

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 1, 1802.

GIBRALTAR, January 22.

LETTERS from Spain announce, that the French and Spanish combined fleet, had been dispersed by a strong gale of wind off Cape Finisterre; and that some of the ships have got into Ferrol, others into Lisbon, and a third division into Cadiz. Particular mention is made of the arrival of the French ship of war Duquesne, in the last harbour. She is armed *en suite*, and had 1200 troops on board; but this number is now reduced to 1000, 200 sick having been landed and conveyed to the hospital there. She made 36 inches of water in an hour.

We learn from the same quarter, that 4 French line of battle ships, and a frigate, sailed from Cadiz on the 13th inst. for St. Domingo, having 4000 troops on board.

The day before yesterday, a squadron of the same number, also French, was perceived from the garion, steering, through the Straits, to the westward. It was soon followed by a division of the squadron, in our bay, consisting of his majesty's ships Bellona, Zealous, Warrior, Defence, and Leda.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

The following particulars of late events in Egypt, are translated for the *Mercantile Advertiser*, from a Paris paper of the 22d January, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9th December.

The Porte, ever since the beginning of this war, had secretly determined to alter the government of the beys in Egypt; and to conceal this project still more effectually, every demonstration from the grand vizier and the captain Pacha were wholly calculated to persuade them of their approaching re-establishment.

After the evacuation of Egypt, seven of these beys were invited to repair to Alexandria, that they might advise upon the project of their re-establishment; they very readily complied with the request. They were received with marks of the highest distinction; but the captain Pacha soon intimated to them that it was the will of the Porte they should renounce for ever the government of Egypt. He, at the same time, informed them they would be removed to Constantinople; assuring them, however, that not only no attempt would be made against their lives, but even their station in the Ottoman empire would not be less brilliant, as it was the intention of the Porte to preserve their properties, or equivalents, to them, and moreover to invest them with honourable offices.

The same assurances were transmitted to the general in chief Hutchinson.

The grand vizier being apprized by an express from the Ottoman admiral, that he had made sure of seven of these beys, caused all those within his reach to be arrested. Measures were so well taken that in less than an hour, these late rulers of Egypt were in his power. Two of them only, Mehemet-Elly-Bey and Aboudiab-Bey, were able to make their escape. The first was in Upper-Egypt, whither he had been sent to levy the imposts. His recel, under some pretence, raised a distrust in his mind; and, instead of drawing near to Cairo, he had retired towards the interior of the country. Aboudiab, encamped in a village near Dgize, being informed of the disgrace of his colleagues, betook himself to flight; but it was not known which way he went. Several other beys have attempted to make their escape, but bodies of troops stationed at various distances, have seized them. Other detachments have been sent in pursuit of the Mamelukes of the two fugitive beys, some of whom were every day brought in: many have perished in making resistance.

The grand vizier held to the beys the same language as the captain Pacha.

This conduct has excited warm remonstrances on the part of the general in chief Hutchinson, and a new circumstance has determined him to take a still more active part in the cause of the beys.

The captain Pacha had contrived to persuade them in his power to go on board one of his frigates; boats were taking them there, while, during the passage, the beys began to repent of their too great confidence, and to fear some violence might be exercised towards them when once on board the frigate. They commanded the officers who conducted them, to turn back; the officers, alleging the admiral's orders, refused complying with their demand. Upon which the beys took to their arms to compel them; a conflict ensued, in which four of the beys were killed and three wounded; several of the boatmen experienced the same fate.

On the first intimation of this catastrophe, general Hutchinson having ordered his troops under arms, and the most pointed reproaches to both the grand vizier and captain Pacha, and menacingly demanding of the latter to deliver him the three wounded beys.

The Ottoman admiral, in attributing the misfortune that had befallen the beys to their own fault,

and to their unfounded suspicions, justified himself in the measures to secure their persons, on the strength of the orders he and the grand vizier had received from the Porte, after assurance had been obtained that the court of London would not intermeddle in the resolutions of the Turkish government on that head, and that the intentions of Great-Britain in sending troops to Egypt were merely to assist in retaking that province, leaving to the Porte the entire management of establishing whatsoever form of government she might think most suitable.

Since these events, advice has been received of the grand vizier having assembled at his residence the beys in his power, and having ever contrived to persuade Mehemet-Elly-Bey to return to Cairo, had succeeded to convince them of the necessity of submitting to the Porte; and has renewed to them the same promises and assurances for the safety of their persons and properties, and of the preservation of a brilliant station for them in the Ottoman empire; and in order to give to his word a more sacred and imposing character, he has sworn to the observance of it on the Koran, which he caused to be brought before him. He performed this action with the greatest solemnity. These measures of the grand vizier have been productive of the happiest effect; the beys have agreed to renounce Egypt, and to proceed to Constantinople; they have even proved their submission by an address to the grand signior, which they have signed and forwarded to Constantinople by one of their officers. They have besides announced in writing, to general Hutchinson, their voluntary submission to the will of the Porte. The Porte establishes in Egypt the system of pachas as in Europe: that province will be divided into four pachalicks.

March 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from a member of congress at Washington, received yesterday:

"This day the French consul informs, that a FRENCH FLEET of twenty-five sail of the line, may be expected in the Chesapeake in all next week. Their object is provisions for their army in the West-Indies; but they have no money to purchase with."

Capt. Briard, from Madeira, informs, that the British men of war on that station, together with the troops, sailed from that place for Jamaica on the 25th of January, and that the *Arethusa* frigate had previously sailed for England.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter dated Port-Republican, 27th Feb.

"Gen. Boudet has just returned from St. Marks, of which he has taken possession. On his approach the Brigands pillaged and set fire to the town, and having massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, abandoned it to the French."

Extract of a letter from the southward, by yesterday's mail.

"From correct intelligence, I am informed that a large French fleet of men of war and transports are momentarily expected to arrive in the Chesapeake. The French government has applied to ours, to guarantee its contracts with our merchants, for supplying provisions for the West-India fleet and army—it being understood that our administration have the power to place such contracts in whatever hands they please."

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.
LOUISIANA.

On this subject the *Aurora* of this morning occupies two columns.—The information which is here insinuated to be derived from official authority, goes to state that the French government, a long period since, had determined on colonizing either Egypt or Louisiana.—On falling in the former, the resolution of recurring to the latter was finally adopted; a governor and prefect were actually appointed and commissioned.—It seems, however, that this plan was suddenly reverted in consequence of the representations of our new ministers, Mr. C. Pinckney, at Madrid, and Mr. Livingston, at Paris.—It is positively stated, that Mr. Livingston's first measure, on his arrival at Paris, was on this subject, and "that the issue has been the abandonment of the design by the French government."

We do not know how far the foregoing information is entitled to credit. It has latterly been generally believed, that the French have relinquished their intention of establishing in this colony; but by what agency this event has been produced, is not correctly ascertained. Some are of opinion, that Spain, by refusing the cession of Trinidad to the English, has effected this arrangement.

On the other hand it is suspected, by many well informed individuals, that an accommodation has been agreed upon, by which the United States are to receive the government of this colony. Upon the whole, we are disposed to believe, that whatever may be the terms upon which the French have agreed to

relinquish their claim, the event will be advantageous to the commerce and the prosperity of our country.

Captain Cummings, arrived Monday from Port-Republican, sailed from thence the 22d Feb. in company with the schooner *Philip*, Jeaning, for Baltimore. Left at anchor in the harbour, the *Foudroyant*, 80 gun French ship. Same day, saw two ships of the line standing in for St. Marks point. On the morning of the 23d saw two other ships of the line off Gonaves, and discovered both that and the town of St. Marks in flames. On the 26th fell in with and was boarded by his Britannic majesty's brig *Pelican*, of 22 guns, who was then cruising for information as to the number of French vessels of war which had arrived in St. Domingo. After giving him all the information in our power, we were permitted to proceed. By what we learnt from him, it appeared that the English were somewhat jealous of the French having such a number of vessels in those seas; as he informed us there were then at Kingston 18 sail of battle ships.

Capt. Cummings further informs, that on the 20th Feb. there was a detachment of troops left Port-Republican, and it is supposed were ordered to join gen. Le Clerc, at St. Marks. It was the general expectation at Port-Republican, that they would in a great measure succeed in routing the army of Toussaint, who was at Gonaves.

March 25.

Arrived in this port on Tuesday last, the French frigate *Necessity*, commanded by capt. Kergarion, in 16 days from Cape-Francois. We are unable to state upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United States. The general impression is, she is destined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo.

The *Necessity* brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place. An amnesty of a few days duration had been declared; on the termination of which, should the blacks not submit, it was the intention of Le Clerc to make a general and vigorous attack. Toussaint's two sons, it is said, had returned to the French camp, without effecting a pacification. It was supposed they would again visit their father.

We further learn that the report of the capture of Christophe and Dessalines is untrue.

Gantheaume, with the fleet from Toulon, arrived at Domingo, when he landed his troops, and having staid there only 8 days, sailed again, supposed for France.

Arrived at this port the ship *Orion*, Bayne, 20 days from Cape-Francois. Capt. B. informs, that all vessels that have provision, &c. on board, are sealed and guarded by the French, who oblige the consignees to sell (at a price fixed by themselves) to government, and pay them two thirds in bills on France, and the other third in cash, out of which cash the duties are to be paid.

General Le Clerc, with a division of the French army, has penetrated from the Cape through the mountains, as far as Port-Republican, where his head quarters are now reported to be established.

Rigaud has sailed for Aux-Cayes, where he hopes to raise a considerable number of his old friends, and attack the rebels in the south.

The black general Maurepas, who commanded at Port-de-Paix, had surrendered himself to the French, together with all his army, amounting to nearly five thousand men.

About twenty negroes have been shot at the Cape, who were then in the act of setting fire to some sugar plantations a small distance from the town.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Senate, March 4.

The speaker laid before the Senate a letter, signed Valentine Kettering, and the same was read as follows, viz.

Dauphin county, Londonderry township, February 18, 1802.

SIR,

A medicine of the utmost importance to mankind, prepared from an herb which has been found unquestionably efficacious, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast, has been known and used as such, by the subscriber, and his ancestors, for the space of 250 years, in Germany and Pennsylvania. The herb and manner of preparation, has been clandestinely obtained from me, and prostituted to the purpose of accumulating wealth, contrary to my wishes or practice, and of those from whom it was derived. And being so advanced in years, and desirous to communicate it, in such manner as may give the most general information to my fellow men, without the most distant view to emolument; have therefore thought proper to address these lines to you, in full confidence that you will take a more effectual way to

diffuse the information, than, from my age and other circumstances, is in my power.

At your request, communicated by my friend Henry Orth (health permitting) I will attend at Lancaster, and explain the subject fully. I remain your friend.

VALENTINE KETTERING.

The speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania.

Whereupon, on motion, the said letter was referred to Mr. Pearson, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Lower, to consider and report thereon.

March 6.

Mr. Pearson, from the committee to whom was referred the letter signed Valentine Kettering made report; and the same was read as follows, to wit:

The committee appointed to hear the communication of Valentine Kettering, relative to his cure of the bite of a mad animal,

Report. That they conferred with the said Kettering on that subject, who informed them, that he uses the herb called Red Chick-weed, which, when ripe, or in full bloom, he gathers, and dries in the shade, reduces it to a powder, and gives a small table-spoonful at one time, to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a child, an equal dose, but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter, honey or molasses, as the person chuses: For a beast, a large spoonful; if by weight, two drachms and one scruple. When used green for a beast, cut the herb fine, and mix with bran, &c. When given to swine, mix the powdered herb with meal of any kind (dose as above) in little balls.

He assures us he has given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten, and never knew it fail: and never gives more than a single dose, unless to children, as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds, on the human body.

When green, mash it, drop of the juice into the wound, and bind the herb, so mashed, on; and that the proper time to sow the seed, is about the beginning of April, and should be sown thin.

He also informs us, that he is now seventy-five years old; was born in Germany, and came from thence, with his parents, to Pennsylvania, when eleven years of age; that his mother brought the seeds of the herb amongst her garden seeds: That he has presented to your committee, for the use of the members, a quantity of the herb and seed; and says he will give of the seed to others, who will please to call on him for that purpose.

They also learn, from the rev. Henry Muhlenberg, that it is an annual plant, known, in Switzerland and Germany, by the name of Gauchheil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Hunerdarm; in England, red Pimpernel; by botanists, as he is informed, Anagallis Phœnicea. That it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands, the usual dose was thirty grains of the powder, taken four times a day, and continued one week, in smaller doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the herb, and some of the powder strewn in it. That the plant is cultivated in many gardens, and grows near Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace, spontaneously, in great plenty.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the speaker be requested to present the thanks of the senate to Valentine Kettering, for his benevolent and valuable communication.

March 8.

The report of the committee, to whom was referred the letter signed Valentine Kettering, was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained was adopted.

Extract from the Journal,

GEO. BRYAN, C. S.

SENATE CHAMBER,

Lancaster, March 10, 1802.

Sir,

With pleasure I herewith transmit to you an extract from the journal of the senate containing a vote of thanks for your humane and liberal communication, of a cure for the bite of a mad animal. And permit me to observe, that should the application of your specific be the means of relieving the world from the fatal effects of that disease (hydrophobia) the most of all to be dreaded, you are not merely entitled to the thanks of the senate of Pennsylvania, but to the gratitude of all mankind.

I am, Sir, your friend,

SAMUEL MACLAY,

Speaker of senate.

Mr. Valentine Kettering,

Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON, March 6.

Captain Marden arrived yesterday from St. John's, East-Florida, informs, that in consequence of the predatory war now waged by the Indians under the direction of Bowles, the residents on St. John's river were removing their property as fast as possible; and the settlements were nearly deserted. About three weeks since, three Chehaw Indians (a town on the American line) were killed near Ford's Bluff, by a scouting party; and the day before captain Marden failed, a party of Indians came down, and plundered one of the plantations: they were pursued by a detachment of Spanish troops from St. Augustine, taken, and fired upon. The troops succeeded in recovering the property; and it was supposed severely wounded many of the Indians, the traces of much blood being visible—three of the Spaniards were also wounded.

Bowles had declared to Mr. Fatio, who had gone in search of his negroes, that his principal object in declaring war, was to obtain plunder; that he had directed the Indians to shed no blood, but to take, as many prisoners as possible, with the view of being well paid for their ransom.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Previous to captain Dawson's departure, information was received at Gibraltar by Mr. Gavino, the American consul, that the infamous renegade admiral, in the service of the bey of Tripoli, whose frigate has long been blockaded there, had obtained permission of the emperor of Morocco, (our very dear friend and ally!) to cruise against the American commerce. The pirate was then at Ceuta, distant about fifteen leagues from Gibraltar; where he had completed his crew, had taken in provisions, and was hourly expected at Gibraltar, to man and fit out his vessel for a cruise. The United States frigate *Essex* was lying at Algeiras; and captain Bainbridge, her commander, had been informed by the consul, of the hostile intentions of the Tripolitan admiral. Captain B. will, if he should dare to venture out, give a good account of him. [N. Y. paper.]

A letter from Port-Republican, dated February 16, says, "At St. Marks the negroes pillaged every thing, even the American vessels; the sailors they carried on shore and into the woods, and we know not yet their fate. Captain Guier, in a brig from Wilmington, had a considerable sum in specie taken from him, and the other vessels were pillaged even to their cabin utensils."

At an election held on Saturday the 20th instant, for directors for the bank of Columbia, George-town, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were returned as duly elected:

John Mason, William Marbury, Francis Deakins, Marham Waring, John Laird, Notley Young, Uriah Forrest, J. M. Langan, James Dunlop, Charles Worthington, Robert Brent, David Stewart, of Dodon.

At a meeting of the board which was held on the same day, John Mason, Esquire, was unanimously chosen president, and George Murdoch, Esquire, of Frederick-town, a director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the choice of the president.

Arrived at the seat of government on Friday evening last, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory N. W. of the Ohio.

March 26.

We are informed from a respectable source, that Mr. Dupont (the son), who returned on Wednesday from the city of Washington, set out again on Thursday from this city for the same, for the purpose of obtaining the loan of six millions of dollars for the use of the first consul of the French republic. He intends, if possible to procure three millions in specie, and take the residue in stores for the use of the fleet in the West-Indies.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

From the Gazette of the United States.

BIOGRAPHY OF WASHINGTON.

It is for the interest of literature and for the honour of our country that none but an authentic and correctly written biography of Washington should receive the patronage of Americans. Such a biography is now in the work-shop of an artist eminent for his erudition, and possessed of the materials which were collected by Washington himself. The public are therefore requested to defer subscriptions to the daily proposals for lives of this great man, as the editor has authority to state that an accurate and elegant performance on this subject will very shortly be presented to the world.

* * The printers in the different states are desired to give the above note a corner in their respective papers.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them on or before the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

March 29, 1802.

RUNAWAYS.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 12th of May, 1799, from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, near the court-house of said county, and within fifteen miles of the Federal City, a negro man named NED, strait, well made black fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, flutters much when examined, has a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by the cut of a knife.

On the 7th January, 1802, ran away negro WAT, a remarkable stout bodied black fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, forty-five years of age, large full eyes, stoops in his shoulders, subject to fainting fits, and very fond of strong liquor; had on and took with him a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of coarse yarn stockings of country make, a pair of double soled shoes, a Bath coating grey coat, the cape bound with yellow, and a pair of red top boots, and sundry other cloaths which have escaped my memory. I expect they have forged a pass, and probably with the county seal. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable travelling expenses paid if brought home.

SAMUEL WILSON,

February 9, 1802.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 22d of April, at the plantation whereon Mr. RICHARD GREEN formerly dwelt, on Anne-Arundel Manor,

ABOUT twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of young men, women, boys and girls; also a number of plough horses, mares and colts, twenty head of cattle, among them three yoke of valuable oxen, some sheep and hogs, with about 100 barrels Indian corn.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale) about 600 acres of valuable land, whereon is a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other convenient houses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS TILLARD.

March 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and requests all persons who have any claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, to bring in their respective accounts, on or before the first day of June next, legally authenticated, so that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the day above mentioned, as further indulgence cannot be given.

MARY SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of

NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON.

March 20, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber an apprentice lad named RICHARD RAWLINGS, by trade a tailor; he had permission to go into the country for his health, and has not returned. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said apprentice.

Annapolis, March 24, 1802.

LAST NOTICE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A JOSEPH BOTTS, late of this county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of May next, otherwise they will be excluded by law. Given under our hands and seals, this 12th day of March, 1802.

DANIEL MAHONEY, } Executors.

JAMES NEALE, }

P. S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a negro SAM, a barber by trade, about twenty-six years of age, spare made, a little knock kneed, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, trousers, and half boots; it is probable he will change his dress, as he has a number of other cloathing.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Port-Tobacco, March 9, 1802.

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it necessary to alter the time of holding said court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on the first and last Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, &c. &c. and on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. will

A. A. county.

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A Treatise on

By B. T. Long

No. 209, Ma

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PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription,

A Treatise on the Art of Dentistry,

By B. T. Longbottom, Surgeon-Dentist,
No. 209, Market-street Baltimore.

Copy right secured according to law.

THE author of the above treatise, encouraged by the approbation he has received, and the advice of many medical and other respectable characters to whom he has the honour of being known, and who assured him such a work would meet general approbation and success, presumes thus to offer, what he trusts will, by elucidating its practice, place the art he professes on a more eligible footing than it has hitherto sustained—the tooth-drawing mechanic and barber dentist, has fatally erected a standard whereby the ignorant form their notions, and unthinkingly annex to tooth-drawing and tooth-scraping all that is requisite to be known; and although the well informed are aware that to preserve, regulate and remove teeth, is of import and concern to almost every individual in existence—yet to trace their diseases, the cause of their deficiencies or the injury they do the system, by generating putrid matter, has, it is presumed, formed no part of their consideration—Without enumerating all the subjects it will treat upon, suffice it to say, none incident to the dentist's art, which theory, or a ten year's constant and extensive practice, has informed the writer of, will remain unnoticed, or without such remedies being offered therewith, as, adhered to strictly, has heretofore effected cure.

The book will be ready for delivery to subscribers at their residence within six weeks from the present date, or hereafter may be had, with the author's dentifrices, at Mr. MARIS's, druggist, No. 134, Market-street, where subscriptions are received—price one dollar—to be paid on delivery of the book.

March 4, 1802.

Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL-STAGE, (Three times a week.)

THE Baltimore and Annapolis Mail-Stage will, after the first day of April next, run three times a week, leaving Mr. Evans's tavern, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at 5 P. M. returning, leave Mr. Caton's tavern, Annapolis, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Baltimore at 5 P. M.

Fare for each passenger, one dollar fifty cents, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage; the baggage at the risk of the owner.

VALENTINE SNYDER.

March 24, 1802.

Young Diomed,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Road river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares; at 16 dollars each, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1803, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received, said notes may be discharged by the payment of 16 dollars on or before the first of November next; the season will commence on the 8th of April, and end on the first of August next. Young Diomed is a beautiful horse; five years old this spring, full fifteen hands and an inch high, full of bone, proportionable shape, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Harford's mare called Charlotte, and was got by Col. Taylor's famous Horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates:

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of Old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of Old Cade, her granddam by Regulus, her great-granddam by Old Cade, her great-great-granddam by Old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOS. HARDY.

Oct. 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, Junr.

The grey horse now in the possession of Col. Sellman, was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Taylor's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, Junr.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JON. SELLMAN.

March 24, 1802.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Dorsey's Iron Works, a negro man named JAMES, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, has a very insinuating grin when spoken to, and a down look; his clothing is unknown; it is very likely he may have procured a pass, I expect he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as his connections all live there, and was raised there himself; he has been accustomed to go to the public houses, and will take

any man who will take him, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home to my house, all reasonable charges paid by me.

T. WILLIAM STOCKETT,

Baltimore county, March 17, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself, at a very considerable expense, with an handsome and commodious STAGE, with excellent horses, for the conveyance of passengers, with their baggage, proposes, on the first Thursday in March next, to commence a line between the city of Annapolis and George-town, leaving Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, every Thursday morning, pass through Bladenburg, and arrive at the Union tavern in George-town the same evening; leave the Union tavern, in George-town on Saturday morning, and by the same route arrive in the city of Annapolis in the evening; from this establishment he flatters himself he shall contribute considerably to public convenience, which, added to his assiduity and good conduct, he hopes will ensure him the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, December 23, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those who have claims against RICHARD A. CONTEE to bring them in to him, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of May next, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Trustee for
RICHARD A. CONTEE.

February 18, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Cox liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his clothing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year; and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking; and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expenses if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office;

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1801.

To be RENTED,

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW:

Annapolis, March 3, 1802.

LAST NOTICE,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county:

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SIMON RETALLACK, of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of May next, for settlement, otherwise they will be excluded all benefit from said estate.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Administratrix.

Drumming-rod, Sole

I also request that all persons who have claims against the house he now lives in, and also the whole or one half the house occupied by Mr. James West—A bargain may be had.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis February 24, 1802.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Boston; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINNEY, CLK.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to me directed out of the court of Appeals, General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Monday the fifth of April next, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of land, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, containing 1000 acres, more or less, and five negroes; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany; executrix of Daniel Dulany, John Hammond, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Jubb Fowler, and Mary Pottenger, administratrix of Robert Pottenger. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and terms of sale ready cash.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1802.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the High Court of Appeals, will be SOLD, at Birkhead's store, on the 5th day of April next, for ready cash,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land, part of HARRISON'S RESERVE, adjoining the land of William Woods, near the bay; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to satisfy a debt due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Late Sheriff.

February 24, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the last time, that all persons having claims of any kind against the estate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of May next, or they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and seal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

P. S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** Attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with foreboding and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-
ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Consumptions
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weaknesses
Seminal weaknesses
Fluoribus (or whites)
Barrenness
Violent cramps in the
stomach and back
Indigestion
Melancholy
Gout in the stomach
Pains in the limbs
Relaxations
Involuntary emissions
Obstinate gleet
Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.
JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
spectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.
JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of var-
ious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.
And the symptoms by which they are known.
WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech—starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to **Hamilton's Worm destroying**
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.
Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine in a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders to much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent; rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, disfluencies of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED
DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-
ous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds; which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
used in all cases of biliousness, or a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

(LVIIth Ye

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 24.

THE English ambassador, lord Elgin, has concluded, in the name of his court, a separate convention with the Porte, in which the latter, on account of the services rendered by the English in Egypt, has granted them certain privileges with regard to the Levant and East-India trade, for three years. It is apprehended, however, that the French government will object to this convention, as France will expect the same privileges with England in that quarter.

GENOA, December 31.

It now appears to be certain, says our Gazette, that the African piratical powers will not be suffered much longer to continue their depredations. The states of America have already declared, that instead of submitting to a disgraceful tribute, they will fit out some frigates for the protection of their trade; and it is generally asserted, that English and French frigates, with flags of truce, have demanded of the bey, in the name of their respective nations,

1. That all slaves of these two nations now in the hands of the Tunisians, shall be set at liberty.
2. That all the corsairs shall be disarmed.
3. That all European ships shall be permitted freely to carry on their trade.

The same demands have been made of all the piratical states of Barbary.

MENTZ, January 19.

The French chief of brigade, Sebastiani, has set out on his return from Constantinople, and carries to Paris the project of a new treaty of peace, as the Porte has refused to ratify the preliminaries of October 9, 1801.

BREMEN, February 2.

Prussia not having been able to come to an amicable understanding with Austria, with regard to the indemnities to which each of them formed pretensions, is at present extremely discontented with the accommodations which have taken place on that subject between France and the court of Vienna, especially as the projects of these two courts can be in no respects advantageous to her interests. On this account the court of Berlin endeavours more and more to form a close alliance with Russia, in order to prevent the effects of this plan of indemnities. The rest of the continent awaits the result, and submits with patience to its fate.

LONDON, February 1.

Mr. King, the American minister at this court, though solicited to remain by Mr. Jefferson, who knows and values his abilities, it is said, has requested that a successor may be appointed. We disbelieve this.

February 2.

General Nugent, it is said, is to return from the government of Jamaica at the end of five years, and that lucrative government is to be held in future for no longer a term by any governor.

The sale of newspapers at Paris is uncommonly extensive and profitable. The papers in the greatest circulation are:

The Moniteur, which publishes near	20,000 per day.
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publiciste	14,000
Journal Des Debats	12,000
Journal Des Defenseurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6,000

Then there are the Journal de Commerce, Le Citoyen Francois, Journal du Soir, Gazette de France, &c. &c. each of which publish but few. But there is The Petite Affiches, which is like a Daily Advertiser, and for advertisements only. It publishes at least 30,000 daily, and all by subscription, which is about 36s. sterling a year. The net profits of the Moniteur is supposed to be one half penny sterling on each paper, which profit, owing to the extensive sale, is enormous. Readerer, the counsellor of state, is part proprietor of the Journal de Paris, and an eminent minister is sole proprietor of the Moniteur, and part proprietor of the Journal de Paris.

February 3.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, and brought us letters from Holland of the 22d, 26th and 29th ult. The stadtholder has written the following letter to all the members of the former government:

"Having learnt that several members of the government, who were in office on the 18th of January, 1795, as well as before the revolutions that took place after that period, entertain scruples with respect to the acceptance of places under the present circumstances, and since the introduction of the last constitution, and refuse to take employment which

have a relation to the government and administration of the country; I have thought it necessary to inform you by these presents (requesting you to make what use of them you think necessary) that according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which should restrain you from using your efforts (considering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is susceptible of, and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without any difficulty, when you think proper, employments, and sit in the colleges which are connected with the administration of the affairs of the country, and take a place in the government, co-operating with the members of the present government.

"I am, with esteem, &c. &c.

"GUILLAUME P. d'ORANGE.

Oranjestein, 26th Decr. 1801."

February 6.

The refusal of the Porte to ratify the treaty concluded between Turkey and France on the 9th of October, and the conclusion of a new treaty between this country and the former power by which it is confidently said, our trade is to enjoy superior advantages throughout the Turkish dominions, and even with relation to our East-India possessions, form, on the part of the grand signior, a just and grateful acknowledgment of the splendid and important achievements of the British army in Egypt.

These new sources of traffic will, no doubt, stimulate our merchants and manufacturers to exertions highly useful to the general interests of the nation. The mercantile world must, no doubt, look with impatience to the arrival of the articles of the treaty, in order to regulate their speculations with respect to the Levant trade.

February 8.

It is with great pleasure we state from unquestionable authority, that the Danish court's act of accession to the convention signed at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of June last, between England and Russia, was dispatched for Moscow on the 25th of October; and that his Danish majesty's ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg on the 24th of December.

The Paris Journals to the 4th instant, which we received yesterday, confirm the intelligence we have already stated, of the arrival of the Spanish minister, Azzarra, at the congress of Amiens on the 29th ult. he was received with great honours, and with much joy; and we can state, on private authority, that he has signed the preliminary treaty on the part of his court.

No obstacles to the definitive peace, therefore, can now occur on the part of Spain; the negotiation must rest entirely between France and England; and, from all we hear, we are further confirmed in the opinion we gave on Saturday, that the difficulties are at present on this side of the water. - Buonaparte has stipulated his conditions; it remains only for the English government to accede to them. Two English messengers, Messrs. Shaw and Dressings, sailed on Friday from Dover to Calais, the one bound to Paris, the other for Amiens, with important dispatches from our government.

Yesterday were received Paris journals to the 3d inst. inclusive. Their contents are rather interesting.

The chief consul returned to Paris on the evening of the 31st ult. with Madame Buonaparte, and on the following day the legislative and the public bodies presented an address of congratulation to him on his return, in which they appear fully to acquiesce in every thing he has done at Lyons. The chief consul, in his answer, intimated the motives which determined him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, by saying, that it was a sacred duty imposed on the French people to organize the Italian republic. No further explanation is given as to his future views, nor at what period it is probable the Italians may be able to find another man capable of performing the office of presiding over their affairs.

On the day after the minister of foreign affairs returned to Paris from Lyons, the following very curious article appeared in the Moniteur:

"It is ever with increased astonishment we observe the long articles contained in the English Journals, and the speeches of the members of their parliament, relative to the sailing of the Brest squadron. It is difficult to conceive how, when we are in a state of peace, an expedition destined to St. Domingo, to re-establish the tranquillity of that island, can occasion the least apprehension with regard to Jamaica. We trace in these speeches not the sentiments of civilized Europeans, but the fears of the Tartars of Thibet. For the honour of the civilization of the present age, let us not make ourselves appear more barbarous and ridiculous than we really are. Such puerile discussions, which merely indicate a want of faith in the men who provoke them, are directly

contrary to the orders given at Brest at the period of the signing the preliminaries of peace. Upon the pretext of that department demanding instructions, referring to the probability of admiral Cornwallis's squadron, being compelled by stress of weather to take refuge in Brest, he was answered that he should not only allow the squadron to enter the port, but should even avoid adopting any extraordinary precautions; for it is the most serious insult that can be offered to civilized Europeans, to afford them reason to think, that it is even supposed possible they can have recourse to a line of conduct of which the first principles of honour and the rights of nations, have excluded an example."

Altho' we have never entertained any doubt of the sincerity of the French government in the explanations given to marquis Cornwallis, respecting the sailing of the West-India expedition, we do not consider the observations contained in the above official article as very conclusive.—The preliminary treaty stipulates for a cessation of hostilities by sea and land; of course, if a ship of either nation were to be driven into a foreign port by stress of weather, it must be respected; but it does not follow from hence that a power can insist as a matter of right, pending on a negotiation for a definitive treaty, to dispatch a most formidable armament to a distant settlement, without its becoming an object of jealousy and vigilance.

The only intelligence respecting the negotiation is contained in the papers of the late date; in one of which, after noticing the arrival of the Spanish plenipotentiary at Amiens, it is asserted that the definitive treaty will certainly be signed within 15 days, all the articles having been agreed upon. The French funds are rather lower. On the 2d, the tiers consols were 56½.

Part of the Turkish army that was in Egypt is about to be marched against Pashwan Oglou.

The grand vizier is to remain at Cairo till the new organization of Egypt shall have been completed.

February 9.

We stated many days since, that we had reason to believe that all the material articles of the definitive treaty that regard this country and France had been finally settled at Amiens. We understand that the points which have been latterly discussed, relate solely to a strong wish expressed by our government, that Demerara and Surinam should be declared free ports for three years, to enable the British subjects who have settled there the more easily to dispose of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 9.

At 4 o'clock, (the speaker not being present,) Mr. Ley, the senior clerk, said, it was his duty to inform the house, that he this morning received a letter from Mr. Speaker, and directing him to communicate the same to the house. If it was the pleasure of the house he would read the letter. [There was a general call of read, read.]

The letter was dated Palace-yard, Feb. 9, 1802, and was nearly to the following effect:—"Sir, his majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of conferring upon me the office of lord chancellor of Ireland, it becomes in consequence thereof, my duty to resign the chair of the house of commons. I have to request, Sir, that you will communicate the same to the house, at their meeting this day. I must intreat you, at the same time, to express in the strongest terms the regret I feel, at quitting the high situation to which their favour raised me, and my gratitude for the uniform support I experienced from them, in my humble attempts of discharging the duties of that important office."

"I have the honour to be, &c."

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the house, he was sure, must be aware that the present was not the proper occasion to express their sentiments of respect for the right hon. gentleman who lately presided in that house, which he was sure must be felt by every member in it. At the proper time he was sure he should be supported by the feelings of that house, while he expressed his sentiments of that gentleman, founded upon every consideration of private friendship, and of gratitude and admiration for his character as a member of that house, more especially in the high and arduous situation which he had lately filled. Under the restraint, however, of the present circumstances, he had only to state that his present majesty, in consequence of the event stated in the letter which had been read, gave leave to that house to proceed to the choice of a speaker, who was to be presented for the royal approbation on Thursday next, in the house of peers, at two o'clock. He then moved that the house should adjourn till to-morrow.

The house adjourned at a quarter past four, till to-morrow.

February 16.

The empress dowager of Russia having resolved to introduce the cow-pox inoculation into the foundling hospital at Petersburg, Dr. Schultz, lately arrived from Berlin, has offered his services for that purpose.

February 11.

A report was brought over yesterday, which was stated to be confidently believed in France, that Buonaparte was to be chosen chief magistrate of the Batavian and Helvetic republics.

Rear-admiral Campbell's Squadron has put into Torbay, in consequence of the wind having on Monday come round again to the westward.

A detachment of the guards now lying in the upper barracks at Chatham, some time since received a farthing in change for some articles he had bought at one of the shops in the barracks, which, upon examination, proved to be one of the three only which were coined in queen Anne's reign. He was offered 50l. for it immediately, which he refused and carried it to London, where he got 4000l. and a discharge from his regiment. The remaining two farthings, it seems, have been found some time since.

A dangerous putrid fever which lately broke out among the children at the Orphan House at Vienna, is found to have originated in the children's licking the pencils which they employed in painting cotton.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) January 27.

A most dreadful shock of an earthquake (which continued several seconds) was felt here on Tuesday night last, at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

The Danish and Swedish islands, have, we understand, all been delivered up to those nations.

BASSATERRE, (St. Kitts) February 19.

On Tuesday at the awful hour of 12 o'clock at night, a most tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt here; its duration was considerably longer than we have experienced for some time, as the earth was kept in a tremulous motion for many seconds, apparently near a minute.

NATCHEZ, February 17.

Monsieur Pontalba, brother-in-law of the late governor Miro, writes from Paris to his friend in New Orleans that the great nation will soon take possession of its ancient dominions on the Mississippi and Ohio, as far as Pittsburg.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

It appears by letters from the Hague, that the Dutch are proposing to stop the transit of English manufactures and produce through their country; that is in plain language, Holland is to be no longer a depot for merchandise. The Dutch are no longer to have the facilities for trade which they once had. This is evidently the jealousy of the French, afraid of English commodities being introduced through Holland.

Accounts from France mention that the chief consul, Buonaparte, has been elected president of the Cisalpine republic, with a salary of six millions of livres per annum. The highest marks of respect were paid to him at Lyons and on his return to Paris, (where he arrived on the 31st of January) the roads were by night illuminated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

It is reported, that advices have been received from Cape-Francois as late as the 8th March, which state, that Toussaint's camp had been attacked and routed. Immense slaughter was made; and the discomfited party retired in confusion to the mountains.

March 31.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, is handed to us.

"Since I wrote you last, I have been to see the steam saw-mill, which is the wonder of New-York. People are continually running to look at it, being something entirely new. Take my word for it, it is a handsome piece of machinery, and will soon make a fortune for the owner. The mill now goes with but one saw, saws very handsomely, and very fast. They saw mahogany, and I believe any thing that is offered. I was by while they sawed a large pine log, which took them but a little while. I am told by one of the workmen, that they have sawed, with the one saw, four thousand feet of white pine board, in the space of twenty-four hours, which took one half chaldron of coal. Even at that rate, the proprietor would make clear every twenty-four hours, thirty dollars. They talk of putting up several more. This would be making a fortune very rapidly."

April 3.

Natural History.

REMARKABLE SEA SHELLS.

Captain McGlenaghan, of the ship Elizabeth, has brought from the coast of Sumatra 3 shells, which appear to belong to the cockle species, being indented; one of them measures 3 feet 1 1/2 inch the longest way, and 2 feet from the joint to the point, and weighs by estimation from 140 to 150 lb. The other two are but little inferior in size and weight.

Capt. Cook, the great English circumnavigator, speaks in his voyages, of cockles, found on the coast of New-Holland, of such an enormous size that one of them was more than two men could eat: the contents of the above shells, if in proportion to their magnitude, would suffice for a common ship's crew.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

BALTIMORE, March 28.

We have been politely favoured with the following translation, from a French paper, of the gratitude bestowed by Toussaint on his fellow men, for their assistance in conducting his booty to a remote part of the country and concealing it:

At the moment when Toussaint Louverture was forced to leave the Cape, he took particular care to take with him, all the gold coin then in the national treasury, amounting to about one and a half million of dollars. This treasure he had first conveyed through some of the white inhabitants nearly 15 miles from the Cape, where he generously dismissed the same, and trusted his booty to 15 of his black brethren, whom he (himself only) conducted into the mountains; and having found a convenient place, he made them dig a hole, in which he deposited his riches. After this he discharged his carriers, under a great many obligations, ordered them to appear at the camp to be rewarded—and what reward did this black hypocrite give to his workmen! every human heart must shudder to hear—when these poor fellows arrived at the camp, they were ordered to form a small circle, and Toussaint commanded, in cool blood, a parcel of soldiers with loaded muskets to stand in half moon round them—gave the word fire, and that they must die for high treason, which was executed.

March 31.

CURIOUS CLOCK.

A gentleman has lately made a clock, which does not strike the hour by any aggregate of units, but speaks, as it were, the full hour at once; and it only requires winding up once in three months, and goes so true, as neither to gain nor lose more than five minutes in the above period of time, let the weather be ever so variable. [London paper.]

April 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, dated 22d February, 1803, received at Philadelphia.

"A loan has just been negotiated by this government, with the house of Hope and Co. and J. and F. Baring, of London, for one million and an half sterling. This goes to France. The government gave, beside their own security, that of several of the wealthiest individuals in Lisbon."

By the Corporation of the City of Annapolis,

April 6, 1802.

ORDERED, That an election be held on Monday the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, at WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, for the election of a common council-man, in the room of LEWIS NETA, who declines to accept the appointment.

By order,

THO. HARWOOD, of Richd. Clk. Cor.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d instant, at the mansion house of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND'S or BENNETT'S ISLAND, containing by a late survey 708 acres, part of the estate of the late RICHARD CHEW; this land is good, and there stands on it a considerable quantity of valuable timber. Persons inclinable to purchase will examine the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond, with security, for the payment of the same, on the chancellor's ratification; for the residue a bond or bonds are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will pass deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforesaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

April 6, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth,

Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT'S MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE OBLONG, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and seventy-two acres of land, more or less, which the complainant purchased of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his lifetime; the bill states, that the said Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond sea, and not within the jurisdiction of this court, and that all the said defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchase money for the said lands hath been paid, except the sum of £.795 3 s, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the said lands and premises; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,

vs.

Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Nolley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorne, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-simple of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PERNURY, and BURCH'S HOPE, supposed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of said county, since deceased, sold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1786, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he passed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforesaid; the bill states, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforesaid, sold the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the same day passed his bond to the complainant to convey the same to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the consideration of said land; that the said Benjamin Burch died in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, or 1787, leaving the said Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceased,) Sarah Harris, Salanna Maddox, and Anne Thorne, (sisters of the said Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Justinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the jurisdiction of the state; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now resident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRAYNE'S DITCH, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about seven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun. JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement by the tenth day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor. Annapolis, April 5, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Rawlings hath resided in the state of Maryland for the two last years preceding the passage of the said act, and the said William Rawlings, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Rawlings, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ROMULUS.

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and an inch high, rising five years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of six dollars the season and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High-flyer, his dam by Rebeck. The season to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

March 27, 1802.

To be SOLD, at subscribers, on Monday, if not the first of ELIZABETH H. ty, deceased, near Governor's Bridge.

ALL the estate a few valuableuable a house carpenter tools suitable to his well versed in planting who has been well and every kind of infant at her breast, years old, several being more now with work steers, &c. hog corn, &c. a parcel of bacon, plantation a number of other The terms of sale dollars, and those their notes or bonds (quired) payable on with interest on the sale to commence is sold.

All persons who fixed to make imclaims against said legally authenticated them to the subscriber.

2 J March 29, 1802.

R U

Sixty

RAN away on the subscriber State of Maryland county, and within a negro man named low, five feet ten when examined, hands occasioned

On the 7th WAT, a remarkable eight or nine inch large full eyes, fainting fits, and took with h breeches, a pair of ake, a pair of grey coat, the of red top boots have escaped my a pass, and probably takes up the said get them again, THIRTY DOL sonable travelling February 9, 18

To be SOLD, a day the 22d Mr. RICHARD Arundel Manor

ABOUT two of young a number of plo head of cattle, oxen, some sheep Indian corn.

Will be offered place, to the h private sale) about on is a comfort and other convey known on the day

March 16, 18

NOTICE is the has of the orphans co quests all person estate of NATE to bring in their first day of June they may be adj elated, are earn before the day a cannot be given

MARY S

NATHA

March 20, 1

AT a meet St. John RESOLVE this board will grammar, who rate of £.200 By ord

N. B. It is affiant, to teach the Latin so as to prepar He and his arithmetical; an if required, ar dents who are

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

March 29, 1802.

RUNAWAYS.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the 12th of May, 1799, from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, near the court-house of said county, and within fifteen miles of the Federal City, a negro man named NED, strait, well made black fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, flutters much when examined, has a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by the cut of a knife.

On the 7th January, 1802, ran away negro WAT, a remarkable stout bodied black fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, forty-five years of age, large full eyes, sloops in his shoulders, subject to fainting fits, and very fond of strong liquor; had on and took with him a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of coarse yarn stockings of country make, a pair of double soled shoes, a Bath coating grey coat, the cape bound with yellow, and a pair of red top boots, and sundry other cloaths which have escaped my memory. I expect they have forged a pass, and probably with the county seal. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable travelling expenses paid if brought home.

February 9, 1802. SAMUEL WILSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDOR, on Thursday the 22d of April, at the plantation whereon Mr. RICHARD GREEN formerly dwelt, on Anne-Arundel Manor,

ABOUT twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of young men, women, boys and girls; also a number of plough horses, mares and colts, twenty head of cattle, amongst them three yoke of valuable oxen, some sheep and hogs, with about 100 barrels Indian corn.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale) about 600 acres of valuable land, whereon is a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other convenient houses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS TILLARD.
March 16, 1802. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and requests all persons who have any claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, to bring in their respective accounts, on or before the first day of June next, legally authenticated, so that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the day above mentioned, as further indulgence cannot be given.

MARY SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of
NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON.

March 20, 1802. 3X

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,
RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said College,
A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription,

A Treatise on the Art of Dentistry,

By B. T. Longbottom, Surgeon-Dentist,
No. 200, Market-Street Baltimore.

Copy right secured according to law.

THE author of the above treatise, encouraged by the approbation he has received, and the advice of many medical and other respectable characters to whom he has the honour of being known, and who assured him such a work would meet general approbation and success, presumes thus to offer, what he trusts will, by elucidating its practice, place the art he professes on a more eligible footing than it has hitherto sustained—the tooth-drawing mechanic and barber dentist, has fatally erected a standard whereby the ignorant form their notions, and unthinkingly annex to tooth-drawing and tooth-scraping all that is requisite to be known; and although the well informed are aware that to preserve, regulate and remove teeth, is of import and concern to almost every individual in existence—yet to trace their diseases, the cause of their deficiencies or the injury they do the system, by generating putrid matter, has, it is presumed, formed no part of their consideration—Without enumerating all the subjects it will treat upon, suffice it to say, none incident to the dentist's art, which theory, or a ten year's constant and extensive practice, has informed the writer of, will remain unnoticed, or without such remedies being offered therewith, as, adhered to strictly, has heretofore effected cure.

The book will be ready for delivery to subscribers at their residence within six weeks from the present date, or hereafter may be had, with the author's dentures, at Mr. MARTIN'S, druggist, No. 134, Market-Street, where subscriptions are received—price one dollar—to be paid on delivery of the book.

March 4, 1802.

3X

Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL-STAGE,

(Three times a week)

THE Baltimore and Annapolis Mail-Stage will, after the first day of April next, run three times a week, leaving Mr. Evans's tavern, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at 5 P. M. returning, leave Mr. Caton's tavern, Annapolis, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Baltimore at 5 P. M.

Fare for each passenger, one dollar fifty cents, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage; the baggage at the risk of the owner.

VALENTINE SNYDER.

March 24, 1802.

3X

Young Diomed,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Road river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 16 dollars each, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1803, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received, said notes may be discharged by the payment of 16 dollars on or before the first of November next; the season will commence on the 5th of April, and end on the first of August next. Young Diomed is a beautiful horse, five years old this spring, full fifteen hands and an inch high, full of bone, proportionable shape, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Harford's mare called Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's famous horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

JONATHAN SELLMAN:

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of Old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of Old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by Old Cade, her great-great-grandam by Old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOS. HARDY.

Oa. 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman, was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JON. SELLMAN.

March 24, 1802. 3X

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Dorsey's Iron Works, a negro man named JAMES, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, has a very insinuating grin when spoken to, and a down look; his clothing is unknown. I expect he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as his connections all live there, and was raised there himself; he has been accustomed to go by water a few years past. Whoever will take up and secure the said runaway in any goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home to my house, all reasonable charges paid by me.

T. WILLIAM STOCKETT.

Baltimore county, March 17, 1802.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber an apprentice lad named RICHARD RAWLINGS, by trade a tailor; he had permission to go into the country for his health, and has not returned. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said apprentice.

Annapolis, March 24, 1802. 3X

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it necessary to alter the time of holding said court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on the first and last Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceased's estates, the register of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills
A. A. county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expenses if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Cox liberated a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who was then about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his clothing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with forebels and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago. He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-
ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Consumptions
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weaknesses
Seminal weaknesses
Fluoribus (or whites)
Barrenness
Violent cramps in the
stomach and back
Indigestion
Melancholy
Gout in the stomach
Pains in the limbs
Relaxations
Involuntary emissions
Obstinate gleet
Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with a chronic rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS long. A few days after the worm
elaped, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Full-
er will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, disfluencies of
rhum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration of the skin, and to remove all those
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual coliciveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LVIIIth Year)

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VERY favourable
our third Squadron
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 15, 1802.

H A G U E, February 2.

VERY favourable accounts have been received of our third squadron which sailed under captain Meliffce. On the 14th it arrived safely at St. Martin's in the Isle of Rhee, on its way to Batavia, for which settlement the corvettes Echo and William have already proceeded on their voyage. This squadron will take on board at Rochelle the corps of troops that has been raised for us in France. The greater part of the ships of the line and frigates that compose these three squadrons, are new ships, built within the two or three last years, and according to the accounts received are found to be excellent sailers. The squadron which put into Brest has been furnished there with every necessary, and has taken on board five French adjutants for general Rochambeau at St. Domingo, at the particular request of Buonaparte to admiral Hertink. We have advice here that the above squadron has already sailed from Brest.

Citizen Van-Beveren, formerly deputy from Friesland, to the states general, has been appointed president of the directory, in the room of citizen Burman Rengers, from the 1st of February, to the 1st of May next ensuing.

L O N D O N, February 4.

A second squadron is fitting out against the Algerines from Lisbon.

A letter from Exeter says, that a prophetess has lately risen up in that city. Three clergymen came 400 miles to visit her, and with four other persons held a consultation with her; she has deluded many, and the ignorant and uninformed repose implicit confidence in her. She dresses in white muslin, and says that RICHARD BROTHERS is the Lamb, and she is the Lamb's wife.

February 11.

SIERRA LEONE-HOUSE, Feb. 12, 1802.

Dispatches have been received from the governor and council of Sierra Leone, dated the 16th December last, which state a sudden and unprovoked attack on the settlement to have been made by some neighbouring natives on the 18th November.

The following is the substance of the governor and councils communication:

On the morning of the 18th November a body of Timmanys (the subjects of king Tom) made a furious and unexpected assault on the fort. A small but select party of them, said to be headed by two rebel settlers, forced their way into the fort, supported by a number of marksmen, who kept up a very destructive fire on those who advanced to repel them.

In about 15 minutes lieutenant Laidlow and sergeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and several others were killed, and governor Daws, Messrs. Gray, Carr, and several others were wounded. At length a small party of soldiers and settlers collected from different quarters, and headed by the governor in person, gallantly pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort. The retreat of the assailants soon became general. Their loss appears to have been considerable, and at least equal to that sustained by the defenders of the fort.

The enemy, though baffled in their enterprise, still maintained a very threatening position to the westward of the colony, apparently with the hope of recruiting their numbers; successive expeditions (undertaken with this view) were attended with success, that by the 4th of December they had been completely driven from the district which lies between the settlement and Cape Sierra Leone, with scarcely any loss on the part of the colony.

This treacherous and unprovoked aggression is exclusively attributed to the Timmanys, and it appears to have strongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African chiefs, several of whom had repaired with a considerable number of men to the assistance of the settlement, and had joined in the excursions which were undertaken against the enemy.

The governor and council say, "We cannot pass unnoticed the exertions of those brave men, both Europeans and settlers, who defended the fort on the morning of the attack; some of them are now insensible of human praise, and others lie languishing under the effect of those wounds to which their intrepidity exposed them."—Mr. Cox, the store-keeper, was shot dead in attempting to save the magazine from the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Laidlow, at an early part of the action, met with the same fate.

The conduct of Mr. Crankapone, a Nova-Scotia black, who also fell, is noticed in terms of high praise.

Mr. Wilson, it is said, acted with great spirit, and the services of George Clark, and John Gordon, settlers, were found very useful in driving the enemy out of the fort.

The soldiers in general behaved with the steadiness of men who have been in service, and through the whole

action kept up a very galling and effective fire on the enemy.

Capt. Bullen, of his majesty's sloop the Wasp, was solicitous from the hour of his arrival, a few days after the attack, to meet and even prevent the wishes of the colony.

When the dispatches came away, some pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace proposed by the company being those of having the rebel settlers delivered up, and the district to the westward of Free-town, which had been possessed by Tom King, the principal in the war, ceded to the company.

The governor and council also acknowledge the services rendered to the colony on this occasion by captain Haile, of the Hope, and captain Scott of the Fraternité, two Liverpool letters of marque then lying in the river.

List of killed and wounded on the morning of the 18th November.

Killed—Lieut. Laidlow, of the African corps; sergeant Blackwood, of do. W. Hooper, a private of do. Mr. Cox, store-keeper; nine settlers, viz. six men and three women.

Mortally wounded—William Baker, a private of the African corps, since dead; J. Steel, do. five settlers, of whom four are since dead.

Wounded, but already recovered or likely to recover—Governor Daws, in the shoulder and breast; Mr. Gray, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Wilson, in the leg; Mr. Gordon in the head and shoulder; seven privates of the African corps; 24 settlers, viz. 18 men and 6 women.

Total—Killed, or since dead, 18; wounded, 38—56.

Subsequent to the 18th, in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the explosion of some powder kegs, Mr. Wilson, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilson has since recovered, but three of the natives died. In another attack one seaman of the Wasp was killed, and four wounded.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

A negro man died a few months ago upon Mr. Jouds' estate called Montague, in the island of Jamaica, who perfectly remembered the great earthquake which destroyed Port-Royal in 1692; he was then married and had several children. He retained all his senses, except his sight, to the very last.

B O S T O N, April 4.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli, dated October 4, 1801, received by Mr. Cathcart, at Leghorn, 21st December.

SIR,

"The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruizers are ready to sail, the one a ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hadgi Osman Candrietto; the other a Greek built Gnerlinoguichi or Polacre, of 12 guns, commanded by Baiz Osman Lerantior.

"The first of the above-mentioned cruizers had returned from Carthage, in Spain, on the 22d ult. where she had been upon business for the bashaw. I believe both the above cruizers will be manned with Turks, whom the bashaw wishes to get rid of, as he is really afraid of receiving a visit from the captain bashaw, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the grand vizier.—The bashaw, about two months ago, purchased a fine Imperial ship, like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar, she now mounts eighteen guns; she is painted all black, with a yellow stripe in the middle; she has got green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all the ornaments of the stern are of the same colour.—It is supposed admiral Murad will go out in her soon.

"The bashaw has three gun boats, with a twenty-four pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raise the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantmen may be found without convoy, particularly upon the coasts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might easily fall into the hands of the cruizers, which are now going out; which, besides the actual loss, would have very disagreeable consequences, and would entirely reverse the political situation of the United States, with this reverence."

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated 30th January, to consul Montgomery, at Alicante.

"The following is the copy of a letter, received from consul Simpson, of Tangier, dated 27th instant, relating to the commander of the Tripolitan ship (Coffair) that has been laid up in this port since July last, viz. "Arder Amar has returned from Fets to Tetuan, with an order for men and provisions to navigate the ship home; so that you must be on the lookout for his arrival at Gibraltar. I have just been to

the governor on the subject, and hope the execution of this order will at least be suspended."

NEW-YORK, April 5.

We learn by a gentleman from Virginia, that the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, is completely broken up, and the system of education there, for the present at least, entirely discontinued. The circumstances of this extraordinary affair are as follow: In consequence of a difference between two of the students, a Mr. Lee, of Norfolk, and a Mr. Yates, of Fredericksburg, a duel was fought, in which the latter was wounded. For this gross violation of the rules of the college they were both expelled, which so enraged all the rest of the collegians, that they assembled, went to the church, broke and destroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out all the leaves of the Bible; and gave them to the wind—from whence they proceeded to the house of Judge Tucker, [whose opinions have of late been so often quoted in congress] professor of law in the university, broke all his windows, pelted his house, abused him, and then each repaired to his own home. The Judge, it is said, has resigned his office of professor, in consequence of the outrage, and thus dies one of the oldest and wealthiest seminaries of learning in the United States of America.

A passenger in the Thetis arrived on Saturday from Charleston, (S. C.) very obligingly favoured us with a file of the Times: from this paper, of March 27, we extract the following, which is the only article of importance we find.

"Letters from Auguline, of the 19th of March, contain information—That Paine, an Indian chief, of Lacheway, distance 70 miles from St. Augustine, being desirous to be on the same friendly footing with the Spanish government, as he and his tanned brethren formerly were, called a meeting of all the Indian chiefs in the Creek nation, who duly attended, except the chief of the Maseoake, where the noted Bowles is harboured. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed to deliver up Bowles to his excellency Henry White, governor of St. Augustine, together with all the white prisoners who were taken, and the negroes and property of every description. For this purpose Paine sent in a flag of truce to the governor, who readily acceded to the terms proposed by the Indians, adding, that in future no Indians would be permitted to come within the settlement with their guns, tomahawks, knives, or any warlike instruments, but to leave the same at the different frontier stations in Florida.—That on agreeing to those terms, he would conclude a peace with them, and as soon as the prisoners and property were returned, he would give up the Indian prisoners now in the fort of St. Augustine. It is expected this treaty will be immediately ratified. Lieut. colonel John M. Queen, of the horse, bearing a commission from the king, is now out with a party of his troop, at the Muskettos, to prevent further depredations of the savages, till the treaty is ratified and promulgated."

The last accounts from the Havana (14th March) state that the port, for a short time preceding, had been absolutely closed; and would remain shut against all foreign vessels whatever, from that time forward.

A strong and pressing remonstrance had been made to the governor, from the merchants of that city, concerned in the trade between the mother country and the colonies, stating that whilst the American and other foreign traders were permitted to overstock the markets with European goods, and with provisions, (with the first of which it then was) it would be impossible that the trade could ever be revived by the Spaniards themselves.

The above class of merchants having threatened to forward this remonstrance to the king, the governor, who had also received late instructions from his court, could no longer give his countenance to the admission of Americans, however necessary or desirable. What effect his concurrence hitherto (since the prohibiting order of the 25th Dec.) produced on the American shippers, their accounts would testify;—not much, however, it was presumed, to their advantage.

Mr. Morton, the consul, still remained at the island, and had used every exertion with the government to effect so gradual a decline of the intercourse and termination of existing concerns.

The communication being, however, at length positively closed, the only remaining means of correspondence will be found through the few Spanish or other vessels which may be employed, from specific licence (such as were granted before the admission of neutrals);—it is said few vessels because even those under Spanish colours are not permitted to transport articles from a foreign country, and even not from the mother country, to the colonies, but by special

licences in the one case, and under strict regulations in the latter.

The order issued in January for the departure of all strangers from the island, it was supposed, the time therefor having expired, would be put in force against many;—but, from the representations made by Mr. Morton to the executive, it was hoped, and expected that further residence would be allowed to those who could make it satisfactorily appear that they had used every practicable mean to wind up their concerns which still remained unsettled; and which indisponably required their personal attendance.

In the foregoing state our affairs in that quarter rested; and little or no variation, as it respected this country, was to be looked for in any given time. Whatever may be the disposition of the generality of the merchants and planters of the island, respecting a commercial intercourse with the United States;—and whatever may be the effect of the representations to their court, from the different parties which exist on that question, considerable time, it is said, must elapse before any decisions, or information, can be obtained on which the American merchant may rely, with safety.

By the Anne from Marfeilles, we learn, that several Moorish vessels had been robbed in the Gut by a square rigged pirate. Vessels had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

By the same vessel we are informed, that the United States frigate Boston, capt. McNeil, had sailed from Barcelona for Toulon to make some repairs. Several of the officers being on shore when she got under way, were left. These officers had arrived at Marfeilles previous to the Anne's departure, and endeavouring to get a passage for Toulon.

Yesterday morning the British sloop of war Pheasant, with a mail, sailed from this port for Halifax.

April 10.

We learn from New-Orleans, by capt. Sisson, that an embargo was to be laid upon all vessels in that port on the 12th of May, by order of the French government; and that a French commandant for New-Orleans was hourly expected.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Mr. Raphael Peale yesterday made his proposed experiment before a number of the merchants and masters of vessels at the city tavern.

The experiment proved to be a simple and easy mode of purifying the most offensive water, which came out perfectly pure and bright, and was tasted by all the company. Dish water, water from a stagnant pool, and water from the anatomical hall, were used.

The importance of this discovery to the commercial part of the community is sufficiently evident. Mr. Peale certainly deserves very highly of his country, for making known the process, which is as easy as it is simple.

NORFOLK, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, at Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 28th of February, to his correspondent in this town, received per the Martha Johnson.

"A frigate arrived here three days ago, with dispatches from Cap-Francois to our governor and admiral, with the most recent request of provisions for 20 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 25,000 troops, and to give bills upon the chief consul; and also to allow all the line of battle ships to come into Port-Royal for that purpose. I know not what answer they may get, but suppose it cannot be a very favourable one to them. We have a great fleet here now—say 19 sail of the line, 17 or 18 frigates, and 10 sloops of war, and 9 sail of the line, and 2 frigates daily expected from England. I hope we shall not have a renewal of hostilities, but the admiral has given orders to our fleet to bring in any French line of battle ships within sight of Jamaica; but I hope their own good sense will induce them to keep at a distance."

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Copy of the convention between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, 8th January, 1802.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, respecting the same;—that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state for foreign affairs;—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has named for his plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the said United States, to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of

the persons described in the sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the time and place and in the manner following, that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by his Britannic majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second instalment at the expiration of two years; and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention:—And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

II. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September, 1783, between his Britannic majesty and the United States that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the said 4th article, so far as it respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith. And so as the said creditors shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall immediately after the signature of this convention, re-assemble and proceed to the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except that only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second at the expiration of two years; and the third at the expiration of three years, next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

IV. This convention, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London,
8th day of January, 1802.
S. HAWKESBURY.
RUFUS KING.

L. S.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, dated 7th instant, to a gentleman of this city, and communicated for publication.

"It is not true that France has yet demanded payment for the Insurgent."

"It is not true that the French charge d'affaires has solicited a loan for six million of dollars. It is not believed that he has any authority to ask a loan of any kind, even if wanted."

"It is true that the charge d'affaires of the French republic was desirous of selling bills on France, to our treasury; but the secretary had no occasion for bills at present, and did not purchase."

"It is true that a sum was unanimously voted to carry into effect the convention with France. The largest item of their demand is for the proceeds of prizes taken by our public ships of war, carried into the British islands and there sold directly contrary to law, without any form of trial whatever. The mode was, the captains called a survey on the prizes, and the surveyors never failed to declare the prize unfit to proceed to America. She was then sold, the captors received there one half of the prize money—the other half was paid into the treasury; so that in fact we lose only that half received by the crews of our ships."

"This improper conduct was not only winked at, but countenanced."

April 10.

VEGETABLE POX.

An Italian physician of the name of Secario, struck with the success of the vaccine inoculation, and anxious to contribute to its reputation, has published a Memoir, which he considers as adding to the ever lasting fame of this discovery. Persuaded that the vaccine virus did not exist in animals alone, he has sought it in the vegetable world; and in order to ascertain this, he tried his experiments, in the first place, on the beet root, which, from its sanguinous colour, he considered as having the greatest analogy with animal life. He inoculated this plant with the small-pox, which, at the end of nine days, appeared in a very good sort, being a white pustule with a purple ring round it. Dr. Secario pretends that with the matter from this pustule he inoculated whole families, who have found the most beneficial effects

from it; and that henceforth the preference will be universally given to this species of inoculation.

April 12.

By letters from Dublin, of the 16th, we are informed of the liberation of JAMES NAPPER TANDY. He was brought from Lifford to Wicklow, circumouly, in a chaise and four, escorted by a guard of cavalry, avoiding all the large towns, the better to evade public notice. They travelled principally in the night. He arrived at Wicklow on the 15th, and was to embark next day, on board the Lovely Peggy, capt. Harris, for Bourdeaux. The order for his liberation is said to have been produced by proceedings at Amiens. He was not suffered to communicate with any one, after the order arrived.

[Nat. Intel.]

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *feri facias* to me directed out of the court of appeals and general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 27th instant, for ready money, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres; such part of said land will be sold as will discharge the said debts; taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Mary Postenger, Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cooke and Thomas Contee. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 6, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, sen. care of James Mackubin; Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (6), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Cornerer Crownfield, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Devenay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis. George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis.

John Ross Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linfcoot, Annapolis.

Henry Mosier, Walter Miedednall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randall, Annapolis; Gaffaway Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonefreet (2); care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tillotson, Annapolis.

Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Bushy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouffow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebb, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, PUBLIC AUCTION at the mansion of

Chew, THE land called ISLAND, containing part of the estate of this land is good, and a quantity of value to purchase will extend of sale. The terms or purchasers shall be with security, for the chancellor's ratification to be given, with proof of by the annual payments, and purchase money, the deeds agreeably to the

JOS. April 6, 1802.

In CHAN

Samuel Ayres Chew, and B. Sa

THE object of a decree for of land called ANNE CARTER BENNETT HUNT'S MOUNT, situate in the whole of twenty-two acres of plainant purchased time; the bill state hath departed this his heirs at law; met Chew are both jurisdiction of this co except Samuel, a money for the sum of £.795 3 to pay, on obtaining premises; it is the the complainant, be inserted once in the Maryland Gazette, next, to the intention of the preference and object of this in this court, in fore the first day any they have, wh

True c
Tst. SAM
R

To be SOLD, subscribers, on said, if not that of ELIZABETH, deceased, Governor's Bri

ALL the effects of a few valuable a house. ca tools suitable to well versed in pl who has been w and every kind infant at her breast years old, feverai ing mare now w work steers, &c. corn, &c. a par bacon, plantation a number of oth The terms of dollars, and thol their notes or (quired) payable with interest on sale to commence is fold.

All persons w fired to make i claims against fa legally authenti them to the sub

March 29, 1

AT a meet St. John RESOLVED this board w grammars, wh rate of £.200 By order

N. B. It is affiant, to teach the Latin so as to prepar He and his arithmetical; if required, ar dents who are

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d instant, at the mansion house of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND'S or BENNETT'S ISLAND, containing by a late survey 708 acres, part of the estate of the late RICHARD CHW; this land is good, and there stands on it a considerable quantity of valuable timber. Persons inclinable to purchase will examine the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond, with security, for the payment of the same, on the chancellor's ratification, for the residue a bond or bonds are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will pass deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforesaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

April 6, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth,
against

Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT'S MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE ORONO, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and seventy-two acres of land, more or less, which the complainant purchased of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his lifetime; the bill states, that the said Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond sea, and not within the jurisdiction of this court, and that all the said defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchase money for the said lands hath been paid, except the sum of £.795 3 5, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the said lands and premises; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day; at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, JOSEPH EVANS, Executors.

March 29, 1802.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,
RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a regulation of the Latin grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,
A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammar, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required; and by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,

Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Nolley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-simple of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PENURY, and BURCH'S HOP, supposed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of said county, since deceased, sold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1786, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he passed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforesaid; the bill states, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforesaid, sold the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the same day passed his bond to the complainant to convey the same to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the consideration of said land; that the said Benjamin Burch died in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, or 1787, leaving the said Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceased,) Sarah Harris, Susanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, (sisters of the said Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Justinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the jurisdiction of the state; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now resident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRAY'S DITCH, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about seven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.
Charles county, April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement by the tenth day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor.
Annapolis, April 5, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Rawlings hath resided in the state of Maryland for the two last years preceding the passage of the said act, and the said William Rawlings, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Rawlings, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and an inch high, rising five years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber; on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of six dollars the season and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High-flyer, his dam by Reebuck. The season to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.
March 27, 1802.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegrapher, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it necessary to alter the time of holding said court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on the first and last Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceased's estates, the register of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

6X JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills
A. A. county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or
W. BROGDEN.
Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Cox liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, straight made, and has a black smooth skin; his clothing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those who have claims against RICHARD A. CONTEE to bring them in to him, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of May next, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Trustee for
RICHARD A. CONTEE.
February 18, 1802.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore.

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago. He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obduracy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, to wit:
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm destroying
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or**
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance of all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acce-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, even infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-
ous bile, and prevent the formation of bilious humours.

They are also adapted to prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

(LVIIIth Year)

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CONGRESS OF

HOUSE OF

GENERAL S
On the Repeal of

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1802.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL S. SMITH'S SPEECH

On the Repeal of the INTERNAL TAXES.
Monday, March 22, 1802.

THE bill to repeal the Internal Taxes was read the third time.

Mr S. SMITH.—Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who at the meeting of congress, did believe that it would be prudent to repeal the stamp tax only, at the present session, and to permit the other internal taxes to remain until the next session of congress. The repeal of the whole of those taxes being proposed, it became my duty to examine the subject fully; this I have done, and the result has been favourable to the repeal. I shall ask leave to make a few observations on the bill now on its passage.

It does not appear that any gentleman desires to prevent the repeal of the tax on domestic distilled spirits, for no member has moved to strike it out of the bill. I take it therefore for granted, that its repeal is desired by all. Nor do I believe that the repeal of the stamp act is seriously objected to. I shall in consequence confine my observations principally to those duties, the repeal of which has been opposed. Three of those I voted for retaining in the bill, that is, for the repeal, to wit, licences for retailers of liquors, sales at auction and carriages for the conveyance of persons. My reasons I will now submit to the house.—The laws laying those duties, passed in 1794 for two years, were afterwards continued until August, 1801; and on the 23d of February of that year, were made perpetual. I have never yet heard any good reason assigned why a retailer of liquors should be compelled to pay for permission to pursue his business more than a wholesale dealer in liquors, a retailer of dry goods, a wholesale merchant, a lawyer, a doctor, or any other profession, by which man obtains an honest livelihood.—The exigency of the times induced the laying of that tax; but it was then said, that it was only for a short time, and would be repealed whenever it could be spared; it can now be spared, Mr. Speaker, and ought to be repealed for it is unjust. This tax ought to be repealed for another reason; its inequality as it relates to the states, and particularly as it relates to Maryland, the state I have the honour to represent.—I have with care examined the documents from the treasury, and find that Maryland paid for licences in 1800, 4390 dollars, having 9 members (under the new census,) Virginia having 22 members, paid only 5680 dollars, and North-Carolina, having 12 members, paid but 2555 dollars.—Nay Mr. Speaker, Maryland paid more than was paid by all the five states of Rhode-Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and South-Carolina, the whole of those states paid only 4555 dollars for retailers licences.—Can this be just? Can it be right? ought a member from Maryland to continue a tax so unequal on his fellow-citizens?

Sales at auction.—This tax falls on those who from necessity or from a desire to raise money to meet particular objects, send their goods for public sale; or, it is paid by persons about to remove from one part of the country to another, and sell their little all to enable them to remove with their families. I have never yet heard any reason of force to shew why a man who sells his goods at public sale should pay a duty on sales not paid by those who sell at private sale.—This tax is still more unequal in its operation than that on licences. Maryland paid in 1800 for the tax on auctions 6734 dollars; Virginia, 4731 dollars, and Connecticut only 142 dollars. Can it be just that Connecticut, having nearly as many inhabitants, shall pay but 142 dollars of a tax where Maryland contributes to the same 6734 dollars. It may operate with gentlemen from that state as a good reason for retaining the tax, but certainly ought to have had a contrary effect on my colleague (Mr. Dennis.) The great inequality of the tax on auctions will appear more striking when gentlemen turn to the document, and see that Maryland actually paid more than eleven states, to wit, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, South-Carolina, Georgia and North-Carolina: those states will have 48 members on this floor, and paid in 1800 but 5626 dollars, on the tax on sales at auctions, when Maryland paid 6734 dollars.

Carriages for conveyance of persons. This tax has been considered by many as a direct tax under the constitution. I did not think so on its passage, and voted for it, but now I cannot but have doubts on the subject when I recollect the operation of the late direct tax, and the inequality of the carriage tax, as it respects the states. Waggoners on similar principles might be taxed, and if they were, the New-England states would pay no part of the tax. Would this be just? Maryland paid of the duty on carriages 8693 dollars; Connecticut only 4564 dollars, being

little more than one half thereof, and the seven states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, South-Carolina and Georgia pay together only 301 dollars more than Maryland. The tax on carriages falls particularly hard on the district I represent. In the city of Baltimore more than 100 carriages for hire parade the streets, besides a large number employed from that city on the roads.—The owners earn an honest livelihood thereby; a tax on their carriages for conveyance of persons, appears to me as unjust as a tax would be on carriages for conveyance of goods. Sir, this tax does not fall in my district on the luxurious alone. I am inclined to believe that more than two thirds of the tax is paid by citizens keeping carriages for hire, nearly the whole of the other third by our citizens for their convenience. I am persuaded that my district alone paid more in 1800 to the carriage tax than was paid by Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, and perhaps Georgia together.—Can I (knowing this circumstance) ever give my consent to continue a tax every way so unequal.

I will be told that taking the whole four objects proposed to be struck out together, to wit, licences, auctions, carriages and refined sugar, that the result would be more equal. Sir, I have examined that subject also, and have found the result nearly similar. The gross amount collected on those four objects is 259,890 dollars; of this sum Maryland paid 30,060 dollars, one eighth of the whole, and nearly double the fair proportion of that state.—Connecticut paid but 10,521 dollars, being little more than one third of that paid by Maryland. I will not say that this was good cause for gentlemen from that state to vote for the continuance of those taxes, but I will say, that it would be a bad reason for my colleague (Mr. Dennis) to offer for moving to strike them out of the repealing law. But, Sir, the inequality and of course injustice will be more clearly shewn when it is known that Maryland paid nearly 2000 dollars more of those four taxes than were paid by the seven important states of New-Hampshire, Vermont, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Those seven states will have, after the next election, in this house 42 members, and have paid only 28,304 dollars, when Maryland paid 30,060 dollars, and will have only nine representatives. This must be unjust; the repeal ought to be made, or on some future occasion those states may think it convenient to increase those taxes of which they pay so very little.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have been told that taking the whole objects of internal taxation into one view, they will be found nearly equal, as respects the states. I have also examined that subject, and have found the inequality as it respects the state I have the honour to represent continued. Maryland paid in 1800, of the amount actually received into the treasury, charges and drawbacks deducted for that year, 72,735 dollars. Connecticut paid only 22,693 dollars, not one third of the payment made by Maryland. North-Carolina 46,479 dollars, and the whole seven following states only 59,093 dollars, to wit: New-Hampshire 3,149 dollars—Vermont 1,397 dollars—New-Jersey 16,109 dollars—Delaware 7,836 dollars—Georgia 3,000 dollars—Tennessee 4,909 dollars, and Connecticut 22,693 dollars—add to those the amount paid by the wealthy and important state of South-Carolina, and it will be found that one half the states of the union paid less than 10,000 dollars beyond the single state of Maryland of the whole internal taxes for the year 1800. The seven states of New-Hampshire, having more than half the inhabitants of Maryland, and Vermont having nearly half her numbers, pay scarce any part of the internal taxes—are we then to be surprised if those states who scarcely pay any thing, or if Connecticut, who pays so small a part of the internal taxes, should be found voting against the repeal. Yes, Sir, we ought to be surprised—the injustice is so glaring, that the members must in honour vote for the repeal of taxes to which their citizens contribute so little—justice demands it of them, and they will obey her voice.

The very great inequality of each of those taxes—of the four conjointly, or of the whole of the internal duties taken together, will plead my apology with such of my colleagues as vote have conceived that those taxes ought not to be repealed. Indeed, Sir, I cannot but believe that had the subject presented itself to the mind of my colleague (Mr. Dennis) as it has to mine, he would not have given the opposition he has to the repeal. I must believe, that he will not now vote for the continuance of taxes which fall so unequally on his state as those do. We have been told that the subject ought to be considered in a national point of view, and that those duties are objects of luxury—to the first I do not subscribe. I have always supposed that my duty was to prevent an inequality of taxes being imposed on the state I was elected to represent, and carefully to attend to the interest of my constituents. I am yet to learn what

luxury there is in drinking whiskey—nor have I been informed that retailers of liquors find much luxury in paying for their licences. Does the seller at auction find it luxurious to pay a duty on the amount of his goods sold? The owner of an elegant carriage may feel the luxury of riding in it—but I doubt whether the man who keeps carriages for hire, or the people who keep chairs to carry their families to church, find much luxury in paying the tax. My colleague (Mr. Dennis) will tell us what is the luxury arising out of the stamp act. It is true that 400 officers will be dismissed by the repeal; but, however, I may regret the injury, some of my acquaintances may suffer, yet I do not believe that their loss of office will greatly disturb the tranquillity of the people, and permit me here to remark that had the taxes on the licences, auctions, refined sugar and carriages, been continued, it would have required a great proportion of those 400 officers to collect them; the cost of which would have been too great for their amount to bear. May not the desire of keeping their friends in pay be a strong inducement with gentlemen to retain the taxes? To create offices has been the favourite system with some gentlemen; the system of the republicans is to lessen their numbers, and dismiss all that are useless.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the revenue will not be sufficient (without the aid of the internal duties) to meet the exigencies of our government; and yet we have seen those very gentlemen who make use of that argument, voting to repeal (in addition to the internal taxes) the whole duty on bohea tea, sugar, coffee and salt, making together an amount of more than two millions of dollars. Had they succeeded, the government must have stopped; it could not have met its engagements. But did they intend to succeed? No, Sir, if they could have tacked those items to the bill, they would have then voted, I have no doubt, against the whole bill, and thus attain their sole object, to wit: to prevent the repeal of any of the internal taxes, or any reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, &c. &c. Can we, Mr. Speaker, spare these taxes, and meet the wants of government? I think we can. The secretary of the treasury reports, and it is conceded by all, that the revenues were fully equal to the expenditures under the existing laws, at the commencement of the present session; that having been the case; if the present congress have already made savings by a reduction of the army, and a dismissal of useless officers to the amount of the internal taxes, then certainly the government will be fully competent to meet every demand. Have we done this? I think we have, to wit:

On the army establishment, the difference of expenditure between that repealed, and the law just passed, is agreeably to the report of the secretary of war,	dollars 500,000
On the naval establishment (between the sum estimated on the meeting of congress and that now required) a saving will be in consequence of a fall of wages and provisions of	dollars 200,000
On the judiciary (the law repealed)	31,500
On the forts (less than the estimate)	70,000

Making together dollars 801,500
The average annual receipts arising from the permanent internal taxes has been declared by the Committee of Ways and Means (and their report has been admitted to be correct) to amount only to 600,000 dollars; the highest calculation has been 650,000 dollars.—This being the fact, we can safely spare taxes to that amount, having already retrenched our expenses above 800,000 dollars.—We shall make yet other savings so as to make the whole, as I expect, amount nearly to one million of dollars. To save from public expense will be more pleasing to the people than to raise a similar sum from them by taxes.

It may be thought by gentlemen who have not particularly attended to the subject, that we shall be unprepared to meet the demand against the United States lately arranged under the British treaty. I do not know the precise amount of the claim stipulated to be paid, but I do know the sum limited by the late administration, beyond which our minister could not go, and I have not a doubt of our being prepared to pay that amount. Congress will carry to page 11 of the secretary's report, and they will be satisfied. The secretary says, after stating a number of items of receipts, "Those several items, (exclusively of several balances due by individuals, a part of which will eventually be received into the treasury), constitute a sum exceeding three million of dollars, and may for the present be considered as resources sufficient to meet the demands against the United States, which may be eventually payable on account of the sixth article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and of the article of the convention with France."

Mr. Speaker, it cannot fail to give pleasure to our constituents when they know, that we have met the

payment of the interest on the deferred debt; that we have as much money in the treasury as was left there by the late administration, that we have discharged in the course of the year 1801 of the principal of the public debt two millions two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; that we have a fund amounting to three million of dollars ready to meet the demand under the British and French treaties, or to meet any unforeseen deficiencies of revenue, that we can with perfect safety (as it relates to our revenue) repeal the internal taxes; and can notwithstanding appropriate a sum toward the discharge of the public debt, such as will in eight years pay thirty-two millions of dollars, and in fifteen completely discharge the whole debt. My colleague (Mr. Dennis) boasted that in nine years, four million of the debt had been paid, the same sum will in future be paid off annually, and that without laying any new tax, on the contrary, I am of opinion we may soon lessen the duties on some of those articles that gentlemen wished to clog this bill with.

Mr. Speaker, during the recess of congress the president by reducing the marine corps from 1200 to 400 men; by an excellent arrangement as related to our debt to Algiers, by the recalling of unnecessary ministers at foreign courts; by the dismissal of useless officers, by an economical arrangement of the quarter master's department of the army, and by other judicious measures, did save to the United States an annual expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars. The president has recommended the lessening other expenses, and congress have adopted and will adopt such as will, I expect, amount to one million of dollars. Let us therefore give his honest endeavours to save the public money, and to relieve the burthens of the people, our warm support and assistance.

Mr. Speaker, seeing that the internal taxes taken collectively, or each tax taken separately are unequal in their operations as it relates to Maryland, and particularly so as it relates to my district. Seeing that their collection requires 400 officers, and that the pay of those officers consumes a large proportion of the money collected from the people. Seeing by the saving made from our usual annual expenditure that we can safely spare the amount of those taxes—and believing that the people will the more readily submit to pay taxes that are necessary, when they know that they will be relieved therefrom, whenever the exigency shall cease to exist; I shall conclude by expressing a wish, that the bill to repeal the internal taxes may pass.

LONDON, February 22.

It has been rumoured that the negotiations will not be concluded so soon as was expected. Some new points have been advanced, and urged with unexpected firmness by the Dutch minister Schimmelpenninck, who is said to have distinguished himself in a very conspicuous manner by the depth of his information.

The point which he has brought forward relates, as might be expected, more to the commercial than to the political state of the Dutch republic. He has, it is said, claimed an indemnification for the Dutch East-India company's ships detained at the commencement of the war.

Some representations have also been made with respect to Ceylon, and to that article of the preliminaries which declares that the Cape of Good Hope shall always be free to the English, but be maintained at the expense of the Dutch republic.

The cession of Louisiana to France has also been the subject of much discussion at the congress, and, if we may give credit to our letters from the Hague, of considerable difficulty. But all the obstacles that have occurred will, we have no doubt, be removed, though the definitive treaty may not be signed so soon as was expected.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

Captain Barnard, in 19 days from Antigua, arrived here yesterday afternoon, informs, that the day before he sailed, news reached that place, that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Martinique and Dominique, and one was hourly expected at Antigua, in consequence of some late advices received at Martinique by a British packet.

[On the above, and the following, from the Evening Post, the reader will make his own comments.]

"A rumour (we will not call it more) is in town, which reached us just as the paper was going to press, and so late that we could not trace it far, that advices had been received in the West-Indies by an English frigate, which left London the 7th March, that not only no definitive treaty was signed, but that hostilities had actually recommenced."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his correspondent in this city, dated 26th March, 1802, received via Sag-Harbour.

"I wrote you a few days ago, via Alexandria, since when the Trent frigate has arrived expressly from Martinique, bringing the commanders in chief to be on their guard. Private information by this vessel says, that, in consequence of the trifling conduct of the French legation, and the reluctance discovered by the Dutch and Spanish ambassadors to cede Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain, Lord Cornwallis had given in his ultimatum, declaring that he would return to his court if they did not decide in 24 hours. We have six sail of the line just arrived to strengthen our position to windward."

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from Madrid, dated 6th February, contains the following articles:

The king's journey to Barcelona, which was to have taken place in April, is postponed till October, for want of cash.

The Swedish frigate Triton is cast away on the Isles of Hieres, on the coast of Provence, and her whole crew, consisting of 264 men, perished.

The port of Marzilles is declared free, and the city of Zara, Venetian Dalmatia, is soon to be opened as a free port, from which that province expects great advantages.

The dey of Algiers has agreed to receive his arrears of tribute in cash; and is paid to the commencement of the present year.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The following resolution has passed, and is entered on the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, "agreed to unanimously."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Whereas it is understood that the legislature of the state of Maryland have, by law, granted on certain conditions, to the Susquehanna Canal Company of said state, half tolls, to be regulated by a future act of the said legislature, on all produce and lumber conveyed down the bed of the river Susquehanna, from this commonwealth into the said state of Maryland—And whereas this state for the mutual benefit of each state and of the citizens thereof, hath freely expended considerable sums of money in the navigation of the said river without imposing or demanding any compensation or toll from persons navigating the same: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the governor is hereby requested to correspond with the executive of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the aforesaid grant, and to lay before the next general assembly of this commonwealth any information that may be received in consequence of such correspondence, in order that suitable measures may be devised to counteract the evils that would result from the operation of the law aforesaid.

April 17.

Captain McNeil, arrived at Charleston, sailed from Bourdeaux the 5th of March, at which time the negotiations were continued at Amiens with the same activity and secrecy as formerly. A thousand rumours were in circulation as to the causes of delay, but nothing was known certainly, no official statement having been made by either party of the progress of negotiation. The Spanish minister, M. D'Azzara, arrived at Amiens about the last of January; this, it seems, has been effected by the particular request of the first consul, who entertains a high opinion of his talents and integrity.

April 19.

The ship Orion, captain Harrison, 34 days from Falmouth, went up James river last Saturday, bound to City Point. This vessel left Falmouth 7th March, at which date no account of the definitive treaty being signed had been received, but it was hourly expected.

[Norfolk paper.]

Mr. Dobbin,

SIR,

By giving place to the following annual report of the London Association for Vaccine Inoculation, you will contribute much to convince the readers of your paper, of the benefits attainable by the inoculation of the cow pox.

"Of sixty thousand persons who have already been inoculated with cow pox matter, it is doubtful whether four have died of the inoculation; and of ten thousand who have been re-inoculated with the small-pox, not a single well attested case has been produced of this disease having taken."

OBSERVER.

Annapolis, April 22.

From ALEXANDRIA.

Office of the Times, April 17, 1802.

In consequence of a rumour of the arrival of a French fleet in the Chesapeake, and a variety of other reports having been in circulation this afternoon, we think proper to state that we have received information, that the vessel which passed this place to-day, and which was said to have brought the above accounts, was the tender of the frigate President, arrived in Hampton Roads from the Mediterranean.

Commodore Dale was on board of the tender, and has arrived at Washington city.

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the next day following, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horses, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. For all sums under \$1000 the purchaser will be indulged with a credit of six months, on his giving bond, on interest, with good security. The sale will continue till all be sold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,

Near the east side of South river ferry.

April 21, 1802.

To be RENTED, A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

On Corn-Hill, A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *ieri facias* to me directed out of the court of appeals and general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 27th instant, for ready money, at Mt. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, containing 1000 acres; such part of said land will be sold as will discharge the said debts; taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Mary Pottenger, Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cooke and Thomas Contee. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 6, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, sent care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (6), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, -Corners Crownster, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Devenay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis. George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis.

John Rofs Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linscot, Annapolis.

Henry Molier, Walter Mieddall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Raadaul, Annapolis; Gaffney Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonefreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tihotson, Annapolis.

Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Bulby Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouffow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafsnreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbis, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was sold by William Coe to Samuel Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet high, straight made, and has a black smooth skin; his clothing a blue cloth jacket and trousers, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yam trousers, a pair of white yam stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, PUBLIC AUCTION, at the mansion of Chew.

THE land called ISLAND, containing 1000 acres, part of the estate of this land is good, a considerable quantity of value to purchase will extend of sale. The terms or purchasers shall be the purchase money with security, for the chancellor's ratification are to be given, with proof by the chancellor's ratification, and purchase money, the deeds agreeably to JOS April 6, 1802.

In CHANCERY.

Samuel Ayres Chew, and B. S.

THE object of a decree for of land called AY-CARTER-BENNE HUNT'S MOUNT, LONG, situate in ing in the whole twenty-two acres of plaintiff purchased time; the bill states hath departed this his heirs at law; nett Chew are both ridition of this co except Samuel, money for the sum of £.795 3 to pay, on obtaining premises; it is the complainant, be inserted once the Maryland G next, to the intention of the prefe and object of this in this court, in fore the first day any they have, w True c

Test. SAM R

To be SOLD, subscribers, on fair, if not the of ELIZABETH ty, deceased, Governor's Br

A few valuable a house c tools suitable to well versed in pl who has been v and every kind infant at her brear years old, severa ing mare now work steers, &c. corn, &c. a par bacon, plantatio a number of ot

The terms of dollars, and th their notes or (quired) payable with interest on sale to commence is fold.

All persons v fired to make claims against legally authentic them to the sub

March 29, 1

A T a meet

this board will grammar, who rate of £.200 By order

N. B. It is assistant, to teach the Latin so as to prepar He and his aff arithmetic; and if required, agents who are

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d instant, at the mansion house of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND'S or BENNETT'S ISLAND, containing by a late survey 700 acres, part of the estate of the late RICHARD CHEW, this land is good, and there stands on it a considerable quantity of valuable timber. Persons intending to purchase will examine the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond, with security, for the payment of the same, on the chancellor's ratification, for the residue a bond or bonds are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, or trustee, will pass deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforesaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

April 6, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth, against

Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER-BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT'S MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE OBLONG, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and seventy-two acres of land, more or less, which the complainant purchased of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his lifetime; the bill states, that the said Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond sea, and not within the jurisdiction of this court, and that all the said defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchase money for the said lands hath been paid, except the sum of £.795 3 5, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the said lands and premises; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

March 29, 1802.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,
C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,

Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Notley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorne, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-simple of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PARSON, and BURCH'S HOLE, supposed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of said county, since deceased, sold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1786, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he passed his bond to the complainant, on the day and year aforesaid; the bill states, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforesaid, sold the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant, at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the same day passed his bond to the complainant to convey the same to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the consideration of said land; that the said Benjamin Burch died in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, or 1787, leaving the said Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceased,) Sarah Harris, Susanna Maddox, and Anne Thorne, (sisters of the said Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Justinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the jurisdiction of the state; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now resident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRAYE'S DITCH, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about seven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.
Charles county, April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement by the tenth day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor.
Annapolis, April 5, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Rawlings hath resided in the state of Maryland for the two last years preceding the passage of the said act, and the said William Rawlings, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have done to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Rawlings, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ROMULUS.

And an inch high, rising five years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of six dollars the season and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

March 27, 1802.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at Georgetown; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown; and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

RUNAWAYS.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the 12th of May, 1799, from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, near the court-house of said county, and within fifteen miles of the Federal City, a negro man named NED, stout, well made black fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, flutters much when examined, has a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by the cut of a knife.

On the 7th January, 1802, ran away negro WAT, a remarkable stout bodied black fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, forty-five years of age; large full eyes, stoops in his shoulders, subject to fainting fits, and very fond of strong liquor; had on and took with him a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of coarse yarn stockings of country make, a pair of double soled shoes, a Bath coating grey coat, the cape bound with yellow, and a pair of red top boots, and sundry other cloaths which have escaped my memory. I expect they have forged a pass, and probably with the county seal. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable travelling expences paid if brought home.

February 9, 1802. SAMUEL WILSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph W. Brogden, or

W. BROGDEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the last time, that all persons having claims of any kind against the estate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of May next, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court; otherwise they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and seal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.
P.S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago. He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-
ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Consumptions
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weaknesses
Seminal weaknesses
Fluoribus (or whites)
Barrenness

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obliquity of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.
JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.
WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascariides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain
remedy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor. Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or**
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make farther inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

den afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner and came to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection was replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
store and invigorate the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent those, which are
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
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(LVIIIth Yr.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1802.

H A G U E, February 22.

A COURIER from our plenipotentiary at Amiens arrived here yesterday. The government immediately held an extraordinary sitting. Persons who are esteemed well informed, assert that the difficulties which Spain opposed to the negotiation, and had delayed the termination of it, have been entirely done away, and that nothing now remains to prevent the signing the definitive treaty. Our minister, Schimmelpenninck, is stated to have made with the British ambassador arrangements relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the ships of the East-India company, which were confiscated at the period of the breaking out of the war in the British ports, for which ships our government claimed an indemnity.

L O N D O N, February 27.

Such ships continue to be paid off as are in want of repairs, but very few of the seamen will be discharged till the receipt of the definitive treaty.

March 2.

It was not merely the Dutch funds which fell lately in Holland, but also the Russian, American, Prussian funds, &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. It is calculated that the fall in the funds of these countries amounts to fifty millions. The cause of this astonishing depression is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday, to be the facility of getting into the new Dutch loan, which appears so advantageous that the sales of stock are immense, for the purpose of carrying the produce to the officers for the new loan. In the single province of Holland there were subscribed in one day, 22 millions. It is, in short, nothing less than a revolution in the moneyed world.

March 3.

Mr. Ballet, the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in these confirms the arrival of the hereditary prince of Orange at Paris. He arrived there on the 25th, and the next day was presented to the first consul, by whom he was favourably received.

Respecting the negotiations at Amiens, the papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a speculation; yet the French funds are higher—57 30.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to fit out several ships of war with all possible expedition: each ship is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The destination of the Squadron is a profound secret. A rumour that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks against Pashwan Oglou, seems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the West-Indies. [Lon. Packet.]

The marquis Cornwallis gave a most splendid dinner at Amiens, on Monday last night, to the French, Spanish and Dutch plenipotentiaries, and their several secretaries, together with a number of the principal inhabitants of the town. His lordship uniformly lives in a style of the utmost elegance and hospitality.

Lord Cornwallis distributes ten guineas a day, besides the fragments of his table, among the poor at Amiens.

There is reason to believe that the salt duty will be repealed. In lieu of this and other duties which will also be changed, it is intended to put a heavy duty on malt and hops. It is also said that coals will be taxed at the pit's mouth, so that the duty paid in the metropolis may be more general throughout the kingdom.

March 7.

The renewed activity which prevails in our ports, and the unlooked for delay in concluding the definitive treaty, have induced numerous reports unfavourable to peace—we trust they may prove fallacious; but we are not warranted by present appearances in wholly discrediting them. It is generally understood that Buonaparte has greatly embarrassed the negotiations at Amiens, by the introduction of matter foreign to the preliminary treaty, and has given to some of the articles an interpretation inconsistent with their literal meaning. It is further said that our minister, impressed with an apprehension that he negotiated with a view to recruit his marine, and reinforce his distant possessions, rather than with the desire to secure peace, has been extremely obstinate, and declared their determination to break the present injurious truce, unless he immediately converted it to a permanent peace, and gave weight to this declaration, is stated to be the object of our naval equipment.

It is known that the Spaniards have been prevented by the war from receiving the produce of their American empire; and we are assured that one hundred and sixty millions of specie have been collected in South America, waiting the return of peace for its

transmission to Europe. The Spanish government, on the credit of this treasure, have issued debentures to nearly an equal amount; and a large portion of them has been transmitted to the French executive;—a desire to obtain this money is thought to have powerfully influenced the chief consul in his negotiations with this country, and it is now suspected, that his object is to procrastinate the congress until its arrival, when, disencumbered by it of his present wants, he may advance his pretensions. A fleet with 60 or 70 millions of money is stated to be shortly looked for at Cadiz; and the rumour goes, that the squadron fitting out in Torbay is destined to intercept it, in order to hold a security for peace equivalent in some degree to the advantage France has acquired by the preponderancy of her power in the West-Indies. Our present object is to detail rumours, and not to justify them; and we shall not, therefore, enter into an inquiry how far such a measure would be admissible pending a negotiation.

The funds experienced a further trifling depression yesterday—3 per cent. consols, which on Friday closed at 68, yesterday evening, after various fluctuations, left off at 67.

An article in the Hamburg paper, under date Brussels, Feb. 18, says, "We learn from Amiens, that lord Cornwallis has had several conferences with the chevalier d'Azzaro, the Spanish plenipotentiary respecting the indemnities which Spain demands from Great-Britain. M. Azzaro had referred the subject to his court. Until this question is adjusted, the signing of the definitive treaty is necessarily retarded."

"England has not yet agreed to indemnify the Batavians for the East-India ships detained at the breaking out of the war. The new establishment of the Italian republic has also created new delays. Nevertheless, there does not exist reason to doubt the peace being ultimately signed."

By virtue of a convention signed at Berlin between France and Prussia, and afterwards ratified by the prince of Orange, his serene highness has formally renounced all claim to his estates in the Batavian provinces, in consideration of sufficient indemnity being granted to him by France on the left bank of the Rhine.

T O R B A Y, March 3.

On Monday arrived here, a king's messenger to admiral Cornwallis, and about an hour and half after his arrival, his majesty's ships Bellerophon, Robust, Magnificent, Excellent, Audacious and Edgar, got under weigh, and sailed immediately, destination unknown, but generally supposed for the West-Indies.

S H E R B O R N E, March 4.

In addition to many former attempts to construct a carriage to run without horses, a method has lately been tried at Camborne, Cornwall, that seems to promise success. A carriage has been constructed, containing a small steam-engine, the force of which was found sufficient to impel the carriage, containing several persons, amounting to a ton and a half weight, against a hill of considerable steepness, at the rate of four miles in an hour. Upon a level road it ran at the rate of 8 or 9 miles in an hour.

N E W - Y O R K, April 21.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated January 22, 1802.

"On my arrival here I found Mr. Eaton, the American consul, was gone to Leghorn in the frigate Washington, and the doctor of the Philadelphia frigate is left here as charge d'affaires. Markets at present are very dull, owing to the peace in Europe. We have nothing to fear from the Tripolitans, as they have not at this time a corsair at sea. The Philadelphia frigate is stationed off the port of Tripoli."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 22.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the report of the committee of the senate of the United States, on the subject of transporting the mail of the United States. This report is accompanied by a letter from Gideon Granger, post-master-general, furnishing several statements and remarks on the practicability and expediency of establishing a public chain of mail stages from one extremity of the United States to the other. It appears that the stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which have been the property and under the management of the post-office department, have in the course of three years operation, not only defrayed the whole expense of transporting the mail, but actually yielded a balance of 11,000 dollars in favour of the establishment. It is therefore the opinion of the post-master-general, that it would be advisable, equally from considerations of

economy, expedition and security, to have the mails throughout the United States, under the same arrangement. It is hence estimated that the expense of establishing a line of stages from Portland, Maine, to Louisville, Georgia, will amount to 90,790 dollars.

It is very properly suggested by the post-master-general that all other carriages for the transportation of passengers should be compelled to give the road to the mail coaches.

C H A R L E S T O N, April 10.

Messrs. Cox and SHEPPARD,

YOU will, perhaps, render essential service to many, by publishing the following recipe for the DROPSY. I received it from a lady, who has had many evidences of its efficacy.

Yours, &c.

Take a tea-spoonful of the Salts of Tobacco, in a little warm gin and water, (say a gill) night and morning, for an adult person; the dose to be increased or decreased, according to circumstances; for a child, half the quantity will answer, to be continued until it operates effectually by urine.

The following is the method of obtaining the salts:—Take one pound of good leaf tobacco, and put it in an iron pot, (that has never been used with any greasy substance) over a slow fire—keep stirring the tobacco until it is consumed to ashes; then pour three quarts of water over the ashes, stir all well together, then take it out, strain it clean, and return the liquor in the same pot, to be boiled over a slow fire until it is evaporated; you will then find thick salt at the bottom of the pot; scrape it up and lay it on paper, and dry it in the shade; when dry, it will be fit for use.

W A S H I N G T O N, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 19, 1802.

"It is this moment stated to me that a vessel from Bourdeaux brings an account that lord Cornwallis has left Amiens, and hostilities were expected to recommence. He departed on the 13th ultimo."

B A L T I M O R E, April 30.

Captain Preble has resigned his situation in the navy on account of ill health.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st March, 1802.

The following is a paragraph of a letter, which I have this moment received from a friend in Paris, under date of 22d Feb. It is important, and should be known in America:

"It is determined that a colony shall be settled in Louisiana and Florida. General Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will, perhaps, depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations, adjoining Florida, have agents now here for the purpose of making treaties with this country, to unite themselves with the troops or settlers that may be sent from hence. The establishment of this colony is said to be a darling object, and it will be pursued with ardour, unless the difficulties that may arise at St. Domingo should de-range the present plan."

A part of the French fleet under admiral Gantheaume has already sailed for Europe from the West-Indies, and six or seven fail of the line only are to touch in our ports. They are under admiral Latouche—an officer well known during our revolution for his successful maritime enterprises.

[Aurora.]

April 21.

A letter from London, dated early in March, from a source of unquestionable correctness states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed to the honours and emoluments of lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the King's Bench; and, as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negotiations at Amiens, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were, in the event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry. These arrangements meet with the cordial approbation of both parties, as the opposition, disgusted with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard for the safety and interest of the country could dictate, had been pursued by the late and present ministry.

On Saturday the vice-president of the United States withdrew from the chair of the senate for the remainder of the session, whereupon the senate elected Abraham Baldwin president pro tempore.

[National Intelligencer.]

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, gives in the Journal of Commerce, of the 30th of January, the following account of *bateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American:—

"The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When the sails are down, the masts and sails are struck.

c. It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascension of men in balloons: perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given signal, shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from the place where they descended!

But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it possible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succour a blockaded port, and to weaken the force and besieging of an enemy in their

A very curious incident is mentioned in a country paper as having lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Clashmore, county of Waterford;—A countryman had taken for extraordinary fancy to a young girl who lived at some distance from him, and not meeting with proper encouragement in the usual way of addressing her, he resolved to carry her off, and marry her by force; and for this purpose engaged a number of fellows to assist him, on an appointed night. The girl's brother having been informed of this plot by a person in the secret, dressed himself up in his sister's cloaths, and pretended to be very busy in smoothing linen when the ravishers approached; they burst open the door, and placed the supposed damsel behind her intended spouse, who instantly galloped off to his house, where he consigned her to the care of his mother and sister, desiring them to be very kind to her, and to keep her in bed until he went for a clergyman. By the rudeness of their guest, however, the secret of his sex was almost immediately betrayed, and the whole terminated in a hearty laugh at the expense of the amorous Knight Errant.

Capt. Hutchinson, who arrived at Charleston on the 13th inst. in 7 days from Havanna, informs, that on his arrival at that port he was ordered to leave it immediately, with every other American vessel there. Several of them obeyed the order, but were obliged to return the next day. The masters of all of them, not only of those which remained in port, but also those who returned, were taken and confined in gaol; it being the determination of the governor to keep the port shut against every American vessel.

Provisions of every kind were very high. Rice at 12 dollars, Cwt. and flour 30 do. per bbl. indeed so much were they in want of provisions, that the planters and merchants presented a joint petition, ~~to the~~ to demand the free use of the canals, then in pass, but be loanagantly refused.

Capt. Olcott, of the schooner Union, from Havana, informs us, that the port remains shut; and that 2 American captains had been carried and thrown into prison, for going into the harbor in contravention of the orders of the intendant. No cargo allowed to

April 24.

April 26:

Annapolis, April 29

Let us hear what you say in defence of this charge:—"During the American war, and some time previous to my appointment to the place of

"millary of illues, they undertook to make one."—A pretty set of clerks indeed, to undertake to make vouchers; but what else could be expected from such instructions? How happened it that you directed your clerks, if necessary, to procure the proper vouchers? If your business had been properly conducted, there would have been no necessity for instructions upon the subject; the vouchers would all have been in the office, and your voluminous accounts, for near five millions of public money which you have pompously told your fellow-citizens you handled, might have been very easily settled. With such clerks and such instructions, you might without difficulty have settled an account for fifty millions.—If this was a fair

In my former publication I charged you with having denied the receipt of a large sum of continental money equal to about ten thousand pounds specie, until compelled to acknowledge it by the exhibition of your own receipt.

To confuse this you tell us a long story totally unconnected with the charge; whether it is true or false I know not, but as it is foreign to the point in dispute I shall take no notice of it. I shall substantiate this charge upon the evidence of general Carlisle, of Harford, and Mr. Simmonds, accountant of the war department, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction. For the information of those residing at a distance it is necessary to state, that about eight or nine years ago Dr. William Matthews published a pamphlet against you, in which, among many other

“In the course of his interestingly written book of \$50,000 dollars against him on the public books was found not to be credited, in his books; he ultimately disputed the point, and availed that his books were right; that they never erred; that no large a sum could not have escaped his recollection; and that it must have checked itself. The third day of altercation on this point, his own receipt was produced, agreeing in all respects with the story on the continental books, and the value

Retreat, January 1st, 1802.

- I am, with much respect,

To Philip Thomas, Esq:

*Extract of a letter from general Lingo to general
Carlisle, dated Georgetown, March 9th, 1802.*

P. THOMAS.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

BE to obliging as to give the following "important instructions for Vaccine inoculation" an early place in your paper. I have just received it from Dr. Jenner and think it of great moment to make it as public as possible for the advantage of ~~the medical~~ practitioners who feel an interest in extending this invaluable blessing.

The printers of newspapers throughout America are solicited to give it publicity.

April 22d, 1802.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress

even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence has not then formed a crust. When the efflorescence is formed, it is almost impossible to desalt from taking any more water from that source.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, or

A single pustule from the face certain the punctate to inoculate punctures in the alunder, except a great suscep-

If the cañons be extensive, an arm, it may be piece of folded more expeditious lythargyri acetate of the former in

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The virus, for the purpose of inoculation, is in a fluid state by dilution with water, taken up with a needle, and then be used in the same manner from a pustule.

The vaccine trifling, to und sometimes prod spurious pustule on the arm not the genuine pu forma may be

the virus applied; but by deviation from the normal, it survives at maturity within the time limit. The element is marked with a cross, and throws out a tentacle, but the

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exceeding the eighth part of an inch, of a very small oblique puncture.

A little red spot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation succeed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly vesicated. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then fades away and the pustule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. These progressive stages of the pustule are commonly completed in fifteen or seventeen days.

A single pustule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the small-pox; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm, about an inch and a half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence surrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen dipped in cold water, or still more expeditiously by a strong solution of the aqua lythargyri acetatis in water, an ounce, for example, of the former in five or six of the latter.

If the scab should at any time be prematurely rubbed off, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted aqua lythargyri acetatis.

Vaccine virus, taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its fluid state, is preferable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested, but from the test of long experience it may be asserted, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot (about the size of a split pea) upon the centre of one of these glasses; which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of fire or the sun. When dry, it should be immediately secured by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose of inoculation, may easily be restored to its fluid state by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule; that is a pustule, or an appearance on the arm not possessing the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. Anomalies, assuming different forms may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms) it appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw colour; and when punctured, instead of that colourless, transparent fluid of the perfect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule arising from the vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance, it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine inoculation if attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine pustule, therefore, when a deviation is observed, it is not to be taken as a common prudential point out the necessity of re-inoculation, first, with vaccine virus of the most active kind, and secondly, should this be ineffectual, by variolous virus. But if the constitution shows an insusceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated cow-pox, they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated small-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former arise from the virus of the cow-pox, and the latter from the virus of the small-pox.

If the effluvia of the small-pox have been received into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water and wipe it dry.

Quarrel's extract of vaccine.

The preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted; as it is so apt to produce rust, which will decompose it.

EDWARD JENNER.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mrs. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

NOTICE, That the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue to sit for twenty days thereafter to hear appeals and make transfers.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, CL. C. T. A. A. C.

April 26, 1802.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lulby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an old ragged shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow on their peril.

10⁰⁰ / 76

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartley's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers

have been appointed by the court to make and lay out a parcel of land, called GRAY'S DEED, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about seven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 2, 1802.

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will offer at SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, which cows and calves, and work oxen, horses, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. For all sums under twenty dollars CASH must be paid, for all above that sum the purchaser will be indulged with a credit of six months, on his giving bond, on interest, with good security. The sale will continue till all be sold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,

Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN SEARD, sen. care of James Mac-kubin, Annapolis; major William Brogden, Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (5), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Corner Crownfield, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Doncey, Travers Dubiel, Jun. John Devenay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; Capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis; George Finley; John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges, and Col. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis; John Ross Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowe (3), Mr. Lincolt, Annapolis; Henry Molier, Walter Miededhall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M. Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randall, Annapolis; Gaffaway Rawlings, Eljah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonestreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; Capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tillotson, Annapolis; Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Sulhy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levis, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouslow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafsheid and Farri from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Trebb, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College.

RESOLVED, That, on the 24th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistants, to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Price, one Dollar.

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1801.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES.
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore.

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his Store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To persons who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH.

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with forecups and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ness when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable
to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Violent cramps in the
Consumptions
Stomach and back
Lowness of spirits
Indigestion
Loss of appetite
Melancholy
Impurity of blood
Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections
Pains in the limbs
Inward weakness
Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses
Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)
Obtuse gleet
Barrenness
Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism from my right arm, and of the hip
joint under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with the Hooping Cough, that she was almost
confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birn, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER,
Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of var-
ious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.
WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small may worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
feet—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech—staring and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm destroying
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor.—Application was made to the Doctor for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supplied to be **SIX or
EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their regular mildestness is abundantly
evident in the cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Shangler,** York town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adapted means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved aban-
doned. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a lob-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately fair and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordin-
ary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-
ous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken by its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing internal biliary secretions of
the stomach, and are likewise, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LVIIIth Y)

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