, in the 20th year of his age. He was a native of this city, and son of the late Captain John Kilty. He has left an affectionate mother and several brothers and sisters to lament his death.

——, At Schoharie, New-York, on Monday the 18th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM BECRAFT, aged 100 years. He was a native of Connecticut.

PART II, VOL. VI. Harris & Johnson's Reports, just published, and ready for delivery to subscribers. GEO. SHAW.
August 4. 3w.

BEST COLD PRESSED CASTOR OIL, 75 cts. per Bottle.
Epsom Salts, 18¾ cents per pound.
Glauber do. 12½ per pound.
For Sale by GEO. SHAW.
Annapolis, Aug. 4.

In Chancery.

The Creditors of Edward Sherbert, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery Office, before the first day of January next.

THOMAS I. HALL, Trustee.
August 4, 1825. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Samuel Thomas, Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county,

The Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Schooners, &c. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Samuel Thomas, Adm'r.
Aug 4. ts.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order,
R. I. Cowman, Clk.
August 4. M. R.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the western shore, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the residence of Mr. Augustine Gambrill, on Saturday the 27th instant, One Negro Boy named Dick, one named Abraham, one named Madison, and one Negro Girl named Mary. Seized & taken as the property of said Gambrill, at suit of Alexander M'Donald and Nicholas G. Ridgely, for the use of Richard I. Jones. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM O'HARA,
late Sheriff A. A. county.
Aug. 4, 1825.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 30th, 1825.

On application by petition of Charles Shorter, administrator of Peter Shorter, 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, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Shorter, 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 4th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1825.

CHARLES SHORTER,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are requested to present the same to the Treasurer. By order,
I. HOLLAND, Clk.
July 20.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Anne-Arundel county lying on the Patuxent river, one mile below Queen-Anne. On the above land there are three small tenements, a good mill-seat, and abundance of wood, &c. This land will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on the subscriber living near the premises. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 10th day of October next, it will on that day be offered at public sale. ANNE R. PLUMMER.
July 28. tn.

RAGS.

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, will be purchased at the Store of the subscriber. G. SHAW.