

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 3, 1807.

BOSTON, August 21.

By an arrival at Marblehead yesterday from Halifax, we received papers to the 7th inst.

Halifax August 4.

The Leopard conveyed, on the 18th July, two English merchant vessels 10 leagues from the land; the master of which stated, that on its being expected that the British ships were going to attack Norfolk, upwards of 150 English seamen on board the Chesapeake frigate, applied for their discharge, declaring that they would not fight against their country. This being refused, they requested to leave the place in merchant vessels.

A letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this place states, that the writer was informed by a British lieutenant, who was at the master of the Chesapeake's crew, that 18 men came forward and declared themselves Englishmen; but the officer refused to receive them, saying his orders were only to take the deserters.

They have many strange reports at Halifax, that keep up the apprehensions of war—Such as that Mowat had made his peace with Buonaparte—that in the event of a war 10,000 men were to be sent to the United States, from France, to march into Canada and Nova Scotia under Moreau. That French military are well known by the British government to be in various parts of the United States, and in the British American colonies, particularly Upper Canada—and that in the latter place the person as well as particular projects of one emissary had been discovered, and instructions had been given for his arrest.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

We have, from our friends at Halifax, admiral Berkeley's account of the affair of the Chesapeake, on at the instance of the admiral, for us to make use of it we thought fit. It varies little from what we had previously understood. The only thing moment we learn by it is, that the measure emanated from himself—that it was no act of his government—strong hopes are entertained that the matter will be accommodated.

August 26.

By the ship Anne Alexander, captain Snow, from London, we have received London papers to the 5th and Lloyd's list to the 3d July.

LONDON, July 3.

the court at the Queen's palace, the 27th of May 1807: present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas it is expedient, that the liberty of navigation and commerce between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States of America, and for the present continue in the same manner under the same limitations, as specified in the act of the 37th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for carrying into execution the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the United States of America, and the act passed in the 46th year of his majesty's reign, for continuing the said act of the 37th year of his majesty's reign, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is hereby pleased to direct, that all the regulations contained in the said acts be duly observed, until other provisions shall be made respecting the matters aforesaid; and the honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

W. FAWKNER.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

July 3.

On the motion for the commitment of this bill, the hon. Mr. Eden rose to oppose it. He thought too great indulgencies were granted to the Americans by the present bill, particularly when late non-importation act was taken into consideration. He thought it particularly hard upon British merchants, that they should be excluded from American ports—while we admitted American vessels free to ours and even into the ports of India.

Mr. Rose stated in answer that his majesty's minister expected to come to an arrangement with the American government, which would do away the gentleman's objections. In the mean-time a bill was to be introduced, empowering his majesty to

suspend the operation of the bill by an order in council, if the Americans did not make the necessary concession.

After a few words from lord Howick and the chancellor of the exchequer, the bill went thro' the committee.

From Montreal, August 10.

We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec; and that Montreal will be the head-quarters of the 41st regiment, and the Canadian Fencibles; so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.

It is reported that the governor of Lower Canada has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in that territory to take the oath of allegiance by a certain day, or to depart from the province.

There were at Halifax on the 5th inst. 12 sail of ships of war, viz. one 74, three frigates, three sloops of war, one brig, and the rest armed schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

Accounts from different quarters, though not official, mention that both the Floridas have been ceded to the United States.

The Porto-Rico Gazette, speaking of Miranda, the would be king of South-America, says he is now reduced to the station of an overseer or negro driver of a sugar plantation, and a great part of his artillery and military stores have been purchased at less than half price by the Spanish government and are now at Porto-Rico.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

The subjoined statement will be read with interest. There seems to be no doubt of the piratical intentions of the crew of the buccannering schooner that seized the Othello. The principal point in doubt is the assistance given by the Patriot. And as the captain of the plunderer contradicted himself with respect to the information he said he had received relative to the Othello's having British property on board, his evidence is very exceptionable with respect to receiving a supply of men from commodore Krohm. At least, after so palpably contradicting himself his testimony would not be held of much weight in a court of justice.

## CAPTAIN GLOVER'S STATEMENT.

Particulars of the detention of the ship Othello, Russell Glover, Master, in the Chesapeake bay by a French Privateer.

The above ship sailed from Liverpool on the 29th June, with a cargo of dry goods, bound to Baltimore. August 17th, being 49 days out, took a pilot off the capes of Virginia, the wind being light and contrary for several days, did not make much way, on the 22d it blowing fresh from the Northward, the pilot thought best to anchor in the mouth of the Patuxent—that evening seeing a schooner come down and anchor close by, supposing her from Baltimore, I sent my mate on board to inquire for a news-paper; who informed him, that he had not one, and that there were no arrivals for several days. The schooner Three Sisters lying close by, he went on board, and was informed by capt. Rich, that in his opinion he was not from Baltimore, but a smuggler.—About 8 o'clock, an officer boarded me from the French ship Patriot, lying in the Patuxent. After inquiring the news from Europe, what British vessels were off the Capes, he requested some news-papers and departed politely. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, I got under way and stood up; shortly after I perceived the schooner Three Sisters, and the privateer under way and standing up also—at 9 o'clock, wind and tide being ahead, the pilot brought the ship to anchor off Sharp's island. During the night, as I have since been informed by the watch on deck, the Privateer worked round us, and at one time was a long side; when being asked what he wanted, heered off and made no reply, but came to anchor under the ship's stern.

At day light the next morning, while the crew were employed in getting up the anchor, I heard a noise on deck, and on my going up was informed by the mate and pilot, that the privateer had fired several bullets at us. I immediately took my trumpet, and hailed him to know what he wanted; I told the pilot to continue heaving the anchor, when he immediately worked to windward, fearing I should run him down, as he afterwards said—having brought his vessel within pistol shot, all his men fired two rounds each, while I was engaged in hailing him; they must have taken good aim, as several of the balls lodged very near, and one passed through the mate's hat.—While my men were employed lowering the boat, he kept up a continual cry, "haste, haste, or I'll fire again." On my going along side, I asked if he was a pirate; he replied not, and wished to know if any one was killed; saying, "I am no pirate, but

a French privateer from Guadeloupe;" then demanded my papers which he examined superficially, and declared my ship a good prize, for having British manufactured goods on board: my boat was immediately filled with his men, armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, &c. and after demanding my keys, proceeded on board the ship, leaving me behind: he then ordered all the crew below, placing two sentinels over them, and told the pilot to take the ship to sea, for which he should receive 400 dollars, but on his objecting, was ordered to do so at his peril; they then commenced to examine all trunks, &c. in the cabin, and using to great excess provisions, porter, &c. &c.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was permitted to go on board the ship, he having my papers in possession; on my going below I told him that I supposed he intended to plunder; when he replied not, and returned my keys, saying he was sorry he could not prevent his men from destroying my cabin stores, and assured me that no person on board should lose any property: looking under my pillow for my watch, I discovered it was taken, and having demanded it, he ordered one of his men to restore it. I then opened my chest, where I had a considerable sum of money, when he told me he examined that himself and nothing would be missing, which was the case. I was then abruptly ordered on board the schooner, he declaring the ship a good and lawful prize, and said he would take her to Guadeloupe. On my requesting permission to remain on board, he replied I should not, but that all hands, excepting myself, should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until 8 o'clock next morning; the ship being at anchor all night off the Patuxent, the wind ahead, and seeing no prospect whatever of getting her out before he might be detected, he said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being positively informed of my having English property on board, wished to discover it if possible. On demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied; saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and that he saw the news-papers I gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied with fifteen men by the commander of said ship, being short of hands, which I believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After apologizing for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men, lest they would use violence on himself and other officers. He proposed to liberate the ship, provided I would give a certificate declaring he did not plunder or act improperly, which I refused; but finding I had no other alternative, was obliged to comply—he further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained 28 hours, and the ship carried from Sharp's Island to Point Look-Out.

RUSSELL GLOVER.

N. B. The account published in the Federal Gazette of Thursday evening, is very incorrect.

R. G.

We are happy at being able to announce to the public the return of the detachments of volunteers under command of captains Sterrett, in conjunction with capt. Porter, which went in pursuit of the pirate that attempted to carry off the Othello. The expedition has been successful; and the schooner and three of the buccannering crew were yesterday brought up to our harbour; the men are safely lodged in our gaol. When capt. Porter came within sight of her, four of the pirates were seen to take to their boat and make off to shore, from which they were not deterred by a gun that was fired at them. Five others of the gang, who had gone to Annapolis for the purpose of procuring provisions, have also been arrested.

The corps of riflemen that went down the bay to aid in taking the schooner, have landed near Patuxent, and gone in pursuit of those who made their escape to land.

Captain Fisk, supercargo of the Laurel, says that he was informed by the French consul at St. Jago, with the intention that he should publish it on his arrival here, that orders had been issued to the French privateers out of St. Jago, not to capture any American vessel bound to Jamaica, or any of the English ports. He observed that the French decree would not be put in force in the West-Indian seas. As an evidence of the above, one of the men taken out of the Ambytel, says that the privateer he was in boarded a brig from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Jamaica, and dismissed her in consequence of the above order.

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Saltpetre,

Copperas,

Alum,

White and brown soap,

Mould candles,

Dipped ditto,

Spermacei ditto,

Lamp black,

Plumbs,

B'om ruffs,

Muscatei ditto,

Currants,

Capers,

Olives,

Anchovies,

Flask oil,

Castor oil in bottles,

Poland starch in pounds,

Fig blue,

Indig. ditto,

Leiper's snuff,

Rappee ditto,

James river tobacco,

Cabinet ditto,

Smoking ditto,

Best Spanish segars,

Com-mon ditto,

Pipes,

Fine salt,

Bakett ditto,

Chocolate,

Patent ditto,

Jameison's crackers,

Pilot bread,

Glas saltcellars,

Jelly glasses,

Quart, pint, and

tumblers,

Quart cut decanters,

Queen's ware, assorted,

Stone ware, ditto,

China bowls,

Demijohns,

Cranberries,

Best playing cards,

Henry, 8th, ditto,

Highlander's ditto,

Bran,

Sifters,

Nests of wooden wa

buckets,

Catfup and soy,

Pruins,

Figs,

Lemons,

Limes &amp; Oranges,

Hair-brooms,

Clamps,

Scrubbing-brushes,

Hearth ditto,

Bannister ditto,

Shoe ditto.

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WILLIAM CATON

LAW DICTIONARY.

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NAPOLIS:

FREDERICK and SAMU

GREEN.



# **Annapolis:** THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1807.

ON Friday last a sailor of the Eolus having given information, that five of the crew of the pirate had passed through this city towards Baltimore, (and that the pirate schooner was, on Thursday night, in Magothy,) a detachment of horse pursued, took, and brought back the five men, who confessed the fact, and who, on Sunday, were sent on to Baltimore, under guard of a detachment of captain Duvall's company, of a sergeant and eight men.

On Friday morning, from the above information, the Holy-Hawk packet, with two brass four-pounders, under the command of captain Muir, of the artillery, and captain Duvall, of the infantry, with a detachment from their respective companies, armed with muskets and boarding pikes, and the boat from the Eolus, with thirty-three volunteers, French and American, under the command of lieutenant Mann, of the United States navy, and an officer of the Eolus, armed with pistols, muskets, and cutlasses, failed in pursuit of the pirate, but from information received she had early that morning gone down the bay, whereby she evaded their search. The prompt and zealous co-operation of captain Ayreau in offering his boat, men and arms, we feel it a measure of justice to him publicly to acknowledge.

We learn by the British packet from Halifax, that the judge of the admiralty court there has decreed, that the manufactures of the colonies of Great-Britain beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, imported into America, must be consumed there. If an attempt be made to export them, and they should be fallen in with by the British cruisers, they will be considered as good prize, and confiscated.

One hundred and fifty men from the Bellona were confined in the hospital at Halifax with the scurvy. Five men had deserted from the Acasto, and five from the Ville de Milan.

The crews of the brig Eutaw, Fair American, and schooner Messenger, of Baltimore; Orient, of Marblehead, and Warren, of Boston, were discharged by capt. Douglass, at the request of the American captains: one man from the Indian sloop of war, who had been impressed and had remained two years and three months on board, was discharged by order of the admiral; and 15 others from different vessels. A subscription for their relief was opened by the Americans at Halifax.

Accounts from the Springs say, that general Moreau had left Balls-town, on his return to N. York; having relinquished his design of visiting the falls of Niagara. His return had given rise to various conjectures; but we are told, it was occasioned by the receipt of a letter from France, of the death of the mother of Mrs. Moreau. The gen. is very free and communicative in his conversation on military or other topics; and does not hesitate to give his opinion of Buonaparte, who, as a man, he detests, but respects as a soldier. Fishing and fowling are favorite amusements of the general at the Springs.

There have been 1500 persons at a time, at the Balls-town Springs, this season; and it has been extremely sickly there. In one house, where about 150 persons lodged, no less than 100 were affected with the influenza at the same time.

The ANNAPOLIS VOLUNTEER COMPANIES of Artillery and Infantry, are requested to meet on Saturday next, the 5th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground.

## **An Overseer Wanted.**

HAVING engaged an overseer, agreeable to a former advertisement in this paper, I now want a single man, or one with a small family, who can come well recommended as a sober honest man, well acquainted with the making and handling of tobacco, as also small grain; such a person will meet with good wages, but as I shall wish him to take the entire management of the farm off my hands, owing to my growing indisposition, I hope none will offer but such as can come sufficiently recommended to be truly worthy.

N. B. The subscriber has a valuable farm of between 300 and 400 acres, which he will rent, it is well adapted to corn, and wheat.

West-River, August 21st, 1807.

## **This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of HENRY WOODWARD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; therefore all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment to MARY ORME WOODWARD, Adm'r.

THOMAS HODGES, August 12, 1807.

TAKEN up as trespassing on the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the governor's bridge, a BAY GELDING, about twelve years old, thirteen hands high, a star on his forehead, and a white spot on each side of his neck, paces, trots, and canters, and has been worked in gears. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

ISAAC LANSDALE.

## **APPOINTMENTS**

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Aug. 1807.

Henry King, lieutenant, and James Wilson, ensign, of captain Aquila Miles company in the 27th regiment, Balt.

David Warfield, ensign, of capt. Joseph Sterrett's company 5th reg.

Robert Smith, captain of a troop of horse attached to the 7th reg.

Levin Mackall, junr. ensign, of capt. Joseph Hance's, comp. 31st reg.

Charles Gault, lieutenant, and Richard Parran, ensign, of capt. John Rawlings comp. 31st reg. Calvert.

Stephen S. Johns, Capt.

Thomas H. Wilkinfon, lieutenant.

Cosmo M'Kinzie, ens.

Thomas Freeland, capt.

Joseph Freeland, lieu.

Young Dofsey, ens.

Robert Kent, lieutenant, of capt. R. Graham's comp.

James Claypoole, capt. of a comp. 21st reg. Kent.

James Morrison, lieutenant.

Aquila Affelton, ens.

James Frisby, junior, lieutenant, and Sam. Smyth, junior, ensign, of captain Thomas Carvill's comp.

James Buchanan, captain.

Henry Page, captain.

Nathaniel Miller, lieutenant.

Jacob Stevens, ens.

Darius Dunn, junior, capt.

William Copper, ens.

Robert Hodges, lieutenant, and John Hynfon, ens. of W. Wickes comp.

Thomas Blake, major of a battalion, 31st reg. Calvert county.

Sutton Isaac Weems, major, do. do. do.

Joseph Jenifer, lieutenant, and William Norman, ens. of capt. Thomas Norris's, comp. 2d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

Thomas Sellman, lieutenant, and Philip J. Thomas, ens. of captain Jacob Franklin, junior's, comp. 2d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

George W. Briscoe, capt. of a comp. 17th reg. P. G. county.

Robert Sewell, major of a battalion, do. do.

Samuel Coe, ens. of Thos. Young's comp. 17th reg.

Daniel Rawlings, surgeon, do.

Charles Eversfield surgeon's mate, do.

Solomon Richardson, lieutenant, and Levin Swiggott, ens. of captain Nehemiah Cauley's comp. 19th reg. Caroline.

Charles Robinson, capt. 22d reg. A. A. county.

Horatio Ridout, lieutenant.

Lloyd Johnson, ens.

Jacob Williams, capt.

Francis Hancock, lieutenant.

Eben. Thomas, ens.

John Ashlaw, of Henry, capt.

Zachariah Jacob, lieutenant.

John Burget, ens.

Thomas H. Dorsey, capt.

Henry Woodward, lieutenant.

John Heatherly, ens.

John B. Burgess, capt. 32d reg. A. A. county.

Edward Buckman, lieutenant.

David Clark, ens.

Isaac Spencer, capt. 21st reg. Kent.

Richard Frisby, lieutenant.

Gideon Pearce, ens.

Isaac Caulk, capt.

Simon Wickes, junior, lieutenant.

Joseph Brown, 3d. ens.

Thomas Saulsbury, adj. 19th reg. Caroline.

Thomas J. Waters, capt. 34th reg. P. G. county.

Joseph Isaac, of Richd. lieutenant.

John Williams, ensign.

Trueman Duvall, ens. of capt. Humphrey Williams's, comp.

Archibald Edmonson, capt.

Michael Talbot, lieutenant.

Enoch Edmonson, ens.

James Beck, capt.

Jonathan Beall, lieutenant.

Hazel Beall, ens.

Zadock Duvall, Q. master.

John Stricker, brigadier-general, 3d brigade, vice John Swan, esq. resigned.

Edward J. Woodyear, lieutenant, and Patrick Quinlan, ens. of capt. I. C. White's comp. 27th reg. Balt.

John M'Clure, captain.

William Woods, of James, lieutenant.

Littleton Holland, ensign.

Charles Stansbury, lieutenant, and John Young, ensign, of capt. James Woodland's rifle company.

William Belton, adj.

Thomas Hamilton, Surgeon, 27th reg.

Ralph Higinbotham, Paymaster, do.

John Love, captain, } 40 reg. Harford.

Benjamin Green, junior lieutenant, }

Henry G. Boffey, ens. }

Joel Green, capt. }

Joseph Perregoe, lieutenant, }

Ferdinand Battee, ens. }

George Woelper, lieutenant, and William Barker, ens. of capt. Cronmiller's comp. 6th reg. Balt.

James B. Stansbury, Surgeon's mate.

William G. D. Worthington, adjutant.

Jehoshaphat M'Cauley, ens. of captain B. Mullikin's, comp. 2d reg.

John Iiams, capt.

Homwood Marriott, lieutenant.

Joseph Marriott, ensign.

William Jerdon, captain, 4th reg. Talbot.

James Denny, lieutenant.

John Aringdale, ensign.  
Charles Henrix, captain.  
Parrott Rathel, lieutenant.  
Thomas Henrix, ensign.  
Stephen Riner, lieutenant, and Isaac Parrott, ensign of captain James Dudley's company.  
Hugh Martin, captain.  
William Barton, lieutenant.  
Thomas Harper, ensign.  
John Marrick, ensign of captain R. Tripp's company.

John Kellugh, surgeon's mate, } 4th reg.  
Samuel Stevens, adjutant, } Talbot.  
Obediah Garry, captain.  
William Tilghman, lieutenant, 26th reg. Talbot.

Samuel Garry, ensign.  
Thomas Jones, captain.  
John Turner, lieutenant.  
Samuel Roberts, ensign.  
William Dunn, captain.  
Jonathan Soepeer, lieutenant.  
William G. Elbert, ensign.  
Joseph Nicholas, surgeon's mate.

The following captains, with their companies, have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, under the late requisition of the president of the United States.

Captain Aquila Miles, } 27th reg. Baltimore.  
Captain John M'Clure, }  
Capt. W. Woodland, }  
John B. Burgess, 32d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

The following officers and companies have also tendered their services through their  
Col. Joseph Biays, of the 6th reg. Balt.  
Majors William M'Donald and John Lee, and the following captains with their companies.

Capt. Thomas Sheppard.  
Capt. James Cordery.  
Capt. Cronmiller.  
Capt. Joseph C. Oriely.  
Capt. George Keating.  
Capt. Edward Heythrop.  
Capt. William Price.  
Capt. John Snyder.

From a Philadelphia paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the editor of the Register, dated July 4th.

"The particulars of hard fighting between the French and Russians, the middle of last month, by some supposed to be suppressed, in order to prevent too serious an effect on the funds, &c. &c. Lyman, (the American consul here) thinks the part has given the conclusive stroke to the powers, that a peace on his own terms must ensue, and that speedily the coast of France will again be crowded with French troops and a new threat of invasion. The conversation among the English and Russians of distinction here are, however, directly the reverse of the ideas of Gen. L.

"From what information I can collect, our officers apprehend no difficulties with the new administration, relative to the treaty with England. But there is considerable apprehension among the English merchants who have funds in America lest a rupture may take place between the two countries. I have reported, and I fear it is correct, that a new order in council has recently been issued, prohibiting our letter ships from the freedom of English ports—perhaps they may extend it farther. I am endeavoring to come at the real extent of this new order.

"Every thing appears otherwise to progress in the usual way. There has been latterly some demand for British manufactures: and the stock in hand are very heavy.

"It is generally believed, that although Captain Whitby was acquitted, that it was not done in an honourable manner he could have withstood the proceedings, however, have not been promulgated."

"This must refer to the renewal of an order.

By the ship Amiable, Rinker, belonging to the port, and ship Anne Alexander, from London, arrived at New-York yesterday morning, we have received our regular files of London Gazette down to the 5th July, being two days later than our last accounts.

These papers contain nothing recent from the continent. In England, the battle of Friedland is considered to have been so disastrous to the allies, as is represented by the French papers, that victory had been so signally decisive, Buonaparte would certainly have followed up his success by an instantaneous movement towards Koningberg. In all the accounts, however, this place remained in possession of the Russians, who, it appears were in a situation to defend it. The retreat of the Russians is stated to have been executed with perfect order, and may possibly have the effect of leading French into a most disadvantageous position.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I intend applying to Baltimore court at the next October term, or as soon after as I can by law, for the benefit of an act of general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1806, the relief of insolvent debtors.

July 1st, 1807.

PETER BUD...

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From a Newburyport paper, of August 24.

We stop the press to announce an arrival at Salem on Saturday from Europe, which brings London papers 6 days later than before received, among other articles, our informant adds, they contain the highly important news of a TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN being SIGNED.

The London papers state, that the present British ministry very promptly and pointedly disavowed the impertinence of Capt Love, of the Driver sloop of war, shown in his answer to the letter of the American commander at Charleston. This looks well; and we infer from it, if the reparation which President Jefferson says he has demanded, for the attack on the Chesapeake, has been sought in the spirit which dictated the proclamation, and is disconnected with other subjects, that the British government will with equal promptness and efficiency comply with the demand. Our expectations, that we shall have no war on account of the outrage on the Chesapeake, is thus strengthened. We find by Steel's list for April, that the Driver was then commanded by Capt Love; but by the list for June, that he is removed, and that the Driver is commanded by Capt. Claridge.

[Boston paper.]

Captain Pike, with his men, arrived at Nachitoches on the 30th of June—they were taken by the Spaniards and detained some months in the Mexican dominions. All their papers, &c. taken from them.

[Wash. Fed.]

#### FANATICISM.

An inconceivable act of atrocity was lately committed by a new sect in the village of Rappertswyl, near Alberg. This sect was unknown a few weeks ago, and their origin is not yet ascertained. All that can be collected respecting them is, that they believed that the end of the world was near, and that there was no other way to save themselves but by following implicitly the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. A young girl, about fourteen years of age, appeared to be the principal organ of these wonderful inspirations. They consulted her upon all occasions, and thought they were bound implicitly to obey her. The first meeting of these sectaries was very secret; but the pastor and sub-prefect of the village being informed that there was to be a numerous meeting within these few days, went thither, and by exhortations prevailed upon them to disperse. They then consulted the young girl what they were to do. She told them that they must go that night in great force to the house of the prefect, and conduct him to a distance. This oracle was obeyed. The prefect was one of the most worthy men in the country, and that adds to the horror of the circumstance, he was the grand-father of this very young girl. He was taken from his own house by this furious crowd, and carried to a considerable distance from his village. There the unhappy girl threw her arms around this respectable old man, and drew him to the ground, and with frantic cries invited the crowd to precipitate themselves upon him, and to save him from perdition by suffocating him. After having put him to death in this manner, without any wound or contusion appearing on his body, the frantic crew danced around their victim, singing praises to the lord. The principal actors in this dreadful scene have been arrested and taken to Berne. There is a woman among them, who is suspected of having given them some kind of water, which deranged their intellects and rendered them furious.

[Phil. Gaz.]

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash, TWO negro men, Roger and James, being taken as the property of Ann T. Mills, at the suit of Benjamin Hodges.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash, TWO negro men, Roger and James, being taken as the property of Ann T. Mills, at the suit of Benjamin Hodges.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash, TWO negro girls, Delia and Margaret, being taken as the property of John L. Chew, at the suit of Robert B. Belt, use of George T. Janney and wife.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1807.

#### Half a Cent Reward,

THE above reward, but no charges, will be paid for bringing home JOHN THOMAS, apprentice of the subscriber, who ran away the 26th July, on cause but the dislike of work. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned not harbouring or carrying him away at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute as the law directs.

RICHARD WATERS, Millwright.

#### For Sale,

A VALUABLE tract of land, formerly the property of Mrs. Anne Pemberton, called Westbury, containing 1464 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West-River, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore. This land is well calculated to produce wheat, tobacco and corn; has a large quantity of timber, suitable for ship building, and most excellent meadow. The timber lies near the river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake, 6 miles from the landing. It is divided into two handsome farms, the one containing 746 acres, and the other 718 acres, each having a good landing on said river, and will be sold together or separately.

For terms apply to William Cooke, Esquire, Baltimore; John Galloway, Esquire, West-River; or to Henry Waddell, Philadelphia.

N. B. It not sold at private sale before the 2d November next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, either separately or together, to suit purchasers.

August 24, 1807. J. Galloway

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named CORNELIUS, who belongs to WILLIAM BARRY, of Georgia; said fellow appears to be about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, rather of a slender make, has a scar on the left hand, between the first and second fingers, and is very much marked on the back with the whip; his clothing an off-nabrig shirt and trousers black silk under jacket, and old hat; his owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for expenses, agreeably to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 1, 1807.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has engaged a gentleman to assist him in his school, which will enable him to pay the greatest attention to the education of the youth committed to his care. He feels lively sentiments of gratitude for that share of public patronage he has already experienced, and pledges himself that no pains, no care or attention in his power, on his part, shall be wanting to merit a continuance thereof. A school will be opened immediately (in a separate room) for the reception and instruction of young ladies, in writing, arithmetic, &c. by

JOHN W. H. CARROLL.

August 20, 1807.

Ground Plaster of Paris and Plaster in the stone.

FOR sale at the Plaster mills of the subscribers, corner of Franklin and Paca streets, near the New-Market and the road leading to Reister's town. ALSO at their warehouse adjoining, Ground Alum and fine Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin, Rum, &c. &c.

They continue to purchase,

Flour, Butter, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, and country produce generally.

KENT & BROWNE.

Baltimore, March 24, 1807.

The editors of the Eastern Star, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; Republican Advocate, Fredericktown; Kline's paper, Carlisle, and Gruber's German paper, Hager's town, will please to insert the above once a week ten times, and forward their accounts to the office of the American.

#### UNION TAVERN, CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from Upper-Marlbrow to this city, where he has opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at that well known stand formerly occupied by GEORGE MANN, and hopes his endeavours to please will give satisfaction to gentlemen who may favour him with their custom.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

April 14, 1807.

#### A RUNAWAY,

THIS day committed to my custody a negro man who calls himself Henry Duckett, says he is free, was liberated by a Mr. Brockett of Fairfax county, Virginia, had with him a forged certificate of George Deneale clerk, to that effect; he is a well made fellow, not very black, a pleasing countenance, about five feet nine or ten inches high, his clothing ozabrigs shirt, duck trousers and old brown coat. His owner is desired to take him away or he will be sold for expenses agreeable to law.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

August 11th, 1807.

#### Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and a house servant, from 20 to 30 years of age, one that can come well recommended, for whom a liberal price will be given. Inquire of

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, July 21, 1807.

#### JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

#### New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales, Market-street, Annapolis,

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac brandy, Peach ditto, Apple ditto, Old Jamaica spirit, New-England rum, Cherry bounce, Holland gin, Whiskey, London particular Madeira wine, Port ditto, Sherry ditto, Malaga ditto, Muscatel ditto, in bottles, Claret in small boxes of one dozen each, Ditto by the bottle, Cordials in bottles, Acid, ditto, Belt vinegar, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Congo and Black tea, Patent Hyson, in small chests of 3½ lbs. each, Brown sugars, different qualities, Alexandria loaf sugar, Baltimore ditto, Molasses, English cheese, Goshen ditto, 1st & 2d quality butter, Hog's lard, Best melf pork, Fine & superfine flour, in barrels and half barrels, Spinning cotton, Powder in canisters, Battle powder, F & FF, ditto, Patent shot, assorted, Gun flints, Cinnamon, Clover, and Maer, Nutmegs, Allspice, Black pepper, Cayenne ditto, Rice, Sago, Pearl barley, Scotch ditto, Race ginger, Ground ditto, East & West-India sweet-meats, Confectionary of all kinds, Shell'd & soft almonds, Filberts, Shell barks, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, White and brown soap, Mould candles, Dipped ditto, Spermaceti ditto, Lamp black, Plumbs, Bloom raisins, Muscatel ditto, Currants, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Fish oil, Castor oil in bottles, Poland starch in pounds, Fig blue, Indigo ditto, Leiper's snuff, Rappee ditto, James river tobacco, Cabinet ditto, Smoking ditto, Best Spanish segars, Common ditto, Pipes, Fine salt, Basket ditto, Chocolate, Patent ditto, Jameison's crackers, Pilot bread, Glass saltcellars, Jelly glasses, Quart, pint, and ½ pint tumblers, Quart cut decanters, Queen's ware, assorted, Stone ware, ditto, China bowls, Demijohns, Cranberries, Best playing cards, Henry, 8th, ditto, Highlander's ditto, Bran, Silfers, Nests of wooden ware, buckets, Catlup and foy, Prunes, Figs, Lemons, Limes & Oranges, Hair-brooms, Clamps, Scrubbing-brushes, Hearth ditto, Bannister ditto, Shoe ditto.

With a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM CATON.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday night the 6th inst. a Negro Woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 35 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is uncommonly homely, and took with her her youngest son named Moses, about 8 or 9 years of age, much darker than his mother, and at times staggers a little when he walks, from a hurt he got when an infant; they have both been seen in London-town and that neighbourhood—the said woman took with her all her clothing, consisting of a green cotton jacket, a striped country cloth petticoat, a brown rolls petticoat, a dark calico gown, a white cotton jacket and petticoat, and two oznabrig shifts: she may have changed some of her clothing in order to deceive. Whoever apprehends said woman and boy, or the woman alone, and will secure her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken within 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negroes, or from taking them on board any vessel at their peril.

S. T.

August 23, 1807.

#### Notice

I WILL prosecute any person who shall hereafter employ or in any manner deal with my Negro Man slave GEORGE, of which all persons are warned to take notice.

F. GREEN.

August 3, 1807.

#### To be Sold,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A MULATTO boy about sixteen years of age, Inquire of JOHN MUNROE.

July 29th, 1807.



## Land for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the court of Calvert county the subscribers will sell, by public auction, at the court-house in said county, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real estate of the late Mr. JAMES WEEMS, consisting of the following tracts of land:

**T**HE tract on which the said James Weems resided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there are about 30 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it, not now in an improved state, but can be put so with very little labour or expense. A considerable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon this tract a large two story brick dwelling-house, containing four rooms and a passage on the first floor, and six rooms and a passage in the second story, also a cellar under the house divided into five apartments, one of which is intended for a kitchen, and most conveniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable, corn-house, and other convenient out buildings.

One other tract of land lying near the court-house, containing 250½ acres; upon this tract there is a small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with a kitchen, and other necessary out buildings. This land produces extremely well, there is some excellent meadow land upon it, and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and firewood. This tract is now in the possession of Mrs. Weems, (the widow of the aforesaid James Weems,) to whom it was laid off by the commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will be sold encumbered with her life estate.

Two other tracts of land lying very near the last mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres, the other 162 acres; upon the first of these two tracts there is a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of excellent wood and timber; on the other tract there are several wooden dwelling-houses, and one tobacco house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and firewood. It is thought needless to give a more full description of these lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the different tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a body, or in parcels, as may best suit those who wish to purchase; the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid in three equal annual payments, the whole interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and a full payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER, }  
JAMES DUKE, } Commissioners.  
PARKER BOWEN, }  
July 11, 1807.

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 12th of September, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises.

**A**LL the personal property of SMITH PRICE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of horses, cows, and household furniture, and some leasehold property near the Spa, with a number of fruit trees thereon. Terms of sale are, three months credit for all sums above ten dollars, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue 'till all is sold.

2 ANNE PRICE, Executrix.  
August 26, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

4 ROBERT WOOD.  
August 12, 1807.

## This is to give notice,

**T**HAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of THOMAS ROCKHOLD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to JOSEPH EVANS, merchant, in Annapolis, whom I have authorized to receive the same; and I do hereby further authorize the said JOSEPH EVANS to receive all monies that may be due from persons who purchased property at the sale of the said Thomas Rockhold, made by George Conaway, the late administrator, and that unless the money is paid before the middle of August next, suits will be commenced.

AREA ROCKHOLD, (now CROSS,)  
July 22, 1807. Administratrix, D. B. N.

## For Sale,

**M**Y HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wet goods.

19X

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 30, 1807.  
**O**N application, by petition, of JAMES SIMMONS, administrator of Abraham Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

**T**HAT 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 ABRAHAM SIMMONS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirtieth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1807.

6X JAMES SIMMONS, Administrator.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 28, 1807.  
**O**N application, by petition, of CHARITY FRANKLIN, executrix of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, 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, and the Federal Gazette in Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1807.

5 CHARITY FRANKLIN, Executrix.

## Calvert County Court,

MAY TERM, 1807.

**O**N application of WILLIAM M. CARCAUD, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William M. Carcaud has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William M. Carcaud give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick-town, in the said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William M. Carcaud should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be put up at the court-house and church doors of said county, two months previous to the setting of the said county court.

Signed by order of court, 2  
WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk.

**O**N the application of WILLIAM CLARK, administrator of SAMUEL PARRAN, ordered, that the said administrator advertise three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, notifying the creditors to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March next.

**P**URSUANT to the above order of the orphans court of Calvert county, I do hereby give notice to all persons having any claims against the estate of the said SAMUEL PARRAN, to bring them in to me on or before the first day of March next, properly authenticated. As witness my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, 1807.

2 WILLIAM CLARK, Adm'r.  
of Samuel Parran.

## Notice is hereby given,

**T**HAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

4 WILLIAM WELLS.  
August 1, 1807.

## Anne-Arundel county, &c.

**W**HEREAS Zachariah Duvall, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax for said county the following list of lands in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of land, names of persons, and amount of tax.

Names of land	Names of persons	Amount of tax
Lots in the city of Annapolis, George and Edward Calvert,		0 11 7
House and lot in ditto, Hanson and Latimer,		4 13 0
House and lot in do, Elizabeth Middleton,		0 15 11
House and lot in do, Margaret Pryce,		0 18 3
House and lot in do, John Rofs adm'r. of John Welch,		5 13 3
House and lot in do, Doctor Richard Tootell's heirs,		1 5 3
House and lot in do, John Wells's executors,		2 16 1
Farmers Field, John Gillis,		3 14 10
Part Gibson's Folly, and Bear Neck, Captain Pierlen,		1 12 4
Part Mansell's United Friendship and Blooming Plains, Samuel Chase,		3 8 3
Part Chestnut Hill, John Hammond,		1 14 2
Blooming Plains, Isaac Pellock,		5 3 7
Part Prestage's Folly, Thomas All,		0 10 7
Part Atlas or Howard's Reclamation, William Russell's trustee,		0 13 4
Lot No. 6, Elkridge Landing, John Dorsey, of Calvert,		0 9 10
Part Lot No. 37, in ditto, Robert Long,		0 2 10
Lot No. 8, in do, Charles Ridgely, of James' heirs,		0 2 10
Part Lot No. 28, in do, William Townsend's heirs,		0 15 3
Campbell's Chance, John Ashton,		0 18 11
Part Pisco's Chance, Mary Ditney,		2 2 0
Part Beaver Dam, Thomas Coale's heirs,		0 1 8
Part Bradley Hall, Barbara Lane,		3 5 10
Buckhead's Lot, Benjamin Burget's heirs,		1 1 0
Lot at Pig-Point, Thomas John Clagett,		0 1 3
Clement Hill's Purchase, John Griffin's heirs,		1 14 11
Lot at Pig-Point, Clement Hill,		0 1 9
Owen's Purchase, Anne Owens,		0 18 0
Lot at Pig-Point, George Reypold,		0 1 3
Part Grammer's Parrot, Nathan Smith's heirs,		1 4 1
Pleasant Prospect, Gilbert Smith,		1 7 4
Smithfield, Cephas Chubb, the 3d,		0 14 11
Broughton Ashley and Hunt's Chance, Elizabeth Griffin,		2 13 3
Mansell, Thomas Whittington,		1 11 10
South Canton, James Heath,		0 1 0
Burget's Prospect, Ruth Burget's,		0 18 4
Part Sappington's Addition, Rachel Clarke,		0 12 3
Sappington's Addition, Anne Sappington,		1 8 1
Land, name unknown, John Woodward,		2 4 10
Part Harry's Lot, Sarah Cook,		2 7 1
Sampson's Beginning, Part Walker's Inheritance, Part Meadows, Godman's Search, Timber Levil, and Addition to Something or other, Samuel Godman's heirs,		2 18 0
Part Howard's Patapasco Range, Priscilla Plummer,		1 2 3
Part Walker's Inheritance, Stephen Price,		0 10 0
Part Locust Thicket, Joshua Dorley's heirs,		2 13 1
Part Stamp A& Repealed, William Rells, jun.		0 11 1
Gray's Bower, Araminta and Mary Dorsey,		0 8 11
Gray's Enlargement, or Cummings Farm, Araminta Dorley,		3 1 0

Notice is hereby given, that unless the charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Cal.  
August 21, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the supplement thereof, passed at November session, 1806.

ZACHARIAH RUSTON.  
July 27th, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, to release himself from his debts he is unable to pay.

EDWARD STUART.  
August 24, 1807.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

BY the ship Cato, 40 days from Hull, containing the iron, several successful, and compelled the Russian to agreeing to the London papers. Two French fail of their escape from Rochefort. A severe shock of an on the 6th June. Saged, and the city thm. But few lives w at St. Ube's, Opo The expedition from called, but the 3d di was said to be possi ten Russia and F ar, in which case th considerable service Price of stocks at us, for money 63 7- num 3-4 premium.

## Import

A mail from Tonnin ther this morning. g papers to the 5th ulive, are also arriv from the grand ar th. The advices fr g papers are of the ed on he 21st bet of Russia, and Be prisoners taken on mediately. Plenip to negotiate a The accounts is of the Russians great indeed. T division of the exp 20th, the remaind a report prevailed the following letter our paper was pu ld not be permitte We are all in alarm with vessels to depar protection of me at this instant ed at the found. the mails and Frei that we have no ents to-day. Th des brought by th r. Purviance the in this country, the treaty betw is, arrived at L brought the tre

esterday arrived of the expedition ullars of the Ge the other their ullars and ho immediately; t days no ships are emel, we are th thence, neither the late battle nea

ear Friend—I a h of fifteen day e banks of the we have fought all possible succ r thereof, as t the news-pape ell you is, that n so dreadfully, ger than our va been killed of thsioners of thei loss in the two peak with kno s, upon the fie d one upon



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 10, 1807.

NEW-YORK, August 31.  
VERY IMPORTANT.

BY the ship Cato, Coit, arrived here yesterday in 40 days from Hull, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 12th of July, containing the important intelligence, that after several successful and bloody battles, Buonaparte had compelled the Russians to ask for an armistice. Previous to agreeing to an armistice, Konigsberg, Memel, &c. surrendered to the French arms. The London papers state—that Two French sail of the line and four frigates made their escape from Rochefort on the 8th June. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Liff on the 6th June. Several houses were much damaged, and the city thrown into the greatest confusion. But few lives were lost. The shock was also felt at St. Ube's, Oporto, &c. The expedition from England had not only not been called, but the 3d division was to sail immediately. It was said to be possible that the negotiations between Russia and France might not terminate in peace, in which case this accession of force might be considered service to the Russians. Price of stocks at London July 11—3 per cent. for money 63 7-8—do. for opening 63 7-8—premium 3-4 premium.

LONDON, July 11.

### Important Intelligence.

A mail from Tonnigen arrived last night and after this morning. The latter has brought Hamburg papers to the 5th inst. Paris papers to the 3d, inclusive, are also arrived, containing the 80th bulletin from the grand army, dated from Tilsit on the 11th. The advices from the armies by the Hamburg papers are of the 22d ult. The armistice was signed on the 21st between the prince Lattinow on the part of Russia, and Berthier on the part of France. Prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately. Plenipotentiaries have also been appointed to negotiate a peace between the two countries. The accounts in the German papers state that the Russians in the late battles have been very great indeed. Two transports belonging to the division of the expedition arrived at Elinour on the 20th, the remainder were expected immediately; a report prevailed at Tonnigen, as will be seen by the following letters, which were received just before our paper was put to press, that the transports were not permitted to pass the sound. We are all in alarm, the consul having ordered all his vessels to depart, and place themselves under protection of men of war at Wollerwerk. A report at this instant prevails, that our expedition is at the sound.

The mails and French papers arrived at so late an hour that we have not time to comment upon their contents to-day. The following are the important ones brought by them:

Mr. Purviance the secretary to the American minister in this country, who was sent over to America by the treaty between this country and the United States, is arrived at Falmouth. He has we understand brought the treaty back.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.

Yesterday arrived at Elinour two English transports of the expedition, one of which had on board officers of the German legion with some officers, the other their horses. Fifty-three ships, with officers and horses, besides others, will follow immediately; they all go to Stralsund. These days no ships are arrived here from Konigsberg and Memel, we are therefore deprived of later advices thence, neither have we received the particulars of the late battle near Friedland.

TILSIT, June 9.

My Friend—I am now come, after a fatiguing march of fifteen days, to the borders of Russia, upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fifteen days we have fought three skirmishes and two battles, all possible success; I cannot give you the particulars thereof, as they would be too long; I leave the newspapers to inform you thereof. All I tell you is, that the Russians have never been so dreadfully. This moment the army is no larger than our van guard, such a number of men have been killed of them. I assure you that not many prisoners of them have been taken. I estimate loss in the two battles to 25 or 30,000 men. I speak with knowledge thereof, for I have been upon the field of battle, where the dead were piled one upon another, that they might have

served me as a writing desk, if on that day I had had writing materials about me.—(Hamburg correspondent of July 4.)

June 22.

Yesterday an armistice was concluded here between the prince of Neufchatel, major-general of the grand army, as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, and the prince of Lattinow, of Koscow, general lieutenant great cross, &c. as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia, in order to negotiate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, hostilities can only begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissioners are mean while appointed to exchange the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank; and plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great nations.—(Hamburg Correspondent.)

Cosel surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of June.

Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of June.

An article from Vienna, June 24th, says, "according to accounts from Constantinople of the 3d inst. Sultan Selim is dead; but of this we have no official confirmation."

### From the Paris papers.

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Tilsit, June 19.

During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle in Friedland, the grand duke of Berg arrives before Konigsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by gen. Lestocq.

On the 13th marshal Soult found at Creutzburg the Prussian rear guard; the division of Milhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry and takes several pieces of cannon.

On the 11th the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsberg, about noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it: six pieces of cannon, and three or four thousand men who composed this troop were taken, all the suburbs of Konigsberg were raised, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsberg, but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Konigsberg, and this place falls into our hands.

The stores found at Konigsberg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect.

A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau, to form the siege of that place, and general Rapp has sent off for Dantzic a column ordered to go by the Nehrung to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut up the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the emperor transferred his head-quarters to the farm of Druska near Vilein Sherin. On the 18th he advanced them to Sgaigirren; and on the 19th he entered Tilsit. The grand duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy these three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself, the Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded, among the latter is the Chef d'Ecadra Picton, aid-de-camp to the grand duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Fregel opposite to Weklau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserves his presence of mind, takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack and pursues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred, for the first time, near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We are sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effect of those arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the third corps, defeated by Labian, fell upon the enemy's rear guard, and made 2500 prisoners.

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Inslerbourgh, and there took 100 wounded and the enemy's magazines, which were considerable.

The woods and villages are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous; it has not with it more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches pre-

vents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed that the number exceeds a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit the annexed notes, numbered 1 and 2, were transmitted to the grand duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian prince lieutenant-general Labanoff passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the prince Neufchatel.

The enemy burnt, in great haste, the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsit, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear guard of the enemy on the right bank.

Hostilities have already ceased.

What remained to the king of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greatest part of his army, or rather the division of his troops, is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the king of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

NO. I.

The general in chief Bennigsen to his excellency the prince Bagration.

After the torrents of blood which have lately flown in the battles as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to allay the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps still more terrible than the former. I request you, prince, to make known to the chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequences may have effects the more salutary, as a general congress has already been proposed, and may prevent a useless effusion of human blood. You will afterwards transmit to me the result of your proceeding; and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Your excellency's most humble, and most obedient servant,

(Signed) B. BENNIGSEN.

NO. II.

GENERAL.—The general commander in chief has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his excellency has received from his majesty the emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with his intentions than by transmitting to you the original. I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, general,

Your most humble, and most obedient servant,

June 18. BAGRATION.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 2.

Some private letters state that the French entered Memel before the conclusion of the armistice, and the grand duke Constantine has been at the French head-quarters.

L'Abeille du Nord, 3d July.

FALMOUTH, July 8.

Arrived the American sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, from Norfolk in 28 days passage. A Mr. Purviance, formerly secretary of legation from the United States, is on board her, charged with dispatches for the British government. She is a remarkable fine vessel, and carries eighteen 42 pounders. On the 6th inst. a few leagues to the westward of Scilly, spoke the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet, about 50 sail, all well. The frigate having lost 6 of her crew, on her passage, she is ordered into quarantine.

LONDON, July 10.

Accounts have been received from Deal, which were brought there by the masters of two smuggling vessels, that on Tuesday morning last the colours were hoisted at Dunkirk, and preparations were making for a general illumination, in consequence of a peace having been concluded between France, Prussia, and Russia; and on Tuesday night, Calais was in an actual state of illumination for the same event. That rejoicings of this nature may have taken place in both these towns, is by no means improbable; but they must refer to the armistice, rather than to any preliminary treaty of peace.

Tilsit, now occupied by the advanced guard of the French armies, is a large, rich, commercial town of Lithuanian Prussia. The castle was probably built in the 13th century, and it was not until the year 1752, that the place obtained the privileges of a city. The river Memel, sometimes called the Niemen, washes the north side of the town, and by this stream its advantageous trade in corn, linseed and provisions in general, is maintained with Konigsberg.



Annapolis:  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1807.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.  
Monday, August 31.

This day the court met a few minutes after 11, and the chief justice was occupied until half after 2, in delivering the opinion of the court, on the motion before it. The opinion was of course extremely elaborate and voluminous. We shall present a complete copy of it as soon as possible to the public, and in the mean-time they must be satisfied with the following statement of its principal and very interesting conclusions. The following explanation will make these points more intelligible to our readers.

The counsel for Mr. Burr stopped the interrogation of Maurice P. Belnap, who was examined on the 20th ult., and moved the court to exclude further evidence upon this ground, that the accused was proved not to have been present at the time of the overt act laid in the indictment.

In support of this motion they urged the following reasons:

1. That Burr not being present was merely an accessory, and not a principal, and therefore not punishable under the constitution and laws of the U. S.
2. That if he was a principal, he was a principal only in the second degree, where guilt is merely derivative, and that therefore no parole evidence could be admitted against him, until a record was produced of the conviction of the offender in the first degree.
3. That the fact must be proved as laid in the indictment, and evidence proving the accused to have been absent at the time of the overt acts is inadmissible to support an indictment charging him with the commission of that act.
4. That no parole evidence could be given to connect the prisoner with the men assembled on Blennerhassett's island, until an act of treason in these men was proved; and that the assemblage there was not an act of treason.

We understand that in the first point, the opinion of the court was, that a man might commit treason in levying war against the U. S. without being present at the time of the overt act alleged in the indictment. Being leagued in the general conspiracy and performing a part in it was deemed sufficient. The court admitted the second and third propositions to be correct.

On the fourth point, the court gave a very long and very elaborate opinion as to an overt act of levying war. The opinion delivered by the supreme court in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, was declared to be not correctly understood, and that there must be, before an overt act of treason is completed, either the actual employment of force, or a military assemblage of men, who are in a posture of war.

As soon as the chief justice had concluded, Mr. Hay rose to observe, that the opinion just expressed by the court, furnished matter for the very serious consideration of the prosecution. As he had not very distinctly heard every part of the opinion, he hoped the court would allow him an hour or two for its more complete consideration. He requested also the use of the opinion, for his more particular inspection. Some defutatory conversation ensued on the propriety and propriety of printing it for the use of the court. This arrangement was however waved, and Mr. Hay requested the chief justice to permit him to have the use of the paper itself. The latter expressed some doubts about Mr. Hay's ability to do so, but he fully conceded to the request.

Mr. Hay moved an adjournment of the court until Monday, 12 o'clock, which Mr. Lee objected to, on account of the number of witnesses who were detained on the trial; and Mr. Randolph, on account of the inconveniences to which it would subject some of the jurymen. The chief justice then proposed to adjourn the court till 6 o'clock this evening; by which time, perhaps, the counsel for the prosecution might determine on the course which they would pursue. Mr. Wirt observed, that it would take at least till 6 o'clock to decypher the opinion. Chief justice. We will adjourn the court till 6 o'clock; and if the prosecution are not ready, we may adjourn to a more distant time.

Mr. Burr. I would ask, if necessary, that the jury should in the mean-time go more at large. This proposition was finally rejected.

The court adjourned at six, without doing any thing.

Tuesday 11 o'clock.

The court met at ten, when Mr. Hay addressed them—"I have looked into the opinion, and have neither argument nor evidence to offer to the jury."

Chief justice. The jury may then retire. Marshal conduct them out. The jury accordingly retired.

After an absence of 25 minutes, colonel Carrington, their foreman, reported the following verdict, endorsed upon the indictment.

"We of the Jury, find that Aaron Burr is not proved to be GUILTY under this indictment by any evidence submitted to us. We therefore find him NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Burr and his counsel objected to entering this form of the verdict on the record.

The court at length decided, that the verdict should remain on the indictment, and that the general verdict of not guilty, should be entered on the record.

Jonathan Dayton appeared. An affidavit was exhibited to prove that he was not at Blennerhassett's island at the time charged in the indictment; and he

was accordingly discharged from it. He was then admitted to bail on the indictment for the misdemeanor in the sum of 10,000 dollars. A Mr. Williamson of New-Jersey and Luther Martin are his securities.

Mr. Hay informed the court that the counsel for the United States had not determined on the course which they should pursue; whether they should proceed to the trial of Aaron Burr on the indictment for a misdemeanor, or whether they should move the court to commit him for his trial in Kentucky, where an overt act is said to have been committed at the mouth of Cumberland river.

The following important articles were published in an extra sheet, issued from the office of the *Boston Palladium*, and received by yesterday's mail.

*Palladium Office, Sep. 1.*

11 o'clock, A. M.

The ship Sally, captain Lewis, has arrived from Liverpool. London dates to July 17.

London July 17.

An armistice was signed at Tilsit, June 22. Koenigsberg, Casel and Colberg, are said to have surrendered before the armistice. The emperors of France and Russia and king of Prussia had had several interviews, and dined together.

Rotterdam, July 11,—night.

Continental Peace.

We have just time to inform you, that an express from the French head-quarters brought the intelligence, that on the 29th of June the preliminaries of peace were signed between France, Russia and Prussia. The particulars are not yet known.

As soon as the preliminaries were signed the intelligence was announced to the army and celebrated by discharges of cannon and by illuminations.

It is said Poland is to remain as before the present war—Prussian territory to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia. All the places to the westward of the Elbe to be under the control of the French.

The British were apprehensive that the Danes would be induced to exclude them from the passage of the Sound, and were fitting out a large fleet to use force if necessary.

Revolution in Turkey.

The particulars of the revolution in Constantinople are published; the Sultan died by poison; the grand Vizier was strangled; Mustapha, son of Achmet, ascended the throne.

[Com. Daily Adv.]

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 29th July, received per the admiral Berkeley.

"I arrived in good health in the midst of the rejoicings on account of the defeat of Pétion's army, which was completely beaten at Gonaives: some of the ruins of it, joined to a few fresh troops, were daring enough to land at Port de Paix; the president, Christophe, surrounded them, and more than 350 of them perished there; about 70 of them were brought here prisoners, and a few are dispersed in the woods about Jean Rabel, where they are hunted up like hares. A few days since Pétion very narrowly escaped being arrested. The troops of the president, H. Christophe, are in possession of every post as far as the Cul de Sac, 3 leagues from Port-au-Prince, where the army is encamped; there is every prospect that Pétion will be obliged to leave the island in less than a month."

August 14.

"Leogane, Petit and Grand Goave are in insurrection against Pétion, and are marching against Port-au-Prince, on one side, while the troops from the north are in the Cul de Sac on the other side. The mountains of Jeremie are also in insurrection in favour of the president Christophe. You may rely on these as facts."

[Fed. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond to a respectable friend in Baltimore, dated August 31, 1807.

"I hasten to inform you, that the chief justice has this moment (past two o'clock) delivered his opinion in the case of A. Burr, for high treason, and has given it in his favour; in consequence of which the jury will retire. There is little doubt but he will be acquitted. He will, however, be held to trial for misdemeanor."

"It is supposed that Blennerhassett will stand a poor chance for his life."

Extract of a letter from (good authority) Washington city to a respectable gentleman in Baltimore, dated September 2—half past 8, P. M.

"News (from an undoubted source) is just received from Richmond, that after Mr. Martin's speech of thirteen hours, the chief judge pronounced the opinion of the court in an unusually able manner, and that Burr was acquitted of treason."

Another letter from Washington, says, that "at 3 o'clock on the 31st ult. Burr was cleared of treason."

Extract of a letter from Geneva, to a gentleman in Albany, dated Aug. 23.

We have just received intelligence, that the Indians have been committing depredations in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and massacred several of the inhabitants; and that the people in the vicinity were flying to the fort for protection.

This intelligence came in a letter from Judge Porter, who resides on the Niagara River, to his brother

col. Porter in Ganandaigua. If this be the case, (I am apprehensive it is) our company will have to march sooner than they expected.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

Yesterday judge Houston, the district judge of the United States for the district of Maryland, presided in the examination of the affair of the *Othello*, and took the deposition of Mr. Harden, a passenger on board the ship—after which, the judge decided that the crime for which the French prisoners there in custody of the marshal, were committed, was committed within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland; and that the United States court had no cognizance of it.

The prisoners were then committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore county, by Mr. Calkins, the register of the city, who attended agreeably to the request of the judge, the mayor not being able to attend on account of indisposition.

It is understood that Calvert county is the nearest land to the place in the Chesapeake where the crime was committed; therefore the court of that county alone has jurisdiction; and that the prisoners will be tried there.

[Fed. Gaz. Sept. 2.]

From the National Intelligencer.

It is a fact, but little known in the middle and eastern states, that a very large portion of the produce of the southern and western country is happily adapted to the culture of RICE. As this plant is the most productive that grows in furnishing food to man, it is highly important that its cultivation should be extended, and particularly that species of it that succeeds in a dry soil. It is quite distinct from that which is raised in the low grounds of Georgia and South Carolina; and the circumstances attending its introduction into the U. S. are eminently entitled to notice and preservation, as they cannot fail to hold out inducements to the trial of other exotics, whose naturalization might contribute to our comfortable subsistence. These circumstances are the following, which may be fully depended upon, as they are derived from the very gentlemen who share the merit of introducing this valuable plant into the U. S.

A short time after the revolutionary war, Mr. Jefferson was informed by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting, now in the city of Washington, that he was about going to the coast of Africa, and tendered his services to the execution of any commission trusted to him. Mr. Jefferson observed that he had understood there grew there a species of Rice plant, that flourished very well on high and dry ground, intimated a great advantage that might flow from its naturalization in the United States, and requested Mr. Cutting, fully sensible of the importance of the object, did not overlook this request, but sent to Mr. Jefferson, then at Philadelphia, a few bushels of the seed. Mr. Jefferson immediately sent a part of the seed to the agricultural society at Charleston, and distributed the residue among a number of intelligent farmers in the different sections of the southern country. The success which ensued is only surpassed by that which crowned the raising the cotton plant. It was found to succeed admirably on the high grounds of Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where the soil was strong and rich, which property is represented as indispensable. It has accordingly spread extensively through these states, and may, it is presumed, be raised as high as the 40th degree of north latitude. The product is frequently 40 bushels an acre, and has been known, it is said, to reach 80. In short, where the land is favourable, it would seem to yield a larger profit to the planter than any other article that can be raised by him, and all the products of this country to be only inferior to the profit it yields to the sugar cane.

We hope this statement will have two good effects, one, to stimulate the planters of Maryland to see how far their best grounds are fitted for the cultivation of this valuable plant; the other, by showing how much an individual may benefit his country by availing himself of opportunities in his power to encourage our citizens generally, when peculiar circumstances offer the means, to attempt the naturalization of other foreign plants.

We cannot close this article without the notice of one important effect that may flow from the introduction of this species of rice plant into this country. None but blacks are able, it is said, to cultivate land rice; and this circumstance has been urged as a reason for slavery. This will be altogether removed in case a sufficient quantity of rice can be raised profitably from dry than overflowed ground, and the latter be more advantageously devoted to mechanical arts, which under a proper management must afford a higher profit than any other purpose to which it can be devoted.

Anne-Arundel county, SC.

I HEREBY certify, that Richard Bolton of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, as a trespassing party, a SORREL HORSE, twelve or fifteen years of age, fifteen hands or upwards high, a star in his forehead, two white rings around each eye, several large saddle spots, and not shod, trotted and cantered and has been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of September, 1807.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above property is requested to come, prove the property, pay the charges, and remove him away.

September 1, 1807.

RICHARD BOLTON

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By the Governor and Co  
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Uriel Dean, enfign  
George Lakey, capta  
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Job Parks, captain  
William M'Namara  
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Levin Colliston, li  
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James Pattison, adj  
John Tyler, captain  
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## Land for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the court of Calvert county the subscribers will sell, by public auction, at the court-house in said county, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real estate of the late Mr. JAMES WEEMS, consisting of the following tracts of land:

**T**HE tract on which the said James Weems resided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there are about 30 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it, not now in an improved state, but can be put so with very little labour or expense. A considerable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon this tract a large two story brick dwelling-house, containing four rooms and a passage on the first floor, and six rooms and a passage in the second story, also a cellar under the house divided into five apartments, one of which is intended for a kitchen, and most conveniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable, corn-house, and other convenient out buildings.

One other tract of land lying near the court-house, containing 450 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; upon this tract there is a small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with a kitchen, and other necessary out buildings. This land produces extremely well, there is some excellent meadow land upon it, and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and firewood. This tract is now in the possession of Mrs. Weems, (the widow of the aforesaid James Weems,) to whom it was laid off by the commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will be sold encumbered with her life estate.

Two other tracts of land lying very near the last mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres, the other 162 acres; upon the first of these two tracts there is a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of excellent wood and timber; on the other tract there are several wooden dwelling-houses, and one tobacco house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and firewood. It is thought needless to give a more full description of these lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the different tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a body, or in parcels, as may best suit those who wish to purchase; the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid in three equal annual payments, the whole interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and a full payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER,  
JAMES DUKE,  
PARKER BOWEN,  
July 11, 1807.

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 12th of September, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises.

**A**LL the personal property of SMITH PRICE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of horses, cows, and household furniture, and some leasehold property near the Spa, with a number of fruit trees thereon. Terms of sale are, three months credit for all sums above ten dollars, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue 'till all is sold.

**3 X** ANNE PRICE, Executrix.  
August 26, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

**3** ROBERT WOOD.  
August 12, 1807.

## An Overseer Wanted.

**H**AVING engaged an overseer, agreeable to a former advertisement in this paper, I now want a single man, or one with a small family, who can come well recommended as a sober honest man, well acquainted with the making and handling of tobacco, as also small grain; such a person will meet with good wages, but as I shall wish him to take the entire management of the farm off my hands, owing to my growing indisposition, I hope none will offer but such as can come sufficiently recommended to be truly worthy.

**3** JONH C. WEEMS.  
N. B. The subscriber has a valuable farm of between 300 and 400 acres, which he will rent, it is well adapted to corn, and wheat.  
West-River, August 21st. 1807.

**To be Sold,**  
**FOR A TERM OF YEARS,**  
**A** MULATTO boy about sixteen years of age.  
Inquire of  
**3** JOHN MUNRO.  
July 29th, 1807.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 28, 1807.

**O**N application, by petition, of CHARITY FRANKLIN, executrix of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, 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, and the Federal Gazette in Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1807.

**3 X** CHARITY FRANKLIN, Executrix.

## Calvert County Court,

MAY TERM, 1807.

**O**N application of WILLIAM M. CARCAUD, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William M. Carcaud has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the State of Maryland: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William M. Carcaud give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick-town, in the said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William M. Carcaud should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be put up at the court-house and church doors of said county, two months previous to the setting of the said county court.

**3** Signed by order of court,  
WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk.

**O**N the application of WILLIAM CLARE, administrator of SAMUEL PARRAN, ordered, that the said administrator advertise three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, notifying to the creditors to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March next.

**P**URSUANT to the above order of the orphans court of Calvert county, I do hereby give notice to all persons having any claims against the estate of the said SAMUEL PARRAN, to bring them in to me on or before the first day of March next, properly authenticated. As witness my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, 1807.

**3 X** WILLIAM CLARE, Adm'r.  
of Samuel Parran.

## For Sale,

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, formerly the property of Mrs. Anne Pemberton, called Westbury, containing 1464 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West-River, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore. The land is well calculated to produce wheat, tobacco and corn; has a large quantity of timber, suitable for ship building, and most excellent meadow. The timber lies near the river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake, 6 miles from the landing. It is divided into two handsome farms, the one containing 746 acres, and the other 718 acres, each having a good landing on said river, and will be sold together or separately.

For terms apply to William Cooke, esquire, Baltimore; John Galloway, esquire, West-River; or to Henry Waddell, Philadelphia.

N. B. If not sold at private sale before the 2d November next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, either separately or together, to suit purchasers.

August 24, 1807.

## Notice is hereby given,

**T**HAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

August 1, 1807.

## LAWS of MARYLAND.

A few copies of the LAWS of last session, had at the Printing-Office.

**W**HEREAS Zachariah Davall, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners of the tax for said county the following list of lands in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of land, names of persons, and amount of tax.

L. S. D.

Lots in the city of Annapolis, George

and Edward Calvert,

House and lot in ditto, Hanson and La-

timer,

House and lot in do. Elizabeth Middle-

ton,

House and lot in do. Margaret Pryce,

House and lot in do. John Rofs adm'r,

of John Welch,

House and lot in do. Doctor Richard

Tootell's heirs,

House and lot in do. John Wells's ex-

ecutors,

Farmers Field, John Gillis,

Part Gibson's Folly, and Bear Neck,

Captain Pherfon,

Part Mansell's United Friendship and

Blooming Plains, Samuel Chase,

Part Chestnut Hill, John Hammond,

Blooming Plains, Isaac Pollock,

Part Prillage's Folly, Thomas All,

Part Alias or Howard's Resolution, Wil-

iam Russell's trustee,

Lot No. 6, Elkridge Landing, John Dor-

sey, of Carey,

Part Lot No. 37, in ditto, Robert Long,

Lot No. 8, in do. Charles Ridgely, of

James' heirs,

Part Lot No. 28, in do. William Towns-

end's heirs,

Cannell's Chance, John Ashton,

Part Pafco's Chance, Mary Disney,

Part Beaver Dam, Thomas Coale's heirs,

Part Browley Hall, Barbara Lane,

Birkhead's Lot, Benjamin Burges's heirs,

Lot at Pig-Point, Thomas John Claggett,

Clement Hill's Purchase, John Griffith's

heirs,

Lot at Pig-Point, Clement Hill,

Owen's Purchase, Anne Owens,

Lot at Pig-Point, George Ruygold,

Part Grammer's Patent, Nathan Smith's

heirs,

Pleasant Prospect, Gilbert Smith,

Smithfield, Cephas Childs, the 3d,

Broughton Ashley and Hunt's Chance,

Elizabeth Griffith,

Maidstone, Thomas Whittington,

South Canton, James Heath,

Burgess's Prospect, Ruth Burgess,

Part Sappington's Addition, Rachel

Clarke,

Sappington's Addition, Anne Sappington,

Land, name unknown, John Woodward,

Part Harry's Lot, Sarah Cook,

Sampson's Beginning, Part Walker's In-

heritance, Part Meadows, Godman's

Search, Timmer Levil, and Addition to

Something or other, Samuel Godman's

heirs,

Part Howard's Patapasco Range, Priscilla

Plummer,

Part Walker's Inheritance, Stephen Price,

Part Locust Thicket, Joshua Dorsey's

heirs,

Part Stamp Act Repealed, William

Rolls, jun.

Gray's Bower, Araminta and Mary Dor-

sey,

Gray's Enlargement, or Cummings Farm,

Araminta Dorsey,

—

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county

charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the

publication of this notice, that the said lands, or

parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax

costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder agree-

ably to the directions of the act of assembly, en-

acted, An act for the more effectual collection of the

county charges in the several counties of this State.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Col.

August 21, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber

tends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel

county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the

act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of

sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session,

1805, and of the supplement thereof, passed at No-

vember session, 1806.

July 27th, 1807.

## NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber

tends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel

county court, at the next term, to release him from

debts he is unable to pay.

August 24, 1807.

**3** EDWARD STUART.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

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**MA**

## Foreign

**A** JOURNAL a  
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## "NOTICE

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 9.

A JOURNAL announces, that at the dinner given at Tilsit, at which the two emperors were present, the following toast was given—"The Freedom of the Seas."

## A CONTINENTAL PEACE.

HAMBURG, July 15.

A courier from Berlin has just arrived, with the following important intelligence, so consolatory to humanity:

"Imperial head-quarters, at Tilsit, July 9."

## NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

"Yesterday, the 8th of July, peace was signed between the emperors of France and Russia, by the prince of Benevento, the French minister for foreign affairs on the one side, and by the princes Kurakin and Labanoff Von Roitrow, on the other. These plenipotentiaries were furnished with full powers by their respective sovereigns. The ratifications were exchanged this day, the 9th of July, as both sovereigns are still at Tilsit."

(Signed)

"The marshal prince of Neuchatel, BERTHIER."

LUNENBERG, July 16.

5000 men of the German legion have arrived in the isle of Rugen from England.

DRESDEN, July 10.

[Private letter.]

The following are said to be the fundamental stipulations of the peace concluded between Russia and France:

1. The boundaries of the duchy of Warsaw shall be determined as well as
  2. That of the territory of the free Hanse town of Dantzic; the latter are to be marked two miles round the town by the French, Dantzic, Slavonian, and Prussian arms.
  3. The boundaries of the kingdom of Westphalia shall also be defined.
  4. Tilsit shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 20th July, and
  5. Königsberg the 25th July.
  6. Before the 1st August, East Prussia, as far as the Passarge.
  7. Before the 20th, as far as the Vistula.
  8. Before the 5th September, as far as the Oder, and
  9. All other royal Prussian dominions, as far as the Oder, as well as Silesia, by the 1st October.
  10. The province of Magdeburg on the right of the Elbe, Bafewalk, and Prentnow, shall not be evacuated until the 1st November.
  11. With regard to Stettin, the time of its evacuation shall be determined by the plenipotentiaries; until the evacuation it shall be occupied by 6000 French troops.
  12. Spandau, Cautrin, and all the fortresses in Silesia, shall be surrendered to the Prussians on the 1st October.
- All the other points yet to be arranged shall be settled by the plenipotentiaries to be appointed by both contracting parties, who are to meet at Berlin on the 25th July, on condition that the contribution demanded be paid to the French.

ALTONA, July 22.

The following, says a private letter, you may depend upon it, is the substance of the conditions of the treaty between France, Russia and Prussia:

- "Russia will not lose any thing, and no cessions are demanded from Austria.
- "There is to be no kingdom in Poland; but Warsaw, and a district around it of about 50 or 60 miles, to be erected into a duchy. Jerome Buonaparte spoken of as the new duke.
- "Prussia is to lose all her territories on this side the Elbe; and Westphalia and Hanover will, it is supposed, be erected into a kingdom, of which Jerome Buonaparte will be king as well as the duke of Poland. Dantzic is to be a free Hanse town."

LONDON, July 20.

## SINGULAR CONSPIRACY.

A most wicked and diabolical conspiracy has lately been discovered in the 28th regiment of foot, stationed at Malden in Essex. The conspirators having heard that many of our soldiers, on their return from Egypt, were afflicted with a disorder called the phthemia, which occasioned blindness, originated a plot that the complaint was infectious, and that about 300 of that regiment had experienced its dreadful effects. Many of the men exhibited every appearance of this alarming calamity. Some were total-

ly blind, and others had suffered the loss of one eye. Government became much alarmed at the affair, and surgeons of eminence were sent down to investigate the disorder. Some of the men were in consequence discharged, and others were pensioned and sent to Chelsea. One man expressing a wish to be sent to Ireland, was allowed a guide to attend him. At length it appears, from the confession of one, who became an evidence against the rest, that the blindness was temporary, and caused by the application of certain ointment to the eyes. In general, the blindness did not continue longer than three weeks, unless to continue the deception a repetition of the ointment was adopted.

Every man using the ointment was bound by a particular oath, devised for the occasion, not to discover the secret. This man stated, that this strange and abominable scheme was engaged in for the purpose of procuring discharges, or being sent to Chelsea, &c. Mr. Graham, the magistrate, and Mr. Stafford, chief clerk of Bow-street, to whom the public is already so much indebted, have attended several examinations of the culprits at Malden. The last took place on Friday, when the witness deposed, that the ointment was used by nearly 300 men; some caused both eyes to be affected, and others thought it sufficient to become blind in the firelock eye only. The witness also stated, that on a certain morning after one of his companions had used the pernicious ointment, he met him and said "how do you do?" "by J—s, charmingly (said he,) for I am quite blind of one eye, and devil a much can I see with the other." The oath was proved against 28, who were committed to Chelmsford gaol, and will take their trials on Tuesday next for a conspiracy, under the mutiny act, which declares that "any person being legally enlisted for his majesty's service, and shall, either by maintaining himself, or causing himself to be malmed, for the purpose of obtaining his discharge, is liable to be tried by the civil power, who transported for life." The others implicated, as far as regards the ointment, will be tried by a court martial, as soon as it can be assembled in the eastern district.

July 23.

## OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

One of the Dublin papers of the 17th, which arrived yesterday, has inserted the following article, copied from the Limerick Chronicle.

"With feelings the most painful, we lately heard of some irregularities committed in the town of Tipperary, and with astonishment we found, that although we obtained information of the facts through a friend, it was with the injunction not to disclose the circumstances, for that party spirit ran so high, that perhaps life would have been the forfeit by the friend who made such disclosure—we could not of course divulge the contents of the communications to us on the subject, but now that several respectable and spirited magistrates and gentlemen in the neighbourhood have stepped forward and openly avowed that outrages have existed there, we cannot feel the least delicacy in stating that shameful proceedings were allowed for several days, and within the short distance of twenty-one miles of this city. On the evening of the 29th ult. the rev. William Massey, jun. in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, was severely wounded by a stone thrown by some person unknown—the following night his house was attacked; there are, however, rewards offered to the amount of nearly one thousand guineas, which form a fund for the purpose of bringing the delinquents to justice, and it is hoped that proper examples will be made of such disturbers of the public peace. But what was to be expected, when a tree of liberty, or some other standard, was permitted to be erected and to continue in that town, with emblems thereon, under pretence of some frivolous excuse, for several days, and that this token was a rallying point for the intemperate or disaffected. It has been stated to us, that at the distance of five or six miles from hence, the farce of erecting, if it may now be called, a May-bush, was intended to take place, a few days since."

July 30.

Of the conditions of peace, no account has yet been received. It is rumoured, but we trust without foundation, that in order to obtain better terms for his Prussian majesty, the emperor Alexander consented to some stipulations unfavourable to this country. Rumour adds, that the peace is to be followed by several marriages; Jerome Buonaparte with the princess Louisa of Austria; the archduke Charles with the princess of Saxony.

There is a piece of intelligence brought by the mail which surprised us. The Copenhagen Gazette, in communicating the information of the christening of the Swedish princess, states that the sponsors were the king of Prussia and Louis the 18th, king of France. What will Buonaparte say to this? We cannot discover the slightest symptom of a hostile disposition towards this country on the part of Denmark.

We have received Paris papers to the 19th. They state that the legislative body is to be assembled on the 16th of next month. Duroc is arrived at Paris, with several other persons belonging to Buonaparte's household. He is expected himself about the beginning of August. It is still said that the emperor of Russia and the grand duke Constantine, are expected at Paris.

By the treaty of peace and amity with Prussia, his Prussian majesty relinquished all right and title to Hanover, and both parties engage to invite the emperor of Russia to guarantee the renunciation of his Prussian majesty's pretensions to Hanover. [The treaty was signed in Jan. 1807.]

It was reported last night that Stralsund had surrendered to the French.—The rumour is not deserving of credit.

Letters from Malta of the first of June, mention, that the Spartan frigate had arrived there a few days before from a cruise, and had been chased by two different French squadrons out of Toulon. Her crew had been roughly handled in an unsuccessful attempt to cut out a large vessel in the port of Nice. Out of seventy men employed there were fifty-eight either killed or wounded; both the first and second lieutenants lost their lives.

The terms of the treaty of peace between France and Russia, will, we fear, when published, afford an additional proof of the good understanding which subsists between the emperor Alexander and Buonaparte. Notwithstanding the professions which the latter has made of his desire to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, he has, we have strong reason to believe, consented that Russia should gain a considerable accession of territory on the side of Turkey, in return for which the emperor Alexander has agreed that Buonaparte should also take a portion of that devoted empire. [Sun.]

The British house of commons have made an additional grant to Dr. Jenner, of £20,000 for the discovery of the kine pock.

Lord Collingwood is said to have left the fleet off Cadiz, and to have gone up the Mediterranean in a frigate, on a particular service.

We are sorry to state that an affray has occurred in Ballinrobe, county Mayo, between the Longford militia and a regiment of cavalry quartered in that town. Some lives, (five, as far as our authority goes) have been lost in this unfortunate business. Some ridiculous religious difference is understood to have been the origin of this affair. [Limerick paper.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 27.

The house having resolved in a committee, on the motion of Mr. Rolle, to consider of the propriety of permitting the importation of certain enumerated articles into the British West-India colonies from the United States of America, and the exportation of certain enumerated articles from the British West-India colonies to the United States, agreed to a resolution to that effect; and the house having resumed, the chairman reported, and moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill accordingly. The principal articles in the former case are provisions, pitch and tar; and in the latter, gypsum, an article of considerable use in the United States.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

The moderate and reasonable language of Mr. Percival in the house of commons, on this interesting subject [attack on the Chesapeake] has given general satisfaction to the whole country. It acknowledges the mutual obligation of both nations to respect the rights of independent sovereignty in each, and lays no stress on the rights derived merely from superior power. The Americans have never consented that we should exercise at the pleasure of our naval commanders, the privilege of searching for deserters or English seamen even on board private ships. Can it then be expected that the commanders of vessels which bear the flag of the United States, will submit to have their crews mulctured and examined by any British cruiser they may fall in with? The principle may be fair or otherwise; but it cannot be denied that if the right of search is to be admitted and applied to deserters, it should be common to both nations.

In the case of the Leopard, the circumstances are very strong, and it is probable that captain Humphreys may make out a case which will completely justify his conduct. But it is to be observed, that the Americans state a very different case, and materially alter the circumstances of the whole transaction. It therefore becomes in a great degree, a question of fact, and we must have more certain information, and more exact details, before a decisive opinion can be formed.







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YON, September 8.  
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YORK, September 9.  
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Halifax.—Amer. Citizen.

ENTION!  
S VOLUNTEER COMPAN  
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ATTENTION!  
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H. SHAW, reg. C. H. S.  
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AH TOWNLEY CHASE

## POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY WEDNESDAY'S PASSEY.

LONDON, August 3.

From America we have accounts two days later than any before received. By these it appears, that Mr. Erskine was not present at the examination of the men at Washington; but still it is maintained that they are American citizens. Barron was dismissed from the Chesapeake in great disgrace. It is alleged against him, that he ought to have been ready to oppose his enemy while his ship had a plank remaining whole. Mr. Munroe has received dispatches from his government, and has had an interview with Mr. Canning. The Americans insist on the right of search being abandoned by Britain; the doctrine is opposed by us; and, if the dispute is not and cannot be adjusted, blows must and will most assuredly be resorted to.

August 4.

The differences with America are likely to be adjusted. The right of searching ships of war, has never, it is said, been insisted upon by our ministers.

August 8.

A considerable sensation was produced in the city yesterday, by a report that an embargo would be laid on all American vessels. Several captains belonging to that country caught the alarm, cleared their vessels out in ballast, and immediately took their departure. The situation in which this country stands with respect to America, is certainly very critical, but the trust their difficulties are not so incapable of accommodation as to require so harsh a proceeding as this. The Americans, with all their noise and impudence, had not, according to the last accounts, proceeded to this extremity. Refusal of supplies, and prohibition of intercourse with the shore, it appears, were the harshest measures recommended at the most violent of their meetings. We understand that orders have been expedited at Liverpool, and other ports, to prevent for the present, the departure of any foreigners from this country, notwithstanding any passport that may have been granted for that purpose. It is possible that this measure has given rise to the rumour of the intended embargo. We are informed that the American minister yesterday communicated to our cabinet, the proclamation of the American executive.

The Pilot, a London paper, of the 8th ult. after publishing the President's proclamation, subjoins the following remarks: Notwithstanding the adverse sentiments which breathe throughout the above State-Paper, notwithstanding the late affair between the Leopard and the Chesapeake, and other transactions alluded to in that document, we are not wholly without hopes, that with a spirit of conciliation, the misunderstanding between the two governments may be removed. We are happy to see that the door of accommodation is yet closed; but that the American government, which we learn from an article in the Washington Herald, was about to send a schooner from Baltimore, with an extraordinary minister to this country, for the purpose of requiring explanation. Is there a misunderstanding in the country, which in the present position of surrounding circumstances, can lead to an interruption of the peaceable relations between the two governments?"

[Orleans Gaz.]

IN CHANCERY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1807.  
ORDERED, That the creditors of JOHN SMITH, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, whose estate has been sold under a decree of this court, produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, in his office, on or before the 16th of November next. A copy of this order to be inserted in the successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy,  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE GANTT, late of said 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 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of September, 1807.

ELIZABETH GANTT, Administratrix.

Notice.

WILL prosecute any person who shall hereafter employ or in any manner deal with my Negro slave GEORGE, of which all persons are warned to take notice.

F. GREEN.

August 3, 1807.

IN CHANCERY, September 4, 1807.

ORDERED, That the sale made by THOMAS LATIMER, as trustee of a part of the real estate of Joseph Douglass, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twentieth day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks during the present month.

The report states, that two tracts, supposed to contain together 104 acres, were sold at eleven dollars thirty cents per acre.

True copy,  
Telf.

2

NICHOLAS BREWER.  
Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing from 5 to 600 acres, lying on Beard's creek, a little below Quynn's ferry, on South river; this land is distant from Annapolis about 7 miles, and 2 from said ferry, it lays very level, and suits the cultivation of tobacco, corn, rye, &c. and a great proportion of it is covered with oak, chestnut and pine, which lay very convenient to the creek, where there are several good landings; the improvements are, a very comfortable dwelling, 20 by 18, with 2 rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and 3 above stairs, kitchen adjoining the house, and all other necessary out houses, a large garden, and a variety of fruit trees, also a large barn, 48 by 24, shedded on both sides for stabling horses and cattle; this house will cure from 8 to 10 hogheads of tobacco. The terms will be made easy to a purchaser who will give bond, with good security, or good paper will be taken in payment. If the above plantation is not sold between this and the 25th of November next, it will then be rented. Apply to the subscriber,

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 10, 1807.

Annapolis Races.

THE balance of the Jockey Club Purse will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next; heats, four miles each, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the club. The purse will not be less than Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

On Wednesday, the 21st of October, the Colt's Purse of not less than One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, will be run for; heats, two miles each.

On Thursday, the 22d of October, the Subscription Purse of about One Hundred Dollars, will be run for; heats three miles each.

This being the last year of the club, the subscribers are requested to be punctual in paying up their subscriptions on the evening preceding or during the first day's race.

2 JAMES WILLIAMS, }  
THOMAS JENINGS, } Stewards.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash,

PART of two tracts or parcels of land called and known by the name of Hickory Hills and Velmead, containing three hundred acres of land, more or less, being taken for the property of Mary E. Harwood, at the suit of Benjamin Hodges.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash,

TWO negro men, Roger and James, being taken as the property of Ann T. Mills, at the suit of Gustavus Weems, use of George T. Janney and wife.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, 18th September, inst. at Elliott's tavern, at 11 o'clock, for cash,

TWO negro girls, Delia and Margaret, being taken as the property of John L. Chew, at the suit of Robert B. Belt, use of George T. Janney and wife.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1807.

Notice.

AN election will be held at the different districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of electing four members to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the general assembly of Maryland.

2 JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff  
Anne-Arundel county.

Wanted to Purchase,  
FOR CASH.

A NEGRO WOMAN, without children, between 22 and 28 years old, and a girl about 13 or 14 years old; they are wanted for house servants; none need apply but such as can be well recommended for those qualities suitable to the situation for which they are wanted. Apply to

HENRY CHILDS,  
at Mr. Neth's store.

N. B. Dr. Tiffott's gout drops can be had as above.  
September 9, 1807.

## New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales,

Market-street, Annapolis,

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac, Saltpetre,  
Copperas,  
Alum,  
White and brown soap,  
Mould candles,  
Dipped ditto,  
Spermaceti ditto,  
Lamp black,  
Plumbs,  
Bloom raisins,  
Muscatel ditto,  
Currants,  
Capers,  
Olives,  
Anchovies,  
Flask oil,  
Castor oil in bottles,  
Poland starch in pounds,  
Fig blue,  
Indigo ditto,  
Leiper's snuff,  
Rappee ditto,  
James river tobacco,  
Cabinet ditto,  
Smoking ditto,  
Belt Spanish segars,  
Common ditto,  
Pipes,  
Fine salt,  
Basket ditto,  
Chocolate,  
Patent ditto,  
Jameison's crackers,  
Pilot bread,  
Glass saltcellars,  
Jelly glasses,  
Quart, pint, and 1/2 pint  
tumblers,  
Quart cut decanters,  
Queen's ware, assorted,  
Stone ware, ditto,  
China bowls,  
Demijohns,  
Cranberries,  
Best playing cards,  
Henry, 8th, ditto,  
Highlander's ditto,  
Brans,  
Sifters,  
Nests of wooden ware, 2  
buckets,  
Catfup and foy,  
Pruins,  
Figs,  
Lemons,  
Limes & Oranges,  
Hair-brooms,  
Clamps,  
Scrubbing-brushes,  
Hearth ditto,  
Bannister ditto,  
Shoe ditto.

With a variety of articles too tedious to mention.  
WILLIAM CATON

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday night the 6th inst. a Negro Woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 35 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is uncommonly homely, and took with her her youngest son named Moses, about 8 or 9 years of age, much darker than his mother, and at times staggers a little when he walks, from a hurt he got when an infant; they have both been seen in London-town and that neighbourhood—the said woman took with her all her clothing, consisting of a green cotton jacket, a striped country cloth petticoat, a brown rolls petticoat, a dark calico gown, a white cotton jacket and petticoat, and two oznabirg shifts: she may have changed some of her clothing in order to deceive. Whoever apprehends said woman and boy, or the woman alone, and will secure her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken within 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negroes, or from taking them on board any vessel at their peril.  
August 25, 1807. S. T.

An apprentice wanted

TO the HAIRDRESSING BUSINESS, to live in Baltimore; a smart boy, from thirteen to fifteen years of age, may meet with a place by applying to MOSES MACCUBBIN, in Baltimore.

I should like to purchase for life a smart, honest MULATTO or BLACK BOY, about thirteen or fifteen years of age, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply as above. M. M.

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro or Mulatto boy for a waiter, from the age of fourteen to one and twenty, that can be well recommended. Enquire of Mr. Coolidge for further information.



THE Editor of the paper of which the following is a prospectus is ardently desirous of rendering it useful to the fullest extent promised. But this without the aid of gentlemen of talents in the different parts of the country is impossible. Defects must be witnessed to be fully known. They must be fully known before adequate measures for redressing them can be proposed. The capacity for giving the required aid abounds, and he intreats that those who possess the ability may consider it as a duty to furnish the assistance which is so necessary to the accomplishment of the important end in view.

### THE OBSERVER.

*The friend of Socrates, the friend of Plato,  
But above all the friend of truth.*

#### PROSPECTUS.

SIX months' experience has convinced the Editor of the Companion, that notwithstanding the zeal and assiduity which have been devoted to conducting this work, the circumscribed nature of its original plan, has rendered it impossible to communicate to it, that degree of interest of which such a paper is certainly susceptible.

Variety is the essence of amusement; hence we abandon the smooth and unbroken plain, however productive of the most useful harvests, to ramble amidst scenes, where nature exhibits her more varied, picturesque, and fantastic forms.

We find then, that for a periodical work to command the attention of the public, it does not suffice that it should be alone "A Safe Companion and an Easy Friend," but it must evince a spirited versatility, must move in quick transition from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," if it would not remain unregarded and unknown.

But to communicate these qualities to a paper, requires more time and attention than were compatible with the other avocations of the late Editor: to obviate this inconvenience, he took an associate in his labours, and to this associate, he has ultimately deemed it proper to relinquish the management of the work.

The last volume of the Companion being completed, by the advice of several judicious and enlightened friends, the present Editor has resolved to give the work a more extensive range, and by many important alterations to merit for it, the encouragement of all those who are friendly to the cause of the arts, of literature and science.

To advance the interests of morality and religion, to ameliorate manners, and to polish taste, are the objects to which we shall devote every exertion, and to this end we have the assurance of ample assistance from many able and brilliant pens.

We are resolved no longer to confine our fellow-labourers within the narrow limits prescribed by the regulations of the Companion. We shall require no reserve on the part of our correspondents, but propose to give full scope to the talents and opinions of all those who may favour us with their assistance, in forwarding our views.

But while we cease to be governed by those restraints, which have hitherto excluded us from the aids of genius on the most interesting subjects, such as the great political events, which no paper presented to the public ought to pass over in silence; yet it must be remembered, that the virulence of party spirit must never contaminate our pages.

General satire is one of the most successful weapons, for combating the vices and follies of the age; but indecent personalities, and malignant contention, must ever be productive of evil. We aim at enlightening the minds and improving the taste of our fellow-citizens, and being useful to society, as well as to individuals. But we know the language of passion can never promote these great and honourable ends; for if from fair and liberal discussion proceed the bright rays of truth, which irradiate and convince the mind, angry dispute by strengthening the influence of prejudice, and impeding the operation of reason, can only heighten the gloom and perpetuate the reign of ignorance.

The Companion then will henceforth be presented under the title of the OBSERVER; but as prudence exacts, that we should at least be assured all the expenses attending the work will be defrayed, we cannot venture publication, until we have Five hundred Subscribers. If these are obtained, the paper will commence on the first of January next.

To make it more interesting to country gentlemen, every agricultural improvement at home and abroad, will be regularly noticed.

#### CONDITIONS.

THE OBSERVER shall be published every Saturday, on good Type and Paper—each number to contain Sixteen large Octavo Pages.

Price to subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named CORNELIUS, who says he belongs to WILLIAM BARRY, of Georgia; said fellow appears to be about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, rather of a slender make, has a scar on the left hand, between the first and second fingers, and is very much marked on the back with the whip; his clothing an old ragged shirt and trousers black silk under jacket, and old hat; his owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for expenses, agreeably to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.  
September 1, 1807.

### Calvert County Court,

MAY TERM, 1807.

ON application of WILLIAM M. CARCAUD, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William M. Carcaud has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the State of Maryland: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William M. Carcaud give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick-town, in the said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William M. Carcaud should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be put up at the court-house and church doors of said county, two months previous to the setting of the said county court.

Signed by order of court,  
WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk.

### Anne-Arundel county, sc.

HEREBY certify, that Richard Boston of said county, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a SORREL HORSE, twelve or fifteen years old, fifteen hands or upwards high, a star on his forehead, two white rings around each ear, several large saddle spots, and not shod, trots and canters and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of September, 1807.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above property is requested to come, prove the property, pay the charges, and take him away.  
RICHARD BOSTON.

September 1, 1807.

#### For Sale,

A VALUABLE tract of land, formerly the property of Mrs. Anne Pemberton, called Westbury, containing 1464 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West-River, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore. This land is well calculated to produce wheat, tobacco and corn; has a large quantity of timber, suitable for ship building, and most excellent meadow. The timber lies near the river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake, 6 miles from the landing. It is divided into two handsome farms, the one containing 746 acres, and the other 718 acres, each having a good landing on said river, and will be sold together or separately.

For terms apply to William Cooke, Esquire, Baltimore; John Galloway, Esquire, West-River; or to Henry Waddell, Philadelphia.

N. B. It not sold at private sale before the 2d November next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, either separately or together, to suit purchasers.

August 24, 1807.

#### An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING engaged an overseer, agreeable to a former advertisement in this paper, I now want a single man, or one with a small family, who can come well recommended as a sober honest man, well acquainted with the making and handling of tobacco, as also small grain; such a person will meet with good wages, but as I shall wish him to take the entire management of the farm off my hands, owing to my growing indisposition, I hope none will offer but such as can come sufficiently recommended to be trust worthy.

JONH C. WEEMS.

N. B. The subscriber has a valuable farm of between 300 and 400 acres, which he will rent, it is well adapted to corn, and wheat.

West-River, August 21st, 1807.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

August 12, 1807.

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

August 1, 1807.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton RAGS.

### Anne-Arundel county, sc.

WHEREAS Zachariah Duvall, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax for said county the following list of lands in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of land, names of persons, and amount of tax.

Names of land	Names of persons	Amount of tax
Lots in the city of Annapolis, George and Edward Calvert,		0 11 7
House and lot in ditto, Hanson and Latimer,		4 15 0
House and lot in do. Elizabeth Middleton,		0 15 11
House and lot in do. Margaret Pryce,		0 18 3
House and lot in do. John Ross adm'r. of John Welch,		5 14 3
House and lot in do. Doctor Richard Tootell's heirs,		1 5 3
House and lot in do. John Wells's executors,		2 16 1
Farmers Field, John Gillis,		3 14 10
Part Gibson's Folly, and Bear Neck, Captain Pherlon,		1 12 8
Part Manfell's United Friendship and Blooming Plains, Samuel Chafe,		3 5 3
Part Chefnut Hill, John Hammond,		1 14 2
Blooming Plains, Isaac Pollock,		5 3 7
Part Prestage's Folly, Thomas All,		0 10 7
Part Alias or Howard's Resolution, William Russell's trustees,		0 13 4
Lot No. 6, Elkridge Landings, John Dorsey, of Caleb,		0 9 10
Part Lot No. 37, in ditto, Robert Long,		0 2 10
Lot No. 8, in do. Charles Ridgely, of James' heirs,		0 2 10
Part Lot No. 28, in do. William Towns- end's heirs,		0 15 8
Cambell's Chance, John Ashton,		0 18 11
Part Pafcol's Chance, Mary Disney,		2 2 0
Part Beaver Dam, Thomas Coale's heirs,		0 1 8
Part Browley Hall, Barbara Lane,		3 5 10
Birkhead's Lot, Benjamin Burges's heirs,		1 1 0
Lot at Pig-Point, Thomas John Clagett,		0 1 8
Clement Hill's Purchase, John Griffith's heirs,		1 14 11
Lot at Pig-Point, Clement Hill,		0 1 8
Owen's Purchase, Anne Owens,		0 18 0
Lot at Pig-Point, George Reypold,		0 1 8
Part Grammer's Parrot, Nathan Smith's heirs,		1 4 3
Pleasant Prospect, Gilbert Smith,		1 7 8
Smithfield, Cephas Childs, the 3d,		0 14 11
Broughton Ashley and Hunt's Chance, Elizabeth Griffith,		2 15 1
Maidstone, Thomas Whittington,		1 11 10
South Canton, James Heath,		0 1 0
Burges's Prospect, Ruth Burges,		0 18 4
Part Sappington's Addition, Rachel Clarke,		0 12 8
Sappington's Addition, Anne Sappington,		1 8 1
Land, name unknown, John Woodward,		2 4 0
Part Harry's Lot, Sarah Cook,		2 7 4
Sampson's Beginning, Part Walker's Inheritance, Part Meadows, Godman's Search, Timber Levil, and Addition to Something or other, Samuel Godman's heirs,		2 18 8
Part Howard's Patapsco Range, Priscilla Plummer,		1 3 2
Part Walker's Inheritance, Stephen Price,		0 10 4
Part Locust Thicket, Joshua Dorsey's heirs,		2 13 7
Part Stamp Act Repealed, William Rolls, jun.		0 11 8
Gray's Bower, Araminta and Mary Dorsey,		0 8 11
Gray's Enlargement, or Cummings Farm, Araminta Dorsey,		3 1 9

Notice is hereby given, that unless the charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after publication of this notice, that the said lands, or parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of county charges in the several counties of this State.

By order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.

August 21, 1807.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the supplement thereof, passed at November session, 1806.

July 27th, 1807.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

August 24, 1807.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth Year)

MA

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday

From the London Morning

THE circumstance between the Leopard and the Confellation, [C] follows:—It appears had taken refuge on board the Leopard falling in should be given up, and them. This was perceived by a captain; after which was answered immediately commenced continuing long, for the having a few men her colours. The defender, and the was permitted, the returned immediately. The Confellation, [C] frigate very little inferior paper the Sun, mention, that it was Chesapeake, and that but we take it for granted correct account.

Out of this statement rations arise; though true state of the case, cessary. If the American vessel deserters from them to be such, withstanding the practice subjects of another questions asked. On ought, for the sake of perhaps, to have given know, that by any law lifting treaty, he was demand of any British however, to deliver them if that accompany than his duty in refusing searched; because, having surrendered an important country.

It is to be observed from any that has yet of taking British sailors Americans dispute on private ships, and all Here the case stands. The Confellation [C] a flag and commission question then is, whether bearing the king's authority to inflict on visiting and friendly powers for deserters? It is not or were not deserters or whether the American fact at present is of no question is, whether the redress of an alleged to by the commander have a very good act take the law into his We hardly imagine that a British ship could force, because such with the sovereignty of the United States therefore, in whatever and authority over it that of this or any other. But what can right of sovereignty, the honour of an individual matter of right, or and searching for deserters that would suppose be no necessity for a very trifling, and nation in demanding such a badge of ignominy any seaman, reflecting is. It is of one power shall, on board the public friendly power, and crew, search the vessel most inconsistent with the dignity supposed right.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 24, 1807.

From the London Morning Chronicle of July 28.

THE circumstances respecting the engagement between the Leopard and the American frigate Constellation, [Chesapeake] are stated to be as follows:—It appears that some British deserters had taken refuge on board the American frigate. The Leopard falling in with her demanded that they should be given up, and insisted upon searching for them. This was peremptorily refused by the American captain; after which the Leopard fired a shot, which was answered by a broadside, and an action immediately commenced, which, however, did not continue long, for the Constellation, [Chesapeake] upon having a few men killed and wounded, struck her colours. The deserters were then taken out of her, and she was permitted to depart, and, we understand, she returned immediately to the Chesapeake. The Constellation, [Chesapeake] is a large 44 gun frigate, very little inferior in size to the Leopard.

Such is the account given of this affair in the ministerial paper the Sun, of last night. Other reports mention, that it was not the Constellation, but the Chesapeake, and that she was carried to Halifax; but we take it for granted, that the above is the correct account.

Out of this statement, as it stands, various considerations arise; though to enable us to judge of the true state of the case, much more information is necessary. If the American captain received on board his vessel deserters from British ships of war, knowing them to be such, perhaps he was culpable, notwithstanding the practice of one nation receiving the subjects of another into its service, without any questions asked. On the men being demanded, he ought, for the sake of peace and good understanding, perhaps, to have given them up, though we do not know, that by any law of nations, far less by any existing treaty, he was bound to deliver them on the demand of any British ship. If he was called upon, however, to deliver them up on a menace of search, and if that accompanied the demand, he did no more than his duty in refusing to allow his ship to be searched; because, had he yielded to the menace, he surrendered an important right belonging to his country.

It is to be observed, that this is a case different from any that has yet occurred, respecting the right of taking British sailors out of American ships. The Americans dispute our right of taking them out of private ships, and allege great outrages in doing so. Here the case stands upon totally different grounds. The Constellation [Chesapeake] was a ship bearing a flag and commission of the United States. The question then is, whether this country, or any ship bearing the king's authority and commission, had a right to insist on visiting by force the ship of a neutral and friendly power, for the purpose of searching for deserters? It is not whether there actually were or were not deserters on board the American frigate, or whether the American captain knew of it? The fact at present is of no manner of consequence. The question is, whether we had the right to pursue the redress of an alleged grievance in the way resorted to by the commander of the Leopard? A man may have a very good action at law, when he must not take the law into his own hands.

We hardly imagine that any Civilian will contend, that a British ship could have this right of search by force, because such a right is wholly inconsistent with the sovereignty of the United States of America. To all intents and purposes the sovereignty of the United States in all its branches, and surely therefore, in whatever relates to military jurisdiction and authority over its public, force is as complete as that of this or any other nation over its army or navy. But what can be a more direct invasion of this right of sovereignty, what a more flagrant attack on the honour of an independent nation, than to insist as a matter of right, on going on board a ship of war, and searching for deserters? We do not know any case that would support such a demand, for there can be no necessity for it; but the pretence in this case is very trifling, and far below what could justify one nation in demanding that another should submit to such a badge of ignominy. Let any military man, or any seaman, reflect for a moment what the thing demanded is. It is that the public ships and vessels of one power shall, when and where they please, send on board the public ships and vessels of another friendly power, and by force pass in review the whole crew, search the whole ship, and do every thing the most inconsistent with the discipline of the ship visited, and the dignity of the nation submitting to this supposed right.

Let us put this home to ourselves. Suppose the Chesapeake had been lying at Portsmouth. Suppose captain Truxton or any hot-headed American had got information that some runaway American sailors were on board a British sloop of war. Admitting that they were runaways, would any English officer commanding such sloop of war, have acceded to the impudent and insulting demand of Truxton, to send or come on board his vessel, make his crew pass muster, each tell where he was born, search every cranny, and do that which in the very nature of things, cannot be done without outrage and insult? Yet if there be right in this pretension, it is a right common to both nations; and captain Truxton would have been full as much entitled to exercise it at Spithead or in the Downs, as the commander of the Leopard in Hampton Roads. The claim is so inconsistent with the clearest rights of independent sovereignty, that it can have no foundation in the law of nations; and it would necessarily lead in practice to such disorders among the high-spirited officers of two different navies, as must satisfy every reasonable man that, being utterly repugnant to common sense, it cannot form part of the international code of civilized societies.

This is not a case in the smallest degree affected by that of the Swedish convoy. The principle is wholly different. In the case of the Swedish convoy there was no claim made to visit and search the ship of war—Our claim was to search the merchant ships under convoy; and the Swede said "No, the presence of our ship of war is a sufficient security that this convoy carries no contraband." We again denied this, and insisted upon visiting the ships under convoy, provided we had a reasonable ground of doubt or suspicion.

The demand to visit and search a ship bearing the flag and commission of an independent neutral power, on pretence of catching deserters, is of a quite different nature. Surely if any place ought to be privileged from a forcible entry on such ignoble pursuit, it is the royal or the national navy of an independent state. Surely if any courtesies are mutually due, it must be to prohibit such indelicate and disorderly intrusions. We do not plead the cause of the American navy here; we plead that of the British navy.—We say that British ships of war are not, and cannot be subject to such visits from the Americans, or any other nation; and therefore the Americans are not bound to submit to them from the British. The law is equal to both, and the existence of a law at once so humiliating and so dangerous, cannot be supposed. We deny, then, that such a law exists. We defy ministers to produce a single paragraph from any respectable writer on public law, or any admitted case, by which the proceedings of the commander of the Leopard can be authorized or defended. His conduct, come what may of the dispute, ought to be disavowed.

We are glad to find that Sir John Nichol, the king's advocate, was present at the council upon this affair. The learning and sound sense of Sir John Nichol, we trust, would correct the intemperance of ministers, and satisfy them that the pretension insisted upon in this case is wholly unprecedented, and is utterly inconsistent with the common rights and dignity of independent states.

What may be the facts of this case, we do not pretend to be yet informed. It is said, however, that the deserters in question were really Americans and not British sailors; that, as we have said, does not alter the question of right. If they were British sailors, redress surely might have been obtained by application to the American government; and there was no such pressing emergency or urgent danger, from the escape of these deserters, as to justify the adoption of a violent remedy, or the appeal to that sort of law which nothing but necessity can sanction. Complaints of taking each others men are common to us and the Americans, and probably in both cases to some extent well founded. But this is to be considered, that in the one our men follow their own inclination, in the other they are pressed. We do not believe, however, that there are 1000 British seamen altogether in the American service.

From London papers of August 1—8.

A vast quantity of those destructive engines, the newly-invented rockets, are on board the ships engaged in the expedition. Government has offered increased prices for a great number of transports. Sheathed ships for 6 months, at a guinea per ton; and single bottoms for 3 months, at 21. per month. There are at present upwards of 100,000 tons of transports in the service, at an expense of nearly 120,000l. per month.

The Spanish troops appear to have behaved in the most dastardly manner in the late affairs in Pomerania. A particular service was allotted to them during the retreat of the Swedes, but they became panic-struck and gave way, in consequence of which two

regiments of Bavarian horse and one regiment of Dutch infantry were cut to pieces.

The French are making great naval and military preparations at Antwerp, Flushing, Ostend, and along that coast, for the invasion of England.

Baron Hardenberg has, at the desire of Buonaparte, been dismissed from the Prussian ministry, and the port folio of the foreign department has been intrusted to count Von der Goltz, a soldier, hitherto unknown to the diplomatic world.

Count Stutterheim, the Austrian ambassador to Buonaparte, arrived at Tilsit on the 9th, and has had several conferences with Talleyrand, but his mission is stated to have totally failed of its object, the conduct of France towards Austria having been materially altered by the treaties of Tilsit. For several days count Stutterheim remained in a state of seclusion, waiting fresh instructions from his cabinet.

Policies have been opened at Vienna that the present continental peace will not last 8 months.

When the new allied sovereigns rode out together at Tilsit, they always observed the following order: the emperor Napoleon rode in the middle, the emperor Alexander on his right, and the king of Prussia on his left. About half past 9 in the morning they returned and the emperor Napoleon was escorted to his residence. In these excursions the princes Constantine and Murat always accompanied their sovereigns.

The minister of state at the Hague, on the 16th ult. gave a grand dinner to the different heads of his departments to commemorate the battle of Friedland.

About 140 persons set down to one table, and at the conclusion when the toasts were drank, each was accompanied by a discharge of 21 cannon, which threw the city into great consternation, as it was imagined the English had effected a landing, the transports having been seen off the coast two days before.

A spacious Nunnery at Antwerp, in which were eighty ladies, has been seized on for the purpose of converting it into barracks; it will hold 4000 men.

Montevideo.—Captain Kilwick commanding his majesty's frigate Howe, has arrived at Sheerness from the river Plata. He brought with him the prize ship Diana, built at Boston, in America, which had been sold to a Spanish merchant, a short time prior to the capture of Montevideo by the British, and was intended as a privateer against the English. The Diana is an uncommon fine vessel, sails extremely well, and is in excellent condition. She brings home to the prize agents, hides, copper, tallow, Peruvian bark, furs, horns, ostrich feathers, Vigonia wool, ebony, Spanish wool, goat skins, deer skins, &c. &c. to be sold for the benefit of the captors. The value of this ship amounts to upwards of 40,000l. The Speak, also a ci-de-vant American ship, which had been sold to the Spaniards about twelve months ago, and prize to the gallant admiral Sterling, and the British forces at Montevideo, parted from the Howe a short time ago; she may be daily expected, being under the charge of an agent of transports and lieutenant of the navy.

The Speak is a New-York ship, about 500 tons, extremely well found, and almost new. Her cargo is consigned also to the navy and army prize agents for Montevideo, and is valued at 30,000l.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

"I have only time to mention two or three observations. From some pointed inquiries which have been made regarding Pensacola—the depth of water there, the security of the harbour, quantity of troops, &c. &c. I infer England has her eye on that quarter.

"You will have heard of the British vessels being ordered to leave Tonningen, &c. This I believe was premature and merely arose from the fears of the British consul there. There is a very considerable direct trade carried on between this country and Holland, in neutral ships licensed by the government of Holland; so likewise to France and Spain.

"America is no longer viewed with indifference by this country, as regards her commerce, but considered as a powerful rival. The British, I am persuaded, would go any length to destroy our carrying trade, and check our enterprise; but the calculation seems to be, that they must equally injure themselves to injure us. We have almost destroyed the East-India and China trade of this country. The East-India company is doing bad business; and, by some, tho't not overstocked with capital.

"The introduction of cotton on the continent, and of various manufactures of that article, will, I think, sooner or later deprive this country of one of her best branches of manufacture."



# Annapolis :

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1807.

## APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 1807.

Thomas Tenant, captain of an artillery company attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore-town.  
Nathaniel Thompson, 1st lieutenant.  
James Johnson, 2d lieutenant.  
John Mackenheimer, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the regiment No. 5, Baltimore.  
Fosby Tilghman, captain of a troop of horse attached to the brigade No. 2, Washington county.  
John Croxen Moore, lieutenant, and James Coe, ensign, of captain John Darnall's company, 14th regiment, Prince-George's county.  
Thomas Magruder, quartermaster, do. do.  
Doctor Thomas Ramsey Hodges, surgeon, do. do.  
Thomas Moor, captain of a company, 27th regiment, Baltimore.  
John Dutton, lieutenant, and George Bartol, ensign, of captain Bennett Barnes's comp. 42d reg. Harford county.  
George E. Mitchell, capt. } 49th reg. Cecil county.  
John King, lieutenant, and }  
Thomas Howard, ensign. }  
John Munroe, captain 22d reg. Anne-Arundel county.  
Henry Johnson, lieutenant, and }  
John Brewer, ens. do. do. }  
Charles Watson, capt. do. do. }  
John B. Weems, lieutenant, and }  
William Watson, ensign, do. do. }  
Andrew Porter, capt. 30th reg. Cecil county.  
James Porter Ewing, lieutenant, do. do.  
James Patterson, ens. do. do.  
Josias F. Beall, major, 17th reg. Prince-George's.  
Jacob Hance, captain of a comp. 31st reg. Calvert.  
Levin Mackall, junior, do. do.  
Benjamin Williams, ens. do. do.  
Henry Gardiner, quartermaster, do. do.  
Walter Wilkinson, paymaster, do. do.  
Stephen Jones, lieutenant, and John Davis, ens. of capt. John C. Bond's comp. 40th reg. Harford.  
Frederick Flore, ens. of capt. A. Lucas's comp. 29th reg. Frederick.  
Conrad Wilheid, capt. do. do.  
Jacob Wilheid, lieutenant, do. do.  
Archibald M'Fee, ens. do. do.  
Adam Snook, capt. do. do.  
William Grimes, lieutenant, do. do.  
John Otto, ens. do. do.  
Frederick Salmon, capt. do. do.  
John Smith, of Peter, capt. do. do.  
Peter Fox, lieutenant, do. do.  
Adam Young, ens. do. do.  
William More, quartermaster, do. do.  
William Porter, major, 19th reg. Caroline county.  
Solomon Richardson, capt. 19th reg. do.  
Henry Swiggott, lieutenant, do. do.  
Robert Peters, ens. do. do.  
Elijah Saterfield, capt. do. do.  
Elisha Chaffinch, lieutenant, do. do.  
Andrew Beauchamp, ens. do. do.  
Frederick Holbrook, capt. do. do.  
Samuel Talbot, quartermaster, do. do.  
Henry Helm, surgeon's mate, do. do.  
Jabez Caldwell, capt. 4th reg. Talbot.  
William Both, lieutenant, do. do.  
Langford Higgins, ens. do. do.  
Edward Martin, capt. do. do.  
James Clayland, lieutenant, do. do.  
Richard Robinson, ens. do. do.  
Robert Pennington, capt. 49th reg. Cecil.  
John W. Ethington, lieutenant, do. do.  
James Morgan, ens. do. do.  
George Recca, capt. do. do.  
Benedict Craddock, lieutenant, do. do.  
Charles Coleman, ens. do. do.  
Henry Sluyter, capt. do. do.  
Andrew Crow, lieutenant, do. do.  
Henry Simpson, ens. do. do.  
John L. Veazey, adjutant, do. do.  
Zachius Davis, ensign of capt. G. W. Biscoe's com. 17th reg. Prince-George's county.  
Richard Skinner, capt. do. do.  
John T. Wall, ens. of capt. Skinner's comp. do. do.  
Ignatius Manning, capt. do. do.  
Horatio Claggett, lieutenant, do. do.  
John Holly, ens. do. do.  
Hanibal Claggett, lieutenant of capt. Gavin Hamilton's comp. do. do.  
Thomas Edelin, ensign of capt. Hamilton's company, 17th reg. Prince-George's county.  
John N. Dyer, lieutenant of captain Elisha Jones's company, do. do.  
John Fitzgerald, ensign, do. do.  
John Brown, captain, attached to the 49th regiment, Cecil.  
Thomas M'Entie, lieutenant, and Abraham Roland, ensign.  
Roger Matthews, lieutenant-colonel, 42d regiment, Harford.  
Robert Morgan, major, extra battalion, Harford.  
William Whiteford, captain, do. do.  
Aquila Amos, lieutenant, do. do.  
Henry Hare, ensign, do. do.  
Thomas M'Kennon, capt. do. do.  
James Harvey, lieutenant, do. do.  
James Barnett, jun. ensign, do. do.  
Jacob Albert, lieutenant, and Joseph Jones, ensign, of G. M'Cauleland's company, extra battalion, Harford.

John Quail, capt. extra bat. do.  
Joseph Pugg, lieutenant, do. do.  
John Forsythe, ensign, do. do.  
Alamy Jump, capt. extra battalion, Caroline.  
Richard Hughlett, capt. do. do.  
Thomas Goldsborough, do. do. do.  
James Pearce, do. do. do.  
Richard T. Lowndes, capt. 34th regiment, Prince-George's.  
William Rofs, lieutenant, do. do.  
Watkins Scott, ensign, do. do.  
Anthony Drane, capt. do. do.  
Jasper Jackson, of Wm. lieutenant, do. do.  
William Wilson, ensign, do. do.  
Samuel Magruder, capt. do. do.  
Otho Williams, lieutenant, do. do.  
Thomas Berry, ensign, do. do.  
Humphrey Belt, jun. capt. do. do.  
Thomas Brooke, lieutenant, do. do.  
John B. Bowie, ensign, do. do.  
Clement Smith, surgeon, do. do.  
Joseph Kent, surgeon's mate, do. do.  
James Thomas, surgeon, 45th reg. St. Mary's county.  
Josiah Ford, major, 49th reg. Cecil.  
Jonathan Nichols, lieutenant of capt. J. Brown's company, 35th reg. Queen-Anne's county.  
Hezekiah Ford, brigadier-general of the 1st brigade.  
Thomas Veazey, lieutenant, col. 30th regiment, Cecil county.  
Jacob Love, capt. of a company attached to 40th reg. Harford.  
John Sanders, lieutenant.  
Joseph Ashton, ensign.  
Richard Hanlon, 1st lieutenant, and Richard B. Mitchell, 2d lieutenant, of capt. T. Newman's troop of horse, attached to the 5th brigade.

The company commanded by Thomas Moore, attached to the 27th regiment, have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the President of the United States.

The poems of GARRETT BARRY, Esq; now publishing in Baltimore, present a rich repast to the lovers of true poetry.  
The scarcity of American genius has been frequently discarded on, and as often deplored; but this little volume is a convincing proof, that in our country the Muses may be wooed with the happiest effect. Many of those poems were written in the author's most youthful days, and in the intervals of study; and even since his accession to the bar, has he stolen from the perplexing and tedious avocations of professional life, to roam at large in the flowery fields of poetic fancy. In his imitations of Moore, he seems endued with the spirit of his master, and breathes the same celestial strains. In his other compositions, the sportive sallies of his imagination are tempered with a solidity of judgment not usually discovered in so youthful a mind.

It is hoped that the liberality of the American character will not suffer this bud of genius to droop and wither ere it attains maturity, but, by a well bestowed patronage, contribute to its growth, expansion and fragrance.

The United States ship Revenge, bound to England, with dispatches from government, was spoken by capt. Walker, of the ship Liberty, (arrived at N. York.) on the 18th ult. in lat. 48, 31, long. 22 30, then out 13 days.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Capt. Bardman, of the brig Hero, who arrived at Newburyport in 29 days from Surinam, informs, that news had reached that place of the affair of the Chesapeake; that they were apprehensive of war, in consequence markets were getting up—flour worth 20 dollars, and those who had it would not sell—molasses high, but getting down.

[Ibid.]

A letter from Calcutta, dated 26th Jan. says, "the board of trade has been much gratified by an official report lately made of the improved and extended cultivation of Hemp on this side India; immense crops are expected, of a quality equal or superior to any imported from Europe."

[Ibid.]

His excellency the governor has appointed the hon. George Jones, a senator in the congress of the United States, in the room of A. Baldwin, deceased.

[Savanna (Geo.) paper.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since I wrote you last, I have ascertained the following facts.

1st. That our government instructed our ministers not to agree to any treaty, that did not make an American ship a sanctuary for seamen.

2d. That the British commissioners absolutely refused to insert any clause to that effect in the treaty, in as much as it went to encourage desertion from their ships, and when deserted thereby protected.

3d. That our ministers in consequence, declared the negotiation at an end.

4th. That the British commissioners solicited a continuation of the negotiation on all the other subjects, which was agreed to upon the express condition that such partial treaty should not be held official on the part of the United States.

5th. In lieu of the article regarding seamen inserted upon by our ministers, the British commissioners

in form of a letter, avowed the practice they would pursue towards the United States regarding seamen.

"6th. There was no additional article to the treaty (as was supposed) but the British commissioners addressed a letter to our ministers (after Buonaparte's decree of blockade) declaring themselves at liberty to countervail the measures France might pursue under that decree unless America resisted the encroachments of France.

"7th. That the treaty in other respects was as favourable and reciprocal as could reasonably be expected.

"No apprehensions exist of any change of sentiment towards America in consequence of the new administration. In case no treaty should be agreed upon, we shall only be considered to stand on the ground we did before we had a treaty with this country. Our sea-letter ships will not be permitted to enter as American ships in British ports."

## HALIFAX TRIAL.

### TRIAL OF WILSON.

Copies of the trial, at Halifax, of one of the men, (Wilson,) taken from the Chesapeake, have been received in Boston.

Letter from the commander of the Leopard, to the commander of the Chesapeake, previous to the attack.

"The captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, has the honour to enclose the captain of the United States frigate Chesapeake, an order from the hon. vice-admiral Berkeley, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the North American station, respecting some deserters from the ships (therein mentioned) under his command, and supposed now to be serving as part of the crew of the Chesapeake.

"The captain of the Leopard will not presume to say any thing in addition to what the commander in chief has stated more than to express an hope, that every circumstance respecting them may be adjusted, in such a manner, that the harmony subsisting between the two countries, may remain undisturbed."

The boat, after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returned with the following answer:

"I know of no such men as you describe; the officers that were on the recruiting service for this ship were particularly instructed by the government, through me, not to enter any deserters from his Britannic majesty's ships; nor do I know of any being here.

"I am also instructed, never to permit the crew of any ship that I command, to be mustered by any other but her own officers; it is my disposition to preserve harmony; and I hope this answer to your dispatch, will prove satisfactory.

(Signed) JAMES BARRON,  
Commander of the U. S. ship Chesapeake.

Copy of a letter from commodore Barron, to captain Humphreys, after the Chesapeake had struck.

"Sir,  
"I consider the frigate Chesapeake as your prize, and am ready to deliver her to any officer authorized to receive her.—By the return of the boat I shall expect your answer; and have the honour to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
JAMES BARRON.  
At sea, 22d June, 1807."

## ANSWER.

His majesty's ship Leopard, at sea, June 22, 1807.

"Sir,  
"Having, to the utmost of my power, fulfilled the instructions of my commander in chief, I have nothing more to desire; and must, in consequence, proceed to join the remainder of the Squadron; respecting that I am ready to give you every assistance in my power, and do most sincerely deplore, that my lives should have been lost in the execution of a service, which might have been adjusted more amicably to which we respectively belong.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
S. P. HUMPHREYS."

## Extracts from the trial.

"The prisoner was now called upon for his defence; having been told, at the examination of each witness, that he might ask any questions he pleased. After retiring for a short time with the judge advocate, he returned into court and stated—that the evidence brought against him was so strong, there was but little left for him to say in his defence; but that the reason for his hiding in the coal-hole, was for fear of the Americans making him fight against his country, which he declared he would not do on any account; that he, with all the men who deserted from the Halifax, were persuaded by the boatswain to enter for the Chesapeake, to protect themselves, which they did; Lieutenant Sinclair asked them if they had not a second name—About 30 men went with him in the first draught to the Chesapeake, when captain Gordon mustered them, and they were mustered again in Hampton-Roads by the commodore. He requested leave to call one evidence in again—to all his officers for a character—and then threw himself in mercy of the court."

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TRIAL.

WILSON.

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JAMES BARRON,  
U. S. ship Chesapeake"

modore Barron, to captain  
Chesapeake had struck.

Chesapeake as your pri-  
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JAMES BARRON.

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WER.

d, at sea, June 22, 1807.

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S. P. HUMPHREYS"

From the trial.

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the commodore. He replied  
lence in again—to all his ob-  
and then threw himself on the

the following is from the observations of the presi-  
dent of the court-martial, in pronouncing the sen-  
tence:

"You have now heard the awful sentence of the court  
You have been found guilty of deserting from the  
service of your country, which, at all times, is highly  
criminal; if it was possible to make it more so, it is  
the present crisis, when Great-Britain is struggling  
for her very existence.

"Your deserting from the Halifax, and entering  
the American navy, has been attended with most  
serious and unfortunate consequences, affecting the  
peace of both countries."

Extract from remarks subjoined at Halifax to the  
trial.

When the Chichester left the West-Indies, four  
men, two belonging to the royal artillery, one of the  
37th regiment, and one to the 37th, who had been  
well, but were getting into a state of convales-  
cence, were sent on board her, that in a voyage to  
the States their recovery might be perfected. These  
men deserted from the Chichester, and, with their  
British uniforms on, entered into the American ser-  
vice. They were seen on shore after they had inter-  
viewed by the sergeant of marines of the Chichester, and  
one of them had the impudence to offer to shake  
hands with him, but he rejected his offer with be-  
coming contempt.

These men were applied for by capt. Douglas,  
commanding officer of the squadron in the Chichester,  
and the answer he received was, if any such  
men had enlisted, they were gone up the country  
in a detachment.

The American sloop of war Wasp, which failed  
in the beginning of June, with the President's objec-  
tion to the pending treaty, as an additional proof  
of her intention, carried with her three British de-  
serters.

If doubt can still remain in the mind of any per-  
son, whether commodore Barron knew that the men  
were taken out of his ship were British deserters,  
copy the following extracts from their own volun-  
tary confessions:—

John Strachan, after giving an account of his  
desertion from the Melampus, the first of February,  
company with Ware, Martin, and Little, says,  
that they went to Norfolk, where he, Martin, and  
Ware, entered for the Chesapeake—that he knew  
faces of several Englishmen on board the Chesa-  
peake, but did not know their names—that commo-  
dore Barron promised to protect him."

William Ware says, "that when they came be-  
hind commodore Barron, at the naval yard, at Wash-  
ington, he promised to protect them, although they  
were deserters from a British man of war."

Jenkin Ratford, before his execution, acknow-  
ledged, "that he was born in London, and that he  
entirely entered into his majesty's service."

BOSTON, September 14.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Tiger in-  
stead, that Mr. Munroe had not delivered any opi-  
on relative to the probable event of the treaty, or  
any other embarrassments now existing between  
two countries. He however assures us, that not-  
withstanding this circumstance, a very great confiden-  
ce prevailed among the Americans—that they  
were advised by their consignees and friends to leave  
country as soon as they conveniently could, and  
they were pretty generally closing their business  
that purpose.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCANTILE ADVERTIS-  
ER FROM LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

VIENNA, July 15.

In the 19th inst. a French courier and a Russian  
arrived here in the same carriage, and with  
one passport, bearers of the intelligence of  
cessation of hostilities. Both couriers after hav-  
ing alighted each at the hotel of the ambassador of  
their nation, continued together their route for Dalm-  
atia and Corfu.

The court Gazette of this day gives the following  
from Turkey:

On the second of June, the Janissaries, assembled  
at the place of Elmeidan, were publicly informed of  
the abolition of the Nizami Gedid, (a great  
evil in the system of imposts and of the war, at-  
tributed to those of the Western empire,) and  
purses were distributed to them on the part of  
the new emperor. One of the principal chiefs of the  
Janissaries (a Bairaktar) has been appointed com-  
mander of the fortress of Kava. In the room of  
Aga, who had been massacred. Another chief  
of the arsenal has been raised to the rank  
of captain of frigate. Kazani Mustapa, first instiga-  
tor of the insurrection, a tinker by trade, Janissary  
Mutewell, or manager of the 20th division  
banished, under the old government, on ac-  
count of his mutinous disposition, had been appoint-  
ed commander of the important castle of Fanaraki  
the title of Zaganji Bachi, but the garrison  
did not accept him, and demanded another chief,  
attached to a particular party.

On the 17th June, Sultanef Validi, (mother of  
the present Sultan) left the old Seraglio, (where Se-  
now is) and made her solemn entry in the new  
palace. The grand Signior her son, went to meet  
her on horse back in the richest dress. An imme-  
nse crowd of people accompanied the retinue.  
The alterations that have befallen Constantinople  
have had no influence upon the army of the grand  
sultan, who still occupies the same position."

BERLIN, July 18.

Previous to the memorable battle which in the  
month of June decided the fate of this war, the em-  
peror Napoleon issued the following decree.

From our imperial camp of Finkenstein, July 4,  
1807, (4th of June we presume.)

"Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of  
Italy, desirous of rewarding the services rendered to  
us by a great number of Polish officers, have decreed  
and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Royal domains, to the value of 20 mil-  
lions of livres tournois, shall be held by the commis-  
sion of the Polish government at our disposal, to be  
given in reward, and in full property to the individ-  
uals of the Polish army who have rendered us the  
greatest service.

2. The statement of these domains shall be address-  
ed within five days, by the minister of the interior of  
the Polish government, to Mr. Vincent, our commis-  
sary near the government, referring to ourselves to  
make ulterior dispositions.

3. The commission of the Polish government, and  
our commissary near it, are charged with the execu-  
tion of the present decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

FRANKFORT, July 21.

The emperor Napoleon is momentarily expected in  
this city; where every thing is prepared for his recep-  
tion. The prince primate arrived here yesterday  
from Aschaffenburg and again set off this evening to  
go to meet his imperial and royal majesty, who is  
coming from Dresden, where he made a short stay.  
Divers momentous interests seem to have been settled  
on this occasion at the residence of the king of Sax-  
ony. Several German princes have sent ministers  
thither.

TILSIT, July 9.

The exchange of the ratifications of peace between  
France and Russia took place this day at 9 o'clock  
in the morning. At eleven the emperor Napoleon, bear-  
ing the grand cordon of the order of St. Andrew,  
repaired to the emperor Alexander, who received him  
at the head of his guards, and having the grand de-  
coration of the legion of honour. The emperor de-  
fined to see the soldier of the Russian guard who had  
distinguished himself the most; he was presented to  
him. His majesty, in testimony of the esteem he bore  
for the Russian imperial guard, has given to that  
brave man the golden eagle of the legion of honour.

The two emperors remained together 3 hours, and  
then they mounted on horse back. They rode to the  
borders of the Niemen, where the emperor Alexander  
embarked. The emperor Napoleon remained on the  
bank of the river until the emperor Alexander had  
reached the opposite shore.

The emperor Napoleon has caused the grand cordon  
of the legion of honour to be presented to the grand  
duke Constantine, to prince Kurakin, to prince La-  
banoff and to M. de Budberg. The emperor Alex-  
ander has given the grand order of St. Andrew to  
prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia, to the  
grand duke of Berg and of Cleves, to prince Neuf-  
chatel and prince of Benevento.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 15.

"The ship John Adams, 25 days from Liverpool,  
has just anchored—also, the ship Romeo, from Lon-  
don, in a short passage; the Romeo will bring the  
latest news." This letter, which was closed at the de-  
parture of the mail, says, that "no intelligence had  
been communicated from either ships."—Another let-  
ter, received by this morning's mail from Boston, is  
said to state, that "the demands of the American  
ministers would not be complied with, and that a rup-  
ture between the United States and G. Britain was  
immediately expected."

The medium through which this intelligence is said  
to be received, contradicts the information, as it is far  
from probable that, under such an expectation  
ships laden with valuable cargoes would be per-  
mitted to leave England for this country.

We are requested to say, that JASPER EDWARD  
TILLY will be a candidate for one of the representa-  
tives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

WE are authorized to state that JOHN CORN is a  
candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the ensuing elec-  
tion.  
Sept. 19th, 1807.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 22, 1807.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the  
judges of Anne-Arundel county court, if in  
session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the  
recess of the said court, after this notice hath been  
duly published for eight weeks successively, for the  
benefit of the act of insolvency of this state, and of  
the supplement thereto, on complying with the provi-  
sions thereof.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 23, 1807.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the  
judges of Anne-Arundel county court, if in  
session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the  
recess of the said court, after this notice hath been  
duly published for eight weeks successively, for the  
benefit of the act of insolvency of this state, and of  
the supplement thereto, on his complying with the  
provisions thereof.

SAMUEL MILLER.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY WEDNESDAY'S PACKET.

The following extract is said to be from an intelli-  
gent merchant in London, who is on terms of confi-  
dence with the American ministers there.

[Phil. Pap.]

"August 1, 1807.

"I have the pleasure to state, that it is understood  
there to be a friendly discussion between our govern-  
ment and your ministers respecting the unfortunate  
business of the Leopard and the American frigate,  
and measures taken accordingly.

"I trust that the powers and instructions, with  
which they are now invested, will cement the union  
between the two countries and provide for those ca-  
sualties, that may occasionally, or accidentally arise to  
interrupt it."

By captain Conklin, in 12 days from Hayti, we  
learn that the war between Petion and Christophe  
continued with varied success, but it was expected  
that Christophe would finally prevail. [Fed. Gaz.]

There are very strong reasons for believing that  
the yellow fever rages at present in the city of  
Charleston. From the information we have received  
we should conceive it highly proper in our board of  
health to keep a vigilant eye on vessels arriving from  
this port.

[Phil. paper.]

All the taxes which were levied during the an-  
cient regime in France, have been revived and aug-  
mented in that country. That on salt is loudly com-  
plained of. The revenue from this one article, is  
computed at 800,000,000 of francs.

[Boston Gazette.]

A few copies of A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE  
still for sale at the Printing-Office.—Price Dollars. 2 50.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 18th, 1807.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,

THAT the fourth instalment, of ten dollars a  
share on their stock, becomes due and payable  
on the 12th October next; any stockholder failing to  
make regular payment of any instalment, such stock-  
holders money in bank will remain free from interest,  
and not entitled to a dividend, until such instalment  
or call shall be made good; and the dividend thereafter  
to be paid to such stockholder, as well upon the money  
by him regularly paid as upon the money paid after  
default, will be calculated only from the time when  
said last instalment was made good.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 23, 1807.

THE president and directors of the Farmers  
Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of  
four and one half per cent. on the stock of the said  
bank, for the last six months, ending the 30th inst.  
said dividend will be paid on or after Monday, the  
5th of October, to stockholders on the western shore,  
at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the  
eastern shore, at the branch bank at Ealton, upon  
personal application, or on the exhibition of powers  
of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make applica-  
tion to the judges of Anne-Arundel county  
court, if in session, or to one of the judges thereof,  
during the recess of the court, after this notice hath  
been duly published for eight successive weeks, for  
the benefit of the insolvent law of this state, and of  
the supplement to the same, on complying with the  
provisions thereof.

THEODORE R. S. BOYCE.

Anne-Arundel county, September 23, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty court, or one of the judges thereof, for the  
benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Mary-  
land, at the expiration of two months after the date  
hereof.

JOHN DEADY.

September 17th, 1807.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-  
tends to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel  
county court, at the next term, to release him from  
debts he is unable to pay.

EDWARD STUART.

August 24, 1807.

A RUNAWAY,

THIS day committed to my custody a negro  
man, who calls himself Henry Duckett, says he  
is free, was liberated by a Mr. Brockett of Fairfax  
county, Virginia, had with him a forged certificate of  
George Deneale clerk, to that effect; he is a well made  
fellow, not very black, a pleasing countenance, about  
five feet nine or ten inches high, his clothing con-  
sists of a blue shirt, duck trousers and old brown coat. His  
owner is desired to take him away or he will be sold  
for expenses agreeable to law.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of  
August 11th, 1807. Prince-George's county.



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French papers to the 11  
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ever heard of.

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at 5 o'clock, in the  
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Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I HEREBY certify, that Richard Boston of said county, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a **SORREL HORSE**, twelve or fifteen years old, fifteen hands or upwards high, a star on his forehead, two white rings around each ear, several large saddle spots, and not shod, trots and canters and has been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of September, 1807.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above property is requested to come, prove the property, pay the charges, and take him away.

RICHARD BOSTON.

September 1, 1807.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE tract of land, formerly the property of Mrs. Anne Pemberton, called Westbury, containing 1464 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West-River, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore. This land is well calculated to produce wheat, tobacco and corn; has a large quantity of timber, suitable for ship building, and most excellent meadow. The timber lies near the river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake, 6 miles from the landing. It is divided into two handsome farms, the one containing 746 acres, and the other 718 acres, each having a good landing on said river, and will be sold together or separately.

For terms apply to William Cooke, Esquire, Baltimore; John Galloway, Esquire, West-River; or to Henry Waddell, Philadelphia.

N. B. It not sold at private sale before the 2d November next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, either separately or together, to suit purchasers.

August 24, 1807.

An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING engaged an overseer, agreeable to a former advertisement in this paper, I now want a single man, or one with a small family, who can come well recommended as a sober honest man, well acquainted with the making and handling of tobacco, as also small grain; such a person will meet with good wages, but as I shall wish him to take the entire management of the farm off my hands, owing to my growing indisposition, I hope none will offer but such as can come sufficiently recommended to be trust worthy.

JONH C. WEEMS.

N. B. The subscriber has a valuable farm of between 300 and 400 acres, which he will rent, it is well adapted to corn, and wheat.

West-River, August 21st, 1807.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

ROBERT WOOD.

August 12, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

WILLIAM WELLS.

August 1, 1807.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named CORNELIUS, who says he belongs to WILLIAM BARRY, of Georgia; said fellow appears to be about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, rather of a slender make, has a scar on the left hand, between the first and second fingers, and is very much marked on the back with the whip; his cloathing an old nabit shirt and trousers black silk under jacket, and old hat; his owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for expenses, agreeably to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 1, 1807.

Charlotte Hall School,

THE trustees of said school will receive applications for an appointment of an assistant master in the Latin language, on Thursday the 1st of October next. The salary attached to that appointment is £ 135 per Annum.

It is required of applicants, that they produce testimonials of their capacity and moral character.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, reg. C. H. S.

Cool Springs, September 5th, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 15, 1807.

New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales,  
Market-street, Annapolis.

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac, brandy, Peach ditto, Apple ditto, Old Jamaica spirit, New-England rum, Cherry bounce, Holland gin, Whiskey, London particular Madeira wine, Port ditto, Sherry ditto, Malaga ditto, Muscatel ditto, in bottles, Claret in small boxes of one dozen each, Ditto by the bottle, Cordials in bottles, Acid, ditto, Best vinegar, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Congo and Black tea, Patent Hyson, in small chests of 3½ lbs. each, Brown sugars, different qualities, Alexandria loaf sugar, Baltimore ditto, Molasses, English cheese, Golden ditto, Patent butter, 1st & 2d quality butter, Hog's lard, Best mels pork, Fine & superfine flour, in barrels and half barrels, Spinning cotton, Powder in canisters, Battle powder, F & FF, ditto, Patent shot, assorted, Gun flints, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Black pepper, Cayenne ditto, Rice, Sago, Pearl barley, Scotch ditto, Rice ginger, Ground ditto, East & West-Inda sweetmeats, Confectionary of all kinds, Shell'd & soft almonds, Filberts, Shell barks, With a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM CATON

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday night the 6th inst. a Negro Woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 35 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is uncommonly homely, and took with her her youngest son named Moses, about 8 or 9 years of age, much darker than his mother, and at times flatters a little when he walks, from a hurt he got when an infant; they have both been seen in London-town and that neighbourhood—the said woman took with her all her cloathing, consisting of a green cotton jacket, a striped country cloth petticoat, a brown rolls petticoat, a dark calico gown, a white cotton jacket and petticoat, and two oxbaring shifts: she may have changed some of her cloathing in order to deceive. Whoever apprehends said woman and boy, or the woman alone, and will secure her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken within 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negroes, or from taking them on board any vessel at their peril.

August 25, 1807.

An apprentice wanted

TO the HAIRDRESSING BUSINESS, to live in Baltimore, a smart boy, from thirteen to fifteen years of age, may meet with a place by applying to MOSES MACCUBBIN, in Baltimore.

I should like to purchase for life a smart, honest MULATTO or BLACK BOY, about thirteen or fifteen years of age, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply as above.

M. M.

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro or Mulatto boy for a waiter, from the age of fourteen to one and twenty, that can be well recommended. Enquire of Mr. Coolidge for further information.

Notice.

AN election will be held at the different districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of electing four members to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the general assembly of Maryland.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county.

In CHANCERY, September 4, 1807.

ORDERED, That the sale made by THOMAS LATIMER, as trustee of a part of the real estate of Joseph Douglass, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twentieth day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks during the present month.

The report states, that two tracts, supposed to contain together 104 acres, were sold at eleven dollars thirty cents per acre.

True copy, Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing from 3 to 600 acres, lying on Beard's creek, a little below Quynn's ferry, on South river; this land is distant from Annapolis about 7 miles, and 2 from said ferry, it lays very level, and suits the cultivation of tobacco, corn, rye, &c. and a great proportion of it is covered with oak, chestnut and pine, which lay very convenient to the creek, where there are several good landings; the improvements are, a very comfortable dwelling, 40 by 18, with 2 rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and 3 above stairs, kitchen adjoining the house, and all other necessary out houses, a large garden, and a variety of fruit trees, also a large barn, 48 by 24, shelled on both sides for stabling horses and cattle; this house will cure from 8 to 10 hogheads of tobacco. The terms will be made easy to a purchaser who will give bond, with good security, or good paper will be taken in payment. If the above plantation is not sold between this and the 25th of November next, it will then be rented. Apply to the subscriber,

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 10, 1807.

Annapolis Races.

THE balance of the Jockey Club Purse will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next; heats, five miles each, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the club. The purse will not be less than Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

On Wednesday, the 21st of October, the Club Purse of not less than One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, will be run for; heats, two miles each.

On Thursday, the 22d of October, the Subscription Purse of about One Hundred Dollars, will be run for; heats three miles each.

This being the last year of the club, the subscribers are requested to be punctual in paying up their subscriptions on the evening preceding or during the last day's race.

JAMES WILLIAMS, THOMAS JENINGS, Stewards.

Wanted to Purchase, FOR CASH.

A NEGRO WOMAN, without children, between 22 and 28 years old, and a girl about 13 or 14 years old: they are wanted for household servants; none need apply but such as can be recommended for those qualities suitable to the situation for which they are wanted.—Apply to

HENRY CHILDS,

at Mr. Neth's store.

N. B. Dr. Tiffott's gout drops can be had at above.

September 9, 1807.

In CHANCERY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1807.

ORDERED, That the creditors of JOHN SMITH, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, whose real estate has been sold under a decree of this court, produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, in his office, on or before the 15th of November next. A copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy,

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE GANTT, late of the said 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 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 1st day of September, 1807.

ELIZABETH GANTT, Administratrix.

AN NAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.