aşette. y, May 1, 1823.

AP. inserted a very ig several cases of from the bits of a of the scullcap, in preventing the es where persons se dog. The piece ectable practising and originally ap-lempanion. It is inbts of those who ed the medicinal, and affords new who have been acas a preventivé to

PRESIDENCY. mocratte members tate of New-York, room at Albany on o the approaching esolutions were a mpropriety of ...no-f president by ind sing, as the least eave the jub to a

D DELAWARE hich the represen-

hich the represenhis state have takfor the last twenty
ined Approbation
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law of our legislaubiect was passed ubject was passed 9. Since that peing relation to it, ed—One in the year ist February of the thelaw of 1812 has ne one last menti substance of it, as workfarce of it, as workfebruary 1823 doing so is to shew pledged to aid in ble object of unit he-sapeake and De

ati n.

amended, author
western shore of
in her behalf, for
aresof stock in the
ire Canal Compat the state of Delaundred shares, and renty-five thousand betaken by others; oney necessary to of such subscripti state. This law aid tressurer ushall resident and direct son, or by proxy that he "shall re-k the proportion of m time to time be shares aforesaid." t makes it nugato. !aw, declare the idw, declare the Columbia to the highway, and con-e and individuals, obstructions from

en subscribed to iduals in Pennsyl mount required by , previous to her r, it therefore on le of Delaware to and dollars, when her pledge, will f two hundred and

aw passed the 21st and amending the

an act, entitled, A entitled, An act to for the purpose a Canal between Chesapeake Bay. the legislature of litled. An act to in the purpose of cut between the river bay, the treasurwas authorised to d fifty shares in od hity shares in company, on con States should sub-d fifty shares, the ylvania three hun-ares, and the state ired shares: And ppear to exist a disthe United States, rania, to subscribe is aid capital stock; condition be disent the execution ecessary a work;

hy the General As first section of an ent to an act, entit nd making a canal reand Chesapeake ted States to sub. d fifty share, and three hundred and re the treasurer of orised to subscribe

That the treasurer and he is hereby to subscribe in beespital stock of the Aware Canal Com-tes mentioned in the as if the Unit Pennsylvania had ve quotas; Provid mrer of this state ons to the amount enty-five thousand from other sources t authorised to be e of Delaware "

POTOMAC CANAL.

Parsuant to molice, a meeting was beld in Upper Mariborough, Prise Georgett County, Mt. to take into consideration the subject of the improvement of the Potomac River, Dr Joseph Rent being called to the chair, and Julius Forrest appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, who was followed by Messrs, Wotton and Bowle, of Prince George's, Mr. S. Duvall, of Frederick, and Mr. F. S. Key, of the District of Columbia. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously agreed toy.

Resolved, That the Napigation of the Po'omac River by means of a Canal, from tale water, to the highest practicable point on said river, is a work of the deepest concern and interest to these United States, and particularly to the State of Meryland.

and particularly to the State of Maryland Resolved, That, to promote the success of this object, a committee be appointed to correspond with such other committees as

may be appointed in the counties of this and the adjoining states. Resolved, That Joseph Kent, Robert W. Bowie, Benedict J. bemmes, Wm. T Woot ton, John C. Herbert, George Semmes and John Johnson, be the committee for that

Resolved. That we highly approve of the Resolved, If native highly approve of the zeal and ability manifested by the senator and delegates from this county, in the last general assembly, in their efforts to effect the passage of a law relative to the Potomac-

Resolved. That the secretary be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Annapolis papers and National

Intelligencer.

JOS. KENT, Chairman.

JULIUS FORREST, Secretary.

M. MANUEL.

The following notice of this gentleman, who has lately performed a very distinguished part in the French, Chamber of Deputies, is given by the editors of a London paper as coming from the pen of their Paris correspondent:

M. MANUEL.

"This Member of the Chamber of Depu-ties was born at Barcelonette, in the depart-ment of the Haustes Alpes. His father who was a Notary, sent him to Rouergne, to be educated by an uncle, and also for the ad-vantage of a change of air, as all his brovantage of a change of air, as all his brothers had died between the age of five and sever. The uncle, who was an ecclesiatic, soon observed that his nephew, along with great boldness of character, displayed even in infancy, great natural talents. He sent him to Nismes to improve his education, and he returned home from his studies at the early age of 15. He was about to embark in the trade which the inhabitants of the Alos carry on with Piedmont, when of the Alps carry on with Piedmont, when the revolution broke out, and induced him to alter his plans. In 1792, though then to alter his plans. In 1792, though then-scarcely 17, he entered into the army, and served in the first campaigns in Italy and Germany. He was then remarkable for his good sense, his great facility of expres-sion, and a calm firmness which gave him an ascendancy over all his companions.— He soon rose to the rank of captain of ca-valry; but about the time of the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio, when he had served six years, he retired from the army in consequence of ill health. At that epoch French Advocates were not required toun-dergo preparatory examinations; they were dergo preparatory examinations; they were called cofficial defenders? M. Manuel called coincil defenders." M. Manuel
performed the part of official defender for
several of his friends. On these occasions
his talent for pleading became man fest, and
he determined to devote himself to the Bar.
He repaired to Aix, which, under the new government, was the seat of a court of appeal. Here he applied himself to study, and was soon capable of figuring with distinction in his new profession. In 1815 he took an active part against the fanatics and aristocracy of Aix. After the return of Bonaparte, the business of the Courts heing in a great measure suggested. M. being in a great measure suspended, M. Manuel visited Raris He had not been long there, when he learned that two Electoral Arondissements of the Hautes Alps. had returned him a Deputy. He wished to decline this honour, but being urged by his friends to accept it, he took his seat,

and very soon became a leading man in the Chamber, On the fomation of a committee to draw up the plan of a Constitution, in the name of the Provisional Government, he was chosen one of the members. There were then two parties in the Chamber -one for recalling the Bourbons, under certain con-ditions; the other for Napoleon II. The de-bates were extremely violent. M Manuel prevailed on both parties to abandon their points of contention, to think only what was due to the country, and to proclaim no

Sovereign.
After the dissolution of this Assembly, Manuel returned to private life. Heapplied to be admitted to the bar in Paris, but his application was rejected by the Procu-reur General Ballart He was several times put in nomination to represent Paris, but ministerial influence carried the elections against him by small majorities. He was at length chosen by La Vendee It was intended to make a proposition for declaring him unworthy to sit in the Chamber, but the Ultras did not venture on this course, but anxionsly waited for some pretext to exclude him, which they at length found in his able reply to the speech of M. Charteaubriand."

LAFITTE, the noted pirate, is said to have been recently killed at sea, in an action with a British sloop of war. His vessel and her crew, 60 in number, were captured. His men cried No quarters! and none were shown!! They tought under the bloody They tought under the bloody

JOHN IN A DOLPH

Is re-elected a Bept sentative in Congress
from the State of Vilginia.

THE PAST WINTER.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans. "We have had a winter of intense cold, from the 10th to the 16th of March, the ponds in the suburbs were such, that your a Northern Boys" were giving us of the south, ramples of their winter angusements in shating. The Bay of St. John's wable: iced, that vessels did not more on it, The mercury was at 14 Fareinheit. The orange-trees are all killed, those of 50 winters standing are gone with the scions. The fig. likewise are gone. The extremes of heat and cold last summer and winter, oughtle place this as a semarkable epoch, in there momental fieldry.

ARI. SUMMERFIELD.

The Anniel meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Missionary of the Methodiat Episcopal Church, was held at New York last week, at which the following address of their President, the Revd JOHNS USIMER FIELD, was read.

Marwelles, Feb. 20, 1823, My Dear Brethren—You are too well acquainted with the circumstances which prevent my filling the chair upon this pleasurable occasion to require that P should dwell upon them; indeed it would be irrelative to those important objects which have assembled you together; not private symmetric to the state of the stat tive to those important objects which have a seembled you together; not private, sympathies but the public good will be your present theme, on this I restize my full share of joy with you, for although me set distant land, and that a land of strangers, my affections point to those "whom I love in the bruth," and with whom I glory to be in any wise associated in carrying on the cause of our common Lord!

Upon the occasion of an anniversary like yours exhortation to renewed zeal might

yours, exhortation to renewed zeal might he deemed impertinent; the pulse of every heart beats too high on such an occasion to anticipate any decay in your inture exertions. This is rather a season of congratu lation and rejoicing, and in commencing another year of labour and reward, I devontly implore for you a continuance of that grace, which has enabled you to remain estadfast, immoveable, always abounding

in the work of the Lord!"

In common with all who love the interests of the redeemer's Kingdom, I rejoice at witnessing the increase of Missionary zeal, and Missionary means, which the past year lays open not only in your anxiliary and its parem Society, but among other denominations of the Christian Church; in this eyou also joy and rejoice, with me," for ewhether Paul or Apollos or Cephas, all are ours!" so that in whatever part of the vincyard the work is wrought, we view all see ours!" so that in whatever part of the vineyard the work is wrought, we view it, not as the work of man, but as it is in truth the work of God;" for eneither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, it as God that giveth the increase!" We may collect from different funds, but we bring to the same Exchequer; and have no greater joy then in the accumulation of the Revenue of that relative glory of the Divine character, which redounds from the salvation of men, "through Christ Jesus, unto the glory and wasse of God the Fish. unto the glory and prase of God the Fath-

But abstracting from general views of the But abstracting from general views of the mighty work of missions. I regard the branch to which you are attached with peculiar pleasure on this occasion. You know that from the beginning of our existence in the religious, world, Methodism has always been a chistory of missions," its venerable founder, considering that this was the first character of Christian Church, and believing it would be the last, even at that day, when signary shall run to and fro, and knowledge be increased," wisely instituted a ministry which should and from an knowledge be increased,"
wisely instituted a ministry which should
be a standing monument of what God could
do by this, means. 44And what has God
forought?" Some there are, whom the
frost of many winters has not chilled to
death, to whom our Father's word may
still be snoken. still be spoken,

"Saw ye not the cloud arise-"Little as a human hand! Its present state we ourselves have lived

"Now it spreads along the skies-

"Hungs o'er all the thirsty land!
"When He first 'he work begin
"Small and feeble was His day;
"Now the word doth swiftly run,
"Now, it wins its widening was!"

"More and more it spreads and grows;
"Erer mighty to prevail,
"Sin's strong holds it now o'erthrows, "Shakes the trembling gates of hell!

Indeed, there are seasons wherein the averwhelming influence of these reflections so rests upon the mind, that unless we heard the warning voice "what doest thou here Elijah?" we should stand at the base of this mighty structure and wholly spend

of this mighty structure and wholly spend our time for pought, in admiring the symmetry and proportion of all its parts, be holding "what manner of stones and build ngs are here!" But thus warned, we too "arise and build!" Thus, "instead of the fathers are the children, and the childrens children shall yet add thereto, till the top stone be raised, shouting trace, grace, unto it!"

My dear brethren, "Where is a scene within the universe of God, calculated to like our minds to heaven; if there is a scene calculated to bring down the heavenly host to earth, it is that which pourtrays in anticipation the final triumph of the "Gospel of the grace". God; "yes, the Gospel must ultimately enduniversally, triumph! Well may we exclaim, what an object is this! It is the hirest scene built the pencil of heaven, dipt in the colours of its own rainbow, can defireact, and even the great voice issning from the fernal throne. defineate; and even the great voice issuing fight the eternal throne, on atternothing more exhibitating and stalime than the consummation of this event, thehold the tahermeele of God is with men! Yes, my crethren,

thren,

"Jesus shall reign of core the sun

"Does his successive sourses run."

"Jesus shall reigned of the sun "Does his successive sources run."

The glow which pervaded the Apostle's mighty mind, did not cause his pen to aberrate; the spirit of inspiration sat upon him when he declared that Jesus emitst reign tilhe had put all enemies under his feet!" That day will come! Do we expect to swell the number who shall grace his triumph? To we burn with seraphic avidour to be among his train, "when he shall be revealed from heaven with power and great glory?" Them "gird up the foins of your mind, be ober, and hope to the end for grace, that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ!" Whigh-fore comfort one another with these words, for truly 'tis with the same comfort wherewith I am comforted of God!

You, my dear brethred of this auxiliary, who are the managers of its concerns, I hail! I am also one of you "I write unto you young men, because, ye are strong, and the word of God abidethin you." Early separated from the world, and ardently employed in septing the interests of "a better country, that is a heavenly. God is not ashamed to be called your God, for he has prepared for yop a city. "Wall therefore by the same rdia mind the same thing." Love not the world infective the things that are in the world. "Set your affections on things above, and not on things upon the earth!" Boom you shall bear it sounded, "because thay hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee rules over many things—enter thou into the joy of thy things, I will make thee roles, over many things—enter the into the joy of thy Lord!"

The friends and enbectibers of this aux flary are entitled to your thanks—they have merited them well—by means of the author our little strains. Which have been directed to but reserve by the friends of missions, our subset plots if entralways full, have never hecomy etc.—on this occasion, however, you, look to have them willed even to the bring, and may He who can convert out base material to subserve His glorious purpose of saving men, "draw forth," therefrom that "wine of the kingdem which cheers the heart of God and man!"

dem which chesh and servant, fellow Jabourer and servant, J. SUMMERFIELD.

THE CANAL.

Philadelphia, April 26,

Yesterday the "Mechanica" flanks" and
the "farmers and Mechanics" Banks and
seribed each \$10,000 towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Delawarp Ca-

These subscriptions raise the available funds of the Corporation to about \$570,000 out of \$700,000, the estimate expense of the Canal.

The schooner Little Cherub, Finckney, of this port arrived at Tampico, from Havanna, about the 10th ultimo, mentions that a change of government had taken place in Maxico, without bloodshed—the Emperor Iturbide, having conceded to the Republicans all they required of him.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND. An extract of a letter dated at that Island on the 7th Instant, says—(Commodore Porter arrived here on the 2d instant, since Porter arrived here on the 2d instant, since which he has been very much engaged in the various duties which necessarily devolved the various duties which necessarily devolved the command of Capt, Grayson, of the matine corps, a national salute was fired and the town named "Allenton," (we presume to honour the memory of the lamented Capt. Allen), at the same time the Commodore proclaimed some wholesome regulations. modore proclaimed some wholesome regulations for the present government of the

FROM NEW-PROVIDENCE.

Nassau, April 12.

By a late arrival from the coast of Cuba, learn that a considerable part of the rargd of the French ship some time ago cap-tured by the Pirstes and carried into Or-ange Harbour, has been taken possession of by some of our vessels of war in that neighbourhood; and some Spaniards who neighbourhood; and some Spaniards who had gone to purclase the property, had been laid hold of. We should hope that some means might be adopted for the punishment of these persons, or at least their names should be published to the world so as that such hase individuals might be generally known; as agreeably to the adage, with erectiver, is little better than the thiel."

ba of another very gallant and successful at-tack on the 31st, upon a Piratical vessel of large size called the Zaragozana, commandby a Spaniard named Cayetano Aragonez, and having on board between 70 and 80 of these desperadoes. This vessel was in the port of Mata, four leagues to windward of Baracoa, where she was attacked by two launches, with carronades, from the Tyne and Thracian, which fought her for 55 minutes, and at last succeeded in hoarding the Pirate, of whose crew. 10 were killed and 28 taken prisoners. A part of the Pirates went on shore firing on the boats as they entered the farabour, of whom 16 were taken by a Spanish force from Baracoa. Of our brave fellows one was killed and five wounded. This was the same schooner wounded. This was the same schooner which chased the Argo of this port into Xi-bara. The ships entered the port about an hour after the engagement, and waited a fair wind to get out and return to Jamaica

LAW INTELLIBENCE. George Riley vs. William Bradford. The above was an action of trespass, assault and battery and false imprisonment, and was tried at the last term of the Suand was tried at the last term of the Su-preme Court of the territory of Arkansas, which was sitting in this place last week. The facts, as proven on the trial, were, this the plaintiff, in December, 1817, was taken by a soldies, on suspicion, and brought to Fort Smith, then under the command of Major William Bradford, of the United States army, the december. The defen Major William Bradford, of the United States army, the delendant. The defendant caused the said plaintiff to be taken into the custody and kept in charge of a guard of soldiers for fifteen days, during which time, he was barbarously and repeatedly tortured wha a punishment known in the army by the name of raddling—and, finally, the said plaintiff was compelled to enlist, by Major Bradford, and continuted as a soldier until October, 1821, when hewas discharged. The Jury, on the above facts, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,450.

Counsel for plaintiff, Roan, Sevier, Crittenden and Ashley—for the defendant, Ttimble, Quarles and Oden.

"BURYING ALIVE." BURYING ALIVE.
An extrao dinary event took place some years ago, on the first appearance of the Epidemic at Madray, the circumstances, connected with which are worth while communicating. It was, in, the month of October, 1818; that the government were pleased to appoint Medical Officers to be stationed at different places within the precincts of the Presidency, for the purpose of cincts of the Presidency, for the purpose of affording immediate aid to the sick. A poor man, of the Roman Catholic persianon, fell a victim to the cholera in one of sion, fell a victim to the cholera in one of the tents that were pitched in town near the Dispensary; Dr. P. who attended upon him called on a minister of that church to request him to bury the man for charity, to which the priest acceded; the doctor then returned to his duty, but being fatigued through incessant labour during the preceding nights, fell asleep in one of the tents, and rolled himself up to his head with a blanket for fear of the cold season; at this interval the corpse of the poor man was uninterval the corpse of the poor man was un-expectedly removed by some \Portuguese people before the minister could reach the place, who on his arrisal there, found a body laid up in a tent (which was the fa-tigued doctor) and under the idea of its be tigued doctor) and under the idea of its be ing the dead one, proceeded with the usual ceremonies, and whilst coming to that pert in the sprinkling of holy water, up started the doctor with great consternation, which alarmed the reverend gentleman to such a pitch, as compelled him to pull up his gown and take to his heels with all his suits as fast as ever they could, leaving the object of the resurrection behind.

Fram the New York Daily Advertises, PRIGADE HUSSAR, AND SLOOP MERCURY.

The National Genete of Philadelphie, contains an advertise and algaed Samuel Davis, containing the conditions on which he proposes to rank the hands British was selved of war which were sunk near this city during the war of the revolution. The machinery to be used for this curpose appears Contains, on advertishment signed Samuel Davis, containing the conditions on which he proposes to raise the shore British vessels of war which were sunk near this city during the war of the revolution. The machinery to be used for this purpose appears to be a sent fitting to resize a sulficient sum to cover the cost, a speculative stock has been created and fifty deligible four branched and fifty objects; at thirty deligible four branched and fifty objects; at the court of the sold for the one fourth of both vessels, and one fourth of all on board, together with the machinery, to be sold for the best price that can be got for the got for proportion to their respective interests It will be seen by the nature of these proposals, that if not success ul, the subscriber gets nothing by his project, but will love his time and also some inoney. This is the best evidence he can give of his beliet of the practicability of the scheme."

Here follows several affidavits. The first

Here follows several affidavits. The first is signed Robert Taylor, stating that Mr. Davis had raised rocks that weighed from 20 to 30 tons, from water 15 feet in depth, by the use of his inachinery.

Next is a letter from the Mayor of New York, dated 19th October, 1819, to a gentleman in Baltimory, stating that an English frigate was sure adjuring the revolutionary war near Naw 18.

Then follows another letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated 1819, which says the British frigate, the Hussar, was nearly a new vessel when sunk, worth 25,000 pounds sterling, carrying 30 guns, and had on board iron chests, and several barrels containing specie to the amount of about one million of dollars; that she lies 10 miles from the city in the East River, in

10 miles from the city in the East River, in water 60 feet deep. The same gentleman, says another British vessel of war, the sloop Mercury, was sunk in the North River, six miles above the city.

The last letter is from an old and respecta-

ble ship carpenter in New York to his son in Baltimore, dated in 1819. He states that the Russar was a 40 gun ship, and on her passage from Ness-York to the e Island with money to a large amount clothing, so to pay the British troops the states she lies in water not over 40 leet, and thinks her sufficiently strong to be raised. He also mentions that a Diving Bell had succeeded in getting most of her, guns from her toper deck, but could not approach her cock pit, where the money is supposed to have been deposited.

The machine possesses the powers of one hundred and twenty six thousand men. The projector is now on his way to New-York to raisesaid ships without delay.

PERKINS'S STEAM ENGINE.
From the London Journal of Arts, &c.
There has been no invention or discovery in the arts for many years, which has excited so much public attention and speculative opinion as the improvements on steam engines about to be introduced by Mr Perkins. We hoped to have been able in our present number to state the results of actual experiment, but the postruction and completion of a steam engine is not the work of a day. To say the truth we are surprised at the progress made in the short space of a few weeks; being enabled from our own knowledge to state that the engine is nearly in a working condition, and probably before this meets the eye of our readers, will have been actually put in bperation. ers, will have been actually put in operati

This engine, constructed to demonstrate the new principle, is intended to exert a power equal to ten horses; its generator (in place of a boiler) holds about eight gallons; the working cylinder is only eighteen in-ches long. The parts have been proved by ches long. The parts have been proved by hydraulic pressure to bear a lorce equal to two thousand pounds upon the square inch; a weak part has been subsequently introduced, which shall give way it one thou sand pound pressure, the engine being intended to be worked by steam raised to seven fundred.

ate squibs which are daily thrown by the ignorant and illiberal against every effort of genius which soars above the grovelling views of the multitude; we are not so eanguine as to expect all that has been contembled for the same of t plated from this surprising invention; cer-tainly the promises are fair, and the anticrtainly the promises are fair, and the anticipations warm among those from whose experience we might derive transidence; but the properties of steam and fully known, and experiment may yet demonstrate the defects of theory; at all events, there is little doubt something has been effected of considerable importance in this branch of science, and we wait with no small degree of anxiet to see the absolute result.

[A letter from Mr. Perkins to a friend in Newburyport, mentions that he had just completed his new engine, and that the experiment succeeded according to his expectations.]

NO BAD EXCHANGE.

Afew weeks ago as Mr. Samuel Hicks, a Methodist local precher, pretty tar advanced in years, residing at leads, was roturning home from an adjacent village where he had been preaching, he was met by two fellows, who demanded his money. Fortunately he had only is, with him, which he gave up to the hobbers. They then peremptorily ordered him to surrender his great coat, which he was recessitated to do; and afterwards perceiving that his atrait coat was good, they determined to have it also. Mr. H. expostulated with the fin, urging the coldness of the night, &c. bit they were inflexible, he, thereford, very reluctantly complied, venturing, however, to request that they would afford him some clother in lieu of his two coats, to secure him from the inclemency of the weather. They gave him an old jacket, in which he proceeded homeward; but had not travelled far he fore, he heard them following him. Apprehensive of forther ill treatment, he concealed himself in a stone quarry, near who pot, where he remained unobserved here. ed himself in a stone quarry, near the pot, where he remained unobserved by a robbers, who passed soon after. Mr. Wicks, by a different route, arrived safe at home, by a different rouse, arrived said at them, where, on examining the ragged Jacket, it was found to contain five sovereigns, undesignedly given to him by the robbers, which doubtless had been the object of their parsoit.-Hall (Eng.) Adv.

(Charles on the 17th oils, and the continue of the 17th oils, affording convey, when operating to merchant reself.

out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be expected to public sale, on Thursday the 22d May, instant, at Mr. James Humer's Tavern in the city of An-napolis, at 12 o'clock for Cash; one Negro napons, at 12 o clock to Coan, one of John Boy named Blell, late the property of John Sullivan. Seized and taken at 196 suit of James Williams and Lewis Neth, jr. Ex-

WM O'HARA, Shiff.

SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expones, from the Court of Appeale, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Salarday the 24th, day of May inst. on the premises, One Negro Man named Tom, one other named Daniel, one Boy named Nace, one do: named Dick, one do. named Abraham, one. do named Madison, one Negro Woman named Sall, one negro Girl named Bett, one do named Nell, and one do named Mary.—
Seized and taken as the property of Augustine Gambrill, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Macku bin. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash..

Benj Gaither, late Sheriff of May 1

State of Maryland, Sc. Anne-Arundelcounty, Orphans Court, April 29th, 1823.
On application by petition of Rebec.

a Lusby, administratrix of Samuel R Lusby, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel R Lusby, 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, or to Mr John Beard who is anthorised to settle the same, at or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand

REBECCA LUSBY, Adm's. May 1. .;

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-An in County Orphans Court,

25th, 1825.

Camplication by petition of William Wilkins, jr, administrator of Weight son Bryan, late of Anne-Arundel conn ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claimsagainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.
THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md court or Anne Arundel county, in Md letters of administration on the personal extended of Wrighton Bryan, late of Annea cuadal 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 25th day of October next, they may other-wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1823. May 1. Wilkins, jr. Adm'r.

LAST NOTICE.

Those persons who are still indebted to the estate of the late Wrightson Bryan, are again, and for the LAST TIME, called on to come forward and discharge the accounts against them. Those who neglect this notice must not complain if coercive measures are

resorted to.

W. WILKINS, ir. Adm'r.

May 1.

NOTICE

We are authorised to say that De James Tongue, has been prevailed up. on by republicans from different parts
of the county, (particularly for the first
district.) to offer himself as a candidate
for the next General Assembly of Misryland
May 3

SHEWFFALTY.

ROBERT LCtl, (of Bert)
Still continues to be a caudidate for
the office of Sheriff, for Anne. Arundel county, and respectfully solicita the votes and interests of his fellow-citižens. May 1

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet of the thial Monday in May instant, for the purpose of bearing appeals and making transfers.

Byorder, R. J. Cownan, Clk.
May 1:

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Bryan & Anderson,
(Next door to Mr J. Hughes, Church street,
Have just received a handsome supply

Scasonable Goods, viz-Cambric Ginghams, Stripes & Plaid, Cambric Muslins, Cambric Jackonet, figured do. Mull Muslin, Domestic Sheeting and Shirtings, Domestic Plaid and Stripes, Canton and Nankin Crapes, striped and plain: Florences, Senshaw and black Italian Lustring, Nankeens, blue and yellow, Linen and Cotton-Check, 6.4, 4.4, 78 Diaper, Russia and Birdaye, Russia Sheetings brown & white; White Roll, Irish sheeting brown & white, Irish Linens 4-478, Zelia Handkershiefs, Vestings, striped and plain, Florentine do. English do. Black and White Cotton Hose, English and French dos white, black, glish and French do white, black, plain and abbed, Kid Gloves, coloured, black and white. Italian Grapes, white and black Book Muslins, igured, and plain Binen. Cambric, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk do. Spittifield do. Silk Shawls. Also

GROCERIES,

Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Tens, Havana, Green and Java Coffee, Molasses, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Traces, iron and rope, Leading Lines, Bed Cords, Cut. Nails, 6, 8 & 10d, Mustard and Ginger, with a number of articles too technics of manufactures of the ibox and control of the ibox and contr dious to mention; all of the above articles, with the former stock in store, are offered low for Cash.

April 24.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Merchant Tailor,

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which he will disposa of CHEAP for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

Cash purchasers are assured that by applying at his Shop, in Church-street, they will find his merchandise offered at the lowest prices ..

P. S. The above goods will be made up to suit customers.

April 24.

New & Cheap Goods.

H. WILMOTTS ly occupied by D Ridgely & Ca offers for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods. Groceries, Hard Ware

and Crockery Ware, At very reduced prices. He intends keeping a supply of the best Liquors, and Family Flour by the barrel. Also Lamson's best Beaver Hats April 24' '

Lawrenceville Academy,

Under the exclusive care of Rev. Isaac V Brown: The course of instruc-tion in this Seminary; embraces every thing essential to useful and finished education, preparatory to Cellege and to business. The Languages, Mathematics and Philosophy, with subordinmatice and Palosophy, with subordinate branches, are thoroughly taught.
The discipliness strict, and great attention is paid to the morals of the youth. The situation is retired and healthy and presents as few temptations as any other place. To have the pupils under constant view, and to afford them every advantage, Mr. Brown-usually accommodates a number in his own, family. Information, as to the wind of Classical acholars formed in this Seminary, may be obtained from the officers of Princeton College—and from the Rev Dr Samuel Miller, and Archibald Alexander, Theological Pro-fessors at Princeton, who have attended the examinations of this school-The Summer Session will commence on the 1st day of May next. The terms are reasonable. For particulars in-quire of the Rev. Mrown. Lawrenceville Pril 8, 0.