condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of his Majesty's solicitude, the prosperity and happiness of his people."

After the speech had been read the Houses adjourned till 5 o'clock, when they reassembled respectively. In the Upper House the Earl of Chichester moved the Address in answer to the speech from the throne. His Lordship observed that the amicable assurances of the foreign powers were very satisfactory, as the action which had unfortunately taken place at Navarino had given rise to apprehensions that England would be drawn into a war with her ancient ally, the Ottoman Porte. His Lordship next passed an eulogium upon the bravery of the allied forces, and added, that however proud the nation might be of the conduct of its sailors, he was convinced that all the friends of the real interests of the country would lament with himself so unfortunate an event. The noble Lord then remarked that, according to the King's speech, the action in question, so far from being the result of instructions sent to Admiral Codrington, was considered an unauthorized and an unexpected occurrence. He rejoiced at the prospect of an amicable arrangement, and thought that the calm and dignified conduct maintained by the Sublime Porte upon this occasion, afforded good grounds to hope for the maintainance of peace. In conclusion, his lordship expressed his approbation of the expedition to Portugal.

Lord Strangford in seconding the motion for the address, dwelt upon the fidelity with which the Turks had maintained their relations with England, for three centuries, and the favourable disposition towards England that existed among the Ottomans in general. He (the noble lord) had been ambassador at St. Petersburg, and knew that the Emperor Nicholas entertained pacific sentiments, and was only desirous of fulfilling the treaty of July 6. Lord Holland approved Turkey being styled the ancient ally of England; and defended the battle of Navarino and Adm. Codrington. The King expressed his astonishment that the corn laws were not mentioned in the speech. The Duke of Wellington replied that the government intended to introduce a measure relative to the corn laws founded on that which was rejected last year. The Duke of Gracе defended the term ancient ally, and maintained that Turkey formed an essential part of the balance of power. England and all Europe were interested in protecting the Ottoman power. He (the noble duke) did not accuse Adm. Codrington, whom the late government acquitted by its conduct towards him, nor had he a right to say, that the officer had not fulfilled his duty to his King and country. Lord Ellon supported the address. Earl Grey considered the affair "an untoward circumstance, nay, more, a most unfortunate calamity." The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt himself strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinion.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Jenkinson brother of the Earl of Liverpool, moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr. Grant. Mr. Brougham disapproved that part of the speech where mention was made of the battle of Navarino. Two or three other Hon. Members spoke, after which the house adjourned to Thursday. The debate in the lower House presented but little interest, as the ministers who were members of the Commons having vacated their seats by accepting office, and being unable to be re elected before the opening of the session, were thereby prevented taking part in the discussion. The address was adopted by both houses without opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Monday, February 4.

The Earl of Darnley wished to know whether it was the intention of ministers to bring forward any measure whatever for bettering the condition of Ireland; if not, he would, on some early day, move for the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration the state of that country and suggest measures for its relief.

The Duke of Wellington said it was not the intention of government to originate, in that house, any measures respecting Ireland. Some measures would, however, in the course of the session, be submitted to the house, involving those recommended by his noble friend.

GREECE AND TURKEY

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in the absence of Lord Holland, moved for the production of papers connected with the measures taken by this country in conjunction with the allies, in the affairs of Greece. In the course of his observations he quoted numerous proceedings which this country had interfered in, in the subjects of allied powers. In conclusion he moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty praying that his Majesty be graciously pleased to direct that copies of the instructions agreed to by the ambassadors of the three allied powers be transmitted to the admirals of the combined fleets of France, Russia, and England, up to the 29th October. Also, that there be laid upon the table of the house, copies of all despatches received from Sir Edward Codrington, or from any other source relative to the recent affair at Navarino.

The Earl of Dudley objected to the production of papers, as it would betray the confidence placed in the confidence of this country by our allies, and would defeat all the objects of his Majesty's ministers had in view, by exposing, prematurely, to hostile powers, what should at present be kept from view. Such production was not necessary to vindicate the conduct of the officers commanding at Navarino, no blame was attached to them.

those who never had been attacked needed no defence. He then alluded to the late treaty, and avowed it to be the object of government to observe the late treaty, not only to the letter, but also to the spirit. When the proper time came he would not shrink from inquiry; but he hoped that he had said enough to convince their Lordships of the propriety of withholding the information sought, at least for the present.

Viscount Goderich then explained, at great length, what led to the dissolution of the late ministry. From the statement of the noble Lord it appears that the principal, if not the only, cause of that dissolution arose out of the disagreement between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries, as to the appointment of the chairman of the proposed finance committee.

After describing the rise and progress of the difference between those gentlemen, and the failure of his attempts to remove it, the Noble Viscount went on to say that, under the circumstances, he thought it his duty to lay before his Majesty a statement of the dilemma in which he was placed. His Majesty then conceiving himself entitled to act as he thought proper for the good of his country, communicated his directions for the forming of a new administration to the Duke now at the head of it.—His Lordship, in conclusion, expressed his concurrence in the reasons which had been assigned for the non-production of the papers moved for.

The Earl of Eldon objected to the production of papers, which might be detrimental to the public service to have laid upon the table.

The Duke of Wellington avowed it to be his intention to carry the treaty of July, 1827, into the fullest effect. As had been said, there and elsewhere, on the propriety of one state interfering in the internal affairs of another; but he trusted that, in this instance, it would be admitted, a case of the very highest necessity had arisen. The treaty had been equally the work of the three contracting powers.—With respect to guarantees having been given for the pursuance of any particular measures, his Grace stated that none such had been either asked or received, beyond those afforded by the character and principles of every member of the Cabinet had entertained free as air. He objected to the production of papers, on the ground that they related to a transaction not concluded; and that such production might be prejudicial to the allies.

The Marquis of Clanricarde read an extract from a letter of Mr. Canning to the Noble Duke, now at the head of the ministry, expressing his (Mr. Canning's) satisfaction that the declaration made by his Grace, of unfitness for the office of Premier, for he conceived that his Grace, if placed at the head of the cabinet, would still retain such an influence over the army as to amount to a virtual union of the high civil and military authority in one person—a union which Mr. C. considered so incompatible with a free constitution that he could never act under such a Prime Minister.

The Earl of Dudley explained.

The Marquis Lansdowne, in a speech of considerable length, expressed his concurrence in the reasons adduced by Lord Dudley for non-production of papers; and his reasons for not entering into a systematic opposition to the present government. He would carefully watch its proceedings, to learn whether it was worthy of confidence or not. The noble Lord concluded thus: "I shall watch every thing that takes place, as a member of the legislature of my country; and I can assure the noble Duke, that I wish him the most decided success in his administration; but before I sit down, I beg leave to caution him, which I do with a firm conviction of its truth, that whatever he may be able to achieve, there is one thing which, with all his military success, he never can achieve, and against which I warn him—let him remember, that he may conciliate, but that he can never conquer Ireland." (Hear, hear, hear.)

Lord Ellenborough defended himself from a charge of inconsistency made against him by the Noble Marquis. He assured the house that his opinions remained unchanged, and that when the proper time arrived, he would explain them.

Lord Wharncliffe hoped he might be able to support government, and its measures; but as to its adopting a liberal foreign policy, or carrying into effect the corn bill, he confessed that he had no hopes of either.

The Earl of Carnarvon said that he would not press his motion. It was accordingly withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

The London Courier of the 15th, contains an official document announcing the Duke of Wellington's resignation of the command of the army, and Lord Hill's appointment as his successor.

The exultations of the tory papers on the subject of the Catholic question, seem to have been premature.—The Duke of Wellington has declared in the House of Lords, that this will not be made a cabinet question; and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons observed, that on this perplexing subject the administration has been based on a principle of perfect neutrality. A Dublin paper makes out a majority of one in the Cabinet, in favour of the Catholic emancipation.—Both Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries, from whose differences the dissolution of the old cabinet arose, are retained in the new. The former gentleman on his re-election as member from Liverpool, made a speech, in which he intimates that on most important points, the policy of the late ministry will be followed. He says that Wellington accepted the office of Prime Minister with great reluctance, and only after repeated and urgent solicitations. On the whole the new ministry do not seem to be very strong, nor likely to be much better agreed than the last.—They are in great want of powerful men in Parliament, shrewd managers and eloquent and ingenious debaters, who can defend the policy of the administration in the face of the nation, and carry with them the general feeling of the community. Mr Peel will be the master spirit of the present cabinet, and the tory nobility who have taken part in it, must still, for aught we can see, submit to be controled by a plebeian. After all, we do not perceive the elements of duration in the present cabinet any more than in the last. Already there are rumours that the ministry will undergo an amicable modification, by the retirement of Lord Dudley and the return of Lord Goderich.

The Courier of the 9th of Feb. says that the general belief is, that the Turkish government had intimated to the Allied Powers through the medium of Austria, greater willingness to approximate to the conditions laid down in the treaty of the 6th of July. The same paper says that there is no probability of a war.

Lord Palmerston has announced in parliament, in answer to a question, that the ministry do not intend to offer Turkey any compensation for her losses in the "unexpected" and "untoward" battle of Navarino.

Petitions for the repeal of the Test Act, are coming in upon Parliament from the Protestant dissenters from all quarters.

FROM FRANCE.—The session of the French Chambers was opened on the 5th of February. The speech of the King is given below, and is said to have been well received by the Chambers, which were remarkably full—almost every member being present. The king speaks with more satisfaction of the battle of Navarin, than does his brother of England. But his M. C. Majesty does not anticipate a war.

The New York packet ship France, which sailed from Havre on the 3d of February, and arrived on Friday morning, is said to have a cargo valued at near five millions of francs, principally in silks. It is one of the richest cargoes from Havre since the peace.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Gentlemen—It is always with equal satisfaction that I see you meet about my throne, and that I come to make known to you the situation of France.

The relations with the European powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone present some difficulties; but the treaty that I have signed with the king of England and the Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation for the pacification of Greece, and I have reason to hope that the efforts of my allies, and my own efforts, will triumph over the resistance of the Ottoman Porte, without the necessity of our having recourse to arms.

The unexpected battle at Navarino was at the same time an occasion of glory for our arms, and a brilliant pledge of the union of the three flags. [great sensation.]

The Peninsula has been for a long time a cause of sacrifice to us; this is near an end; secure on her frontiers, Spain is employing herself with perseverance in the task of crushing in her bosom, the deplorable seeds of civil discord. Every thing assures me, that I shall be able very soon, with the consent of the king my nephew, to restore my soldiers to their country, and to relieve my people from a painful burden.

A vigorous blockade, to terminate only when I shall have received the satisfaction which is due to me, is kept up and is punishing Algiers, and is protecting French commerce.

In distant regions and under the uncertain dominion of infant governments, our flag has suffered some aggressions; but I have ordered that just reparation should be exacted, and I have prescribed measures which will for the future protect from all outrage the fortune of my subjects.

If I can thus gentlemen, look abroad with satisfaction, the domestic state of my kingdom does not offer the less security. You will see by the documents which will be laid before you, that if the products of the different contributions have suffered some diminution, the sources of the public wealth are not lessened for any length of time. Extraordinary circumstances have produced an excess of expenditure, for which it will be necessary to provide. [sensation.] I have ordered my ministers to render you an account of them; and I have required of them to press constantly towards a severe and extensive economy.

I have called my son to act in the military promotions. The army will find in this new arrangement, the most certain testimony of my regard towards it.

The progressive developements of Commerce and Industry, that glory of peaceful states, have increased their wants, and solicits more numerous outlets. It is my wish that a minister formed in their interest, should have the special employment of proposing to me, every thing which may be proper to assist their activity, which is ever increasing.

However intimate may be the connexion which must exist between the religion and education of men, public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs have appeared to me to require a separate direction, and I have ordered the division to be made.

Wishing to strengthen more and more in my states, the charter which was granted by my brother, and which I have sworn to maintain, I shall be watchful that the labours are carried on with wisdom and judgment, which shall place our legislation in harmony with the Charter.

Some high questions of public administration have been pointed out to my attention. Convinced that the true strength of the throne is, next to the divine protection, in observing the laws, I have ordered that these questions should be examined, and that their discussion should bring out the truth, which is the best aliment of princes and people. (Universal expressions of adhesion.)

Gentlemen, the happiness of France is the object of all my affections, of all my thoughts. To secure this, I shall know how to maintain the powerful and watchful authority which belongs to my crown.

I depend, gentlemen, and I depend very much on the assistance of your information, and on the union with me of your feelings. The word of your King, calling for the union of good men, can here only find hearts disposed to listen to respond to it.

This speech was heard with a lively interest, and followed with prolonged acclamations.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The London Courier of the 15th, contains, what it considers an important article from the Algemeine Zeitung, of Feb. 5, dated from the Russian frontiers, which goes to show that the Russian cabinet acts strictly in concert with that of Great Britain, in regard to the Turkish and Greek affairs.

The accounts from St. Petersburg are to the 22d Jan. Not the slightest idea is entertained in that capital of the march of the Russian army on Turkey.

The Augsburgh Gazette says, it is rumoured that the Allied Ministers will be invited to return from Corfu to Constantinople. It does not, however, vouch for the truth of the rumour. The general belief is, that the Turkish government have intimated to the Allied Powers a greater willingness to approximate to the conditions laid down in the Treaty of the sixth of July.

The last letters from Constantinople, of Dec. 27th, say, that that city was still tranquil, though great military armaments were making. Immense chains were preparing to close the entrance of the Dardanelles; thirteen ships of the line and some frigates were fitting out at the arsenal; two ships of the line and one frigate are already in the port, between Tophano and the Seraglio; and a squadron of large and small vessels in the Dardanelles.

A letter from Corfu, of Jan. 8, says, Ibrahim Pacha has now shown the intentions which he has long cherished. It seems that his secret instructions were to send the inhabitants of the Peloponesus to Egypt. He has collected the Greeks who were in Castle Tornese, those who have been confined since the beginning of the revolution in Coron and Modon, and the others who have fallen into his power, and has embarked the women and children on board two vessels, to convey them to Egypt.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, Feb. 14th, quite unexpectedly, direct from Navarino. The cause of his departure from Greece had not yet transpired, but it was surmised that the intervention of the combined squadrons may have rendered his further services unnecessary to the Greeks.

Notwithstanding the assurances in the French King's speech, that affairs were in such a state in Spain, as to justify him in soon withdrawing his troops from that country, it is still represented to be in a state of almost complete anarchy. Upon this head, the Times of the 14th, says: "The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, continued to give alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. The regular troops of Ferdinand, it would appear, are supposed not sufficient to maintain such imperfect tranquility as now prevails, without great additions, when the French army should be entirely withdrawn.

Of the intention of Turkey, we gather nothing further than is developed in the two royal speeches, and they lead to the conclusion that hostilities will not be resorted to.

Prince Alexander Ypsilanti died at Vienna, Jan. 29. Prince Rasamofski, former Ambassador of Russia, and the Princess were present.

The marriage of the young Prince of Moskwa (Marshall Ney's son,) and Mademoiselle Lafitte, daughter of the celebrated banker, took place at Paris with great pomp on Sunday week. M. Lafitte signalised the marriage by great charitable donations and splendid presents. He sent 100,000 francs, (£4,000) to the bureaux of the different charities of the capital, and ordered each of his clerks to receive a gratification of 3,000 francs (£150.) The Prince, who is by no means in affluent circumstances, refused a present of 2,000,000 of francs, (£80,000) which his father in Law offered on the marriage contract. This marriage has given rise to the following impromptu:

Lafitte ask'd his girl if she'd marry a Prince,
Expecting, of course she'd say yea!
But judge his surprise, in 'return for his hints,
When she blushingly whisper'd out 'Ney.'

London, Feb. 15. Advices from Odessa state that the Bosphorus has been closed to the vessels of all nations, and that the Porte has notified that they must acknowledge themselves Rayas, or quit the capital, as the right of foreign protection can no longer be admitted.

The British Traveller of the 11th Feb. mentions that Mrs. Duff made her debut at Brighton, as Imogen, in Maturin's tragedy of Bertram. It was a most successful performance, and will introduce her immediately to the London boards.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, March 20, 1828.

A CANDIDATE

We are authorised to state, that BARZILLAI MARRIOTT will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to represent Anne-Arundel in the next legislature.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

Thomas Anderson and James Murray, will serve, if elected, as Aldermen in the corporation.

James F. Brice is recommended as a candidate for Alderman, at the election in April.

Joseph Sands, Sen. Horatio Gambrill, George Schwrar, George Shaw and Adam Miller, will be supported as Common Councilmen, at the next election, by

Many Voters.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Orphans Court.

Horatio Ridout,
Thomas H. Dorsey,
Gideon White.

Levy Court.

Robert W. Kent,
Nicholas Watkins,
Nicholas Dorsey, (of Lloyd,)
Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bels.)
Henry Hammond, (Annapolis,)
Leonard Iglehart,
John Hall.

Justices of the Peace.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Edward Warfield, Joseph G. Harrison, Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond (Annapolis,) Samuel Brown, jun. Richard G. Hutton, Nicholas Dorsey of Lloyd, Richard G. Watkins, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, Howard Duvall, Richard H. Merriken, Joseph Norris, Cornelius Duvall, Lloyd Selby, Nathan Shipley, Richard Phelps, Edward E. Anderson, William D. Merriken, Joseph Mayo, Nicholas D. Warfield, William Hall, jun. John F. Wilson, John Claytor, Samuel Harrison of John, Thomas Burgess, M'Lane Brown, Abner Linthicum, Edward Gantner, Horatio Hudson, John G. Worthington, Stevens Gambrill, Augustine Sappington, Stephen Beard, James Hunter, Thomas W. Watkins, Bushrod W. Marriott, Caleb White, Benjamin Brown, jun. William M. Waters, Ellis Thomas, sen. Augustine Gambrill, James Webb, Upton D. Welch, Thomas J. Brice, Henry C. Dunbar, John W. Ringrose, John M. Baker, John Dorsey, Benjamin Wells, Charles Waters, Thomas F. Simmons, Richard G. Stockett, Joseph N. Stockett, William Pumphrey of Wm. Joseph Sands, Thomas Anderson, Charles R. Stewart, Robert Boone, Joseph Nicholson, Rinaldo Pindell, George Cook, William O'Hara, William Hinckes, Charles S. Mathews, Thomas J. Hall, John Iams, Moses H. Lawrence, Benjamin T. Pindell, Dixon Brown, John S. Williams, Edward Dubois, Isaac Holland, William Moore, Thomas Griffith, John Frost, Charles Richardson, Dennis G. Orme, Reuben Warfield, Grafton Duvall, John Knighton, Benjamin Redman.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

We gave a few days ago, brief account of the bursting of the Thames Tunnel, the following is a more particular description of it, extracted from a letter written by Mr. Bunnel to the Directors of the Company, a short time after the accident:

Saturday Morning, 12th Jan. 1828

"I had been in the frame (shield) with the workmen, throughout the whole night, having taken my station there at 10 o'clock. During the workings through the night, no symptoms of insecurity appeared. At six this morning, (the usual time for shifting the men) a fresh set or shift of the men, came on to work. We began to work the ground at the west top corner of the frame. The tide had just then begun to flow, and finding the ground tolerably quiet, we proceeded, by beginning at the top, and had worked about a foot downwards, when, on exposing the next six inches, the ground swelled suddenly, and a large quantity burst through the opening thus made. This was followed instantly by a large body of water. The rush was so violent as to force the man on the spot where the burst took place, out of the frame (or cell) on the timber stage behind the frames. I was in the frame with this man, but upon the rush of the water, I went into the next box (or cell) in order to command a better view of the irruption; and seeing that there was no possibility of their opposing the water, I ordered all the men in the frames to retire. All were retiring, except the three men who were with me, and they retreated with me. I did not leave the stage until those three men were down the ladder of the frame, when they and I proceeded about twenty feet along the west of the tunnel; at this moment the agitation of the air by the rush of the water, was such as to extinguish all the lights, and the water had gained the height of the middle of our waists.

I was at this moment giving directions to the three men, in what manner they ought to proceed in the dark, to effect their escape, when they and I were knocked down and covered by a part of the timber stage. I struggled under the water for some time and at length extricated myself from the stage, and by swimming, and being forced by the water, I gained the eastern arch, where I got a better footing, and was enabled by laying hold of the railway rope, to pause a little, in the hope of encouraging the men who had been knocked down at the same time with myself. This I endeavoured to do by calling them before I reached the shaft, the water had risen so rapidly that I was out of my depth, and therefore swam to the visitor's stairs—the stairs for the workmen being occupied by those who had so far escaped. My knee was so injured by the timber stage, that I could scarcely swim, or get up the stairs, but the rush of the water carried me up the shaft. The three men who had been knocked down with me, were unable to extricate themselves, and I am grieved to say, they are lost; and I believe also two old men and one young man in the other parts of the work."

The names of the persons drowned are John Long, John Rail, John Cooke, George Evans, Thomas Collins, and ——— Smith, some of whom we hear have left widows and large families.

One hundred dollars are offered for the apprehension of a mulatto man named John Bacon, who murdered, by stabbing, William M'Cullough, Esq. of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, on the 9th inst.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, March 19th, 1828.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of *three per cent* on the stock of the said bank for six months ending on the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to the stockholders on the Western Shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to the stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by simple order.

By order,
Samuel Maynard, Cashier.

March 20.

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

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day there after, All that part of a

TRACT OF LAND

on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, called "Hammond's Security," containing 629 acres more or less, whereof Allen Warfield, and Louisa his wife, died seized, and which was heretofore allowed to the said Louisa by a decree of the Court of Chancery to divide the real estate of Rezin Hammond deceased. Terms of sale, $1500 on the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance to be paid within three years from the day of sale with interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole to be paid annually, to be secured by bond with good security. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

March 20. ts

Sale of Valuable Property.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Henrietta Hall, deceased will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 17th of April next at her late residence, near the head of South River, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of 200 or 300 barrels of corn, 100 head of Hogs, 40 or 50 head of Cattle, 14 Horses, a Coach with a pair of Horses about 500 head of full blooded Merino Sheep, plantation utensils, &c.—Terms of Sale—for all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, and security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Thomas W. Hall, } Ex'rs.
Joseph Cowman }

March 20 ts

Ready Made CLOTHING.

This is to inform the public, that there is now for sale, for a few days a quantity of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts, Drawers and Cravats, at the house now occupied by Mr. Canfield, formerly occupied by Mr Walter Cross.

March 20.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber on the 15th instant, my negro girl named HARRIET PHILLIPS, about 13 years of age, rather dark complexion, four feet 4 or 5 inches high, when spoken to stammers, (at times) very much, has a wart on one of her hands; she had on when she absconded a homemade frock, a blue and striped petticoat, and a pair of blue yarn stockings. I have no doubt but she will change her cloathing. As I have every reason to believe that she was induced to abscond by her father, Charles Phillips, who is in the habit of attending the Baltimore markets in the summer with Crabs, I think it very likely that she will be conveyed to Baltimore by her father, probably in a batteaux. Any one taking up the above described Girl, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in Anne Arundel or Baltimore county, if taken out of the above counties $30 reward

Lewis Tydings.

Annapolis, March 20, 1828.

Public Sale.

The Sloop Franklin,

Of this Port, part of the estate of the late John Taylor, will be sold on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, A. M at the wharf. The subscriber is authorised to sell at private sale. For terms inquire of

Alexander Randall, Adm'r. of
J Taylor.

March 20.

For Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL

About 17, who has been brought up in a genteel family, and accustomed to house work. She is strong and healthy, and has been well taught.

Also For Sale, or Hire,

A Negro Man

About 27 or 28 years old, accustomed for many years to house work, of which he has a thorough knowledge. Not to be sold out of the state. Enquire of the Editor

March 20. 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Major Wm. Brogden, deceased, on Friday the 11th day of April next,

Part of the Personal Estate,

Of said deceased, consisting of a number of Negroes, Men, Women and Children. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under twenty dollars, cash to be paid.

William Brogden, Adm'r

March 20

By the General Assembly of Maryland, March 14 1828.

Resolved That the clerk of the council, immediately advertise in the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, and two of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Frederick, proposals for printing and stitching the usual number of copies of the laws, passed at the present session of the legislature, embracing an index and marginal notes, and within fifteen days from the passage of this resolution, he shall contract for said printing on the lowest and best terms; Provided, that the contractors shall enter into bond and security, to deliver the said laws, at the city of Annapolis, within thirty days from the date of the contract.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, March 17, 1828.

In compliance with the foregoing resolutions of the General Assembly,

Notice is hereby Given,

That proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday the 25th instant, for printing in the usual form, and stitching, seventeen hundred copies of the laws, passed at the late session of the legislature, embracing an index and marginal notes. The proposals that may be received will be decided upon, on Thursday the 27th instant, and notice immediately given to the party, whose offer may be accepted, that the contract may be completed in conformity with the foregoing resolution.

Thomas Culbreth, Clk.
of the Council.

The editors of the three papers in Annapolis, and of the Patriot, and American, in Baltimore, and the Political Examiner, in Frederick-town, will please insert the above once in their respective papers.

March 20, 1828.

$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Broad Neck, on the North side of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 8th day of this present month (March,) a negro man named BEN, who calls himself BENJAMIN JOB. He is about 25 years of age, six feet high, of dark yellowish colour has large eyes, a down look, thin visage and rather a soft voice. His clothing when he went off, consisted of two suits of linsey, one of brown, such as is dyed with walnut leaves, and the other of black yarn filled in with cotton; a furred hat half worn, and generally wears a black handkerchief round his neck; his shoes were pegged and mended at the toes; he had two white cotton shirts, and white yarn stockings. Whoever takes up the said runaway and secures him in gaol so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive 25 dollars if taken up in the state of Maryland, and the above reward if apprehended and secured in any place out of the said state. In case said runaway is brought home to the subscriber, all reasonable charges will also be paid. He was seen in Annapolis on Monday the 10th inst.

Wm. W. Seeders.

March 20. 4w