in the City of Annapotis, situated follows, viz.

A Lot on Carroll's alley, frealing teet on the alley, and running in decrease of two stories, occupied by Bett II, and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, freely the control of two stories, occupied by Bett II, and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, freely the control of two stories, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry his A Lot on the same alley, with A Lot on the same alley, with frame two story house, occupied to Anne Townsend, tronting 47 feet a the alley, and running 90 feet to Par

A Lot on the same alley, occupa A Lot on the same aney, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet of

which is a two story framed home.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story home; fronting 54 feet, and running back to the contract of the feet, occupied by Captain Wilson in Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved a dorsers, payable in 60 days. Forthe remainder, a credit of one, two and t ree years will be given, on the in terest being annually paid.

A LSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forms, Lots in various parts of the city, sen of which bind on the Water. In orther particulars, apply to Chas. Carroll. of Carrollion. Feb. 15.

State of Maryland, & Anne-Arundel County, Orphanson February 13. 1821.

On application by petition of the last villad testament of Andrew Harman late ! Anne Arundel County, decrased is ordered that he give the noter n quired by law for creditors to exha their claims against the said decas ed, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Haif Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriper of Anne-Annel county, hath obtained from them phans court of nne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the person estate of Andrew Harmer, late a Anne-Arunder County, decessed Al persons having claims against the significant of the persons having charms against the significant of the persons having charms a person of the pers deceased, are hereby warned to exist the same /with the vouchers them, to the subscriber, at or before the ix day of December next, they my otherwise by law be excluded from a of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of Februs,

1821 John Harman, Ei'r.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Ga Shaw, Richard Ridgely and Willia Murdoch

A LETTER TO A FREND ON THE "Abstract of Unitarian Beluf." Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court On application to me, the substitute of the third judge of the third judge district of the state of Maryland, petition, in writing, of James Murdon of Anne-Arunde) county, stating the he is in actual confinement and pay ing the benefit of the act of the ger ral assembly of Maryland, entitled M act for the relief of sundry inselies debtors, passed at November seems 1815. & the several supplements film to on the terms therein prescribed schedule of his property and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he ascertain them, being annexed to petition; and the said James Murde having satisfied me by competent timony that he has resided two yearin the state of Maryland, immediate. preceding the time of his applicated the therefore hereby order and the control of the time of the tim judge that the said James Murdet discharged from his confinement. that he give notice to his creditors causing a copy of this order to be serted in one of the public newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis as week for three months before third Monday of April next.) to spectore the said county court at a court house of said county, on the the Monday of April next, for the part of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to shew cause, if any the have why the said James Murde hould not be the said Not be the said Not be the said Not be the said No should not have the benefit of them acts, as prayed. Given under my had this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chest, am S. Gran, Cik

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## CAZIDARIDI ANTI ROFUTIO AUTINI DI DI DI CIDINI DOR

VOL. LXXIX ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL CARSI.

DY ... JONAS GREEN, HUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ice-Three Dollars per Annum.

From a London Paper. IDITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA: he following letter is written me of those excellent men fRev. Ward] who have devoted their s to the evangelization of our ghted fellow subjects in India.
othe Ladies of the United Kingdom. here are in Hindoostan seventymillions of your sex who can. her read nor write, and thirty ions of these are British subjects. every country not ameliorated Inristianity, the state of women always been most deplorable; he Hindoo legislators have ab. ely made their acquisition of nowledge of letters a curse, hey are, by a positive prohibidenied all access to their scrip-Being thus degraded, even heir sacred writings, women in are in a state of ignorance superstition, which has no pain the history of tribes the savage and barbarous. female is despised as soon as

is born; she cames into the d amidst the from ns of her paand friends, disappointed that hild is not a boy. Every moamong the tribe of Rajpoois her temale child to death as as born. While I was in Ben-I was informed of the case of a out who had spared one of his hters, and she lived till she atd the age when India girls are iageable. A girl in the house Rajpoot was, however, so exdinary a circumstance, that no nt chose to permit his son to y her. The father then became med for her chastity and the our of his family, and he theretook her aside one day, and a hatchet cut her to pieces! se are the circumstances into h your sex enter into life in

sh India. childhood and youth they have lucation, no cultivation of any natever. There is not a sinris' school in all India; and nother, being herself entirely tered, and being the devoted is utterly incapable of improver child. The first days of the re, therefore, spent in an inawhich prepares her for a life d to be spent in superstition.

he age of comparative childhe is united in marriage, withly know edge of or having ever her husband; when they meet her for the first time, they are aving ever lived with them. e doomed to a life of widow for the law forbids them to

Parents in some cases hun, that the family may be puses of their own parents, or eave the houses in which they been thus sacrificed for the ed honour of the family, and the abodes of infamy and ruin. posing the female, however, e been united to a person who becomes attached to her, what ner without a knowledge of phabet! Wholly unacquainted mankind, and with all the em, ents of females in a civilized ryi, unable either to make, to or to wash the clothes of hir hold! She never sits to eat er husband, but prepares his waits upon him, and partakes at he leaves. If a friend, of ther sex, calls upon her husshe retires. She is veiled, or n a covered palanquin, if she the house. She never mixes lic company, She derives no edge from the other sex, exfrom the stories to which she sten from the mouth of a relimendicant. She is. In lactio

the female mind when millions are found throwing the children of their vows into the sea: when a guard of Hindoo soldiers are necessary to prevent mothers throwing their living children into the jaws of the alligators, these mothers standing and watching the animal while it crushesthe bones, tears the flesh, & drinks the blood of their own off pring!-How depiorable the condition of your sex, when superstition thus extinguishes every sensibility of the female and every feeling of the mother, and makes her more savage than the tiger which nowls in the forest, which always spares and cherishes its own offspring.

At the calls of superstition, many femal s immolate tnemselves by a voiun'ary death in the sacred rivers of India. A friend of mine at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, at Allahabad, in one morning saw, from his own window, sixteen females, with pans of water fastened to their sides, sink themse ves into the river, a few bubbles of air arising only to the surface of the water after they were gone down The drowning of so many kittens in England would excite more horror here, than the drowning of sixteen of your sex in India!

But horrors still deeper are connected with the state of female society in India, The English Magis trates in the presidency of Bongal, in their annual official returns to the Calcutta Government, state. that, in the year 1817. (three years ago) seven hundred and six women. widows, were either burnt alive or paried alive with the dead bodies of their husbands in that part of India. -Is there any thing like this in the whole records of time? Have fires like this, and so numerous, ever been kindled any where ese on earth, or graves like these ever been opened. Two females like these roasted alive every day in one part of British India alone! At noon-day and in the presence of numerous spectators, the poor widow, enof a dark and cruel supersti- snared and drawn to the funeral pile, is tied to the dead body, pressed down on the faggots by strong levers and burnt alive, her screams, amidst the flames, being drowned by shouts and music. Amidst the spectators is her own son, her first. born, who (tremendous idea!) has set fire to the pile, and watches the progress of the flames which are to consume the living mother to ashes, the mother who fed him from her together for life. Thousands, breast, and dandled him on her are thus married in a state of knees, and who once looked up to nood, lose their husbands with. him as the support of the decl days of herself and his father.

I have seen three widows thus burnt alive, and could have witness. ed many more such spectacles, had fifty or sixty daughters to one | they not been too much for my feel ings. Other widows are buried ato honour by a marriage re-to this man. These females body upon her knees, as she sits in body upon her knees, as she sits in live with the husband, but in the centre of a deep grave, and her chil ren and relations, who have prepared the grave, throw in the earth around her; two of these descend into the grave and trample the earth with their feet around the body of the widow. She si san unremonstrating spectator of the process: the earth rises higher and higher around her; at length it reaches the head, when the remaining earth is thrown with haste upon her, and these children and relations mount the grave, and trample upon the head of the expiring victim! &

O ye British mothers! 'ye British widows! to whom shall these desolate beings look! In whose ears shall these thousands of orphans cry, losing father and mother in one day, if not to your Where shall we got -In what corner of this miserable world, fall of the habitations of tru elty, shall we find female society like this, widows and orphans like these Seventy-five millions in this state of Ighbrance! Say, how long, ye who hever law a zear, bor ye

she was that day to have been married. Lone will be, prepared flow,
Ladica, lone appet that such a system of marked darkness will have
out the communication of knowledge

tem of marked darkness will have
out the communication of knowledge
thereafter lead to a much more fre
sity, and to be limited and regulatneed to the set of the set rendered these, in India, the desthese fires can never be wholly quent and extensive interference ed thereby, they cannot admit that voted victims of idolatry; and such quenched, nor can your sex in In-

numerous; but on that account shall the life boat leave not the shore?-There can har ly be a misery connected with human existence which the pity and the zeal of British females, under the blessing of Providence, is not able to remove, and if this dreadful casesbe property felt in every town of the United Kingdom these immolations must shortly cease for ever.

Schools must be commenced. knowledge must be communicated; and then the Hindoo female will be behind none of her sex in charms which adorn the female character, in no mental elevation to which the highest rank of British females have att ined. Other triumphs of humanity may have been gained by our Howards, our Clarksons, our Wil perforces, but this emancipation of the females and widows of British India must be the work of the British fair.

(Signed) w. w.

New-York, March 25.

By the arrival of the regular packet ship Nestor, in 45 days from Liverpool. we have received London papers of the 3d February, and Liverpool of the 5th inclusive.

Paris papers were received in London of the 30th January. containing a communication to the Chamber of Deputies from the keepers of Scals, in which it was represerted that an attempt had been hade to blow up the apartment in he Thuileries belonging to the king, with gun powder. Somsquares of glass were broken and several doors torn from their fastenings by the explosion, but no per-

son was injured. The Gazette of France, on the authority of letters from Vienna of the 17th January, states, that since the arrival of the king of Naples at Laybach, no doubt was entertained of approaching hostilities. Subsequent accounts, however, containng intelligence from Vienna of the 19th, and also direct from Laybach, of the 18th, are en irely silent as to the future intentions of the allied sovereigns, respecting whose pro-ceedings nothing had transpired, except the announcement of the arrival of several ministers.

Circular Despatch to his Majesty's Missions at Foreign Courts. Laid before the House of Lords, in Majesty, Feb. 1821.

Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1821. Sir-I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions begun at Troppan and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication which has been addressed by the Court's of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might, (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British

government. It has become, therefore necessary to inform you that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the allies in the cases therein described, 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs

of Naples. The system of measures proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct regugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this declaive objection did 

nity of independent Soverigns .-They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume in their character as ailies they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in but they at the same time consider, themselves supremacy incompatable with the rights of other states, or if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, with out introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconvenien-

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong diapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several allied courts, that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country; they fully admitted, how. ever, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Ita lian powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided on ly that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrand zement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his Majesty's government, with regard to the Neapolitan question. has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples, for their guidance have been from time to time transmitted for the information of the allied governments.

With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of pursuance of an Address to his the Courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties; in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British government in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assum-

They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in Parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness, upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Alltance at Aix-la Chapelle, in 1818 and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated in general terms, without however enter ing into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty's Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood, that

Government may do much to put an bly sanction, and in the hands of sumption of such right as only to end to these immolations; but with- less beneficent monarchs, might be justified by the strongest necesvictims no other country, however dia ever-rise to that state to which savage, however benighted, can be providence has destined boast. What must be the state of them.

The providence has destined by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconciled out reference to their immediate sixty with the general interest, or bearing upon some particular State. either with the general interest, or | bearing upon some particular State with the efficient authority and dig- or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one any such general powers, nor do that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; virtue of any fresh diplomatic trans- that exceptions of this description action among the allied courts, never can, without the utmost dan-without their either attributing to ger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular despatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of ntention, which has no doubt actuated those august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevaris between them and the Court of London on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements.

I am, &c. (Signed) CASTLEREAGH. Hostilities have not yet com-menced between the allied sovereigns and Naples. The Duke de Gallo, prime minister of Naples under the constitutional government, had set out for Laybach, after the departure of the king. He was stopped on the road by the Austrian officers, but on representation being made to the allied sovereigns, he was allowed to proceed, and has joined the king of Naples at Lay-

Capt. Kater had read an interesting paper to the Royal Society, on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon.

Letter from the King of France to the King of Naples.

The following document is extracted from a Naples Journal of the 5th instant, received yesterday:-"Sir, my brother,-Amidst the

circumstances in which the events of the last 5 months have placed the states confided by Providence to the care of your Majesty, you could not for an instant have doubted the continued interest felt by me towards you, and of my prayers both for your individual happiness, and that of your people. Your Majesty is not ignorant of the powerful motives that have impeded the more early expression of the sentiments with which I am animated, and of that counsel which I felt authorised, by the most sincere friendship to offer you. But I cannot now allow myself to hes-tate longer. Informed by my allies at Troppau of the invitation sent by them to your Majesty, I ought to unite my instances with theirs, both as the member of an alliance whose object it is to secure the tranquility and independence of every state, and as the Sovereign of a people triently to the nation governed by your Majesty, if not as a sincerely affectionate relative. I cannot too strongly urge you to come and assist in person at the new congress of my allies that is about to take place. I can assert to you, Sire, that their views in this congress are to reconcile the interests and general welfare that the paternal soficitude of your Majesty would desire for your people, with the duties they are themselves pledged to fulfit to their states and mendicant. She is in listers who hever saw a rear, but ye and animal, kept for burdlen or for lived it away a second, but ye at not exist, the British government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative objection did not exist, the British Government can be more preparative did not exist. The most parative objection did not exist. The British Government can be under the first parative objection of the first parative objection of the first parative objection of t

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Arundel the Orcounty. istration personal , late of ed All the said eshibit, thereof. the 25th v other all benender our r. 1820.

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phia the due care ess be at ofore kars.