

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1868.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 6.

THE day before yesterday a state prisoner of distinction, double ironed, was brought forward in Bohemia, in his own coach and four horses, under the escort of six hussars and a staff officer. He wore his face that he might not be known.

PARIS, April 21.

According to reports circulated in Spain, the following statement of sums placed by the prince of Asturias, as well in England as in Spain and other countries, has been found among his papers:—In England, 10 millions of piasters; in France, in the hands of private persons, ten millions; at Genoa, thirty millions; at Corunna and Ferrol, ten millions, destined for England—in the hands of the inquisitor-general, one million and a half—in the hands of Madame Tulle, one half million—in the hands of Espinosa, eight hundred thousand—in the public exchequer, six hundred thousand, making a total of 93,400,000 piasters. The above sums must be added a great quantity of gold and silver in bullion, a great number of diamonds and other valuables.

On the 10th and 12th inst. three vessels arrived at Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Nantes, having on board 7,764 lb. coffee, a great quantity of sugar, cotton, rice, and other colonial produce.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We have a report here that the Swedish fleet from Gothenburg has made a successful expedition against the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic.

LONDON, May 3.

Intelligence had reached our squadron off Lisbon, that the prince regent, immediately on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, had entered on the exercise of his duties as sovereign, and had formed an administration which was approved by the people, who, as might be expected, loudly extolled the magnanimity and heroic resolution of the prince. Among the appointments, it was said, that don Almeida had been appointed minister for the home department; and don Belles, for foreign affairs. An Englishman was stated to have the superintendence of the admiralty; and don Rael de Souza is named to be minister extraordinary to Russia.

A number of ships of war had been ordered to be sent immediately: war had been declared against South America; and sixteen millions of Spanish dollars were sequestered belonging to Spain.

In the mean while, the emigrations from Portugal have become so serious, that the most rigorous measures had been adopted to put a stop to it. Any person detected in leaving the country was subject to be punished with death, and his property confiscated.

CORK, May 9.

Extract of a private letter, dated Hanover, April 5. The prince of Ponte Corvo has had frequent conferences with the new king of Denmark, in which he expressed his surprise at the defective state of the military preparations in Zealand, even for the defence of that country against England and Sweden; and so at the little progress made in the measures necessary to co-operate with the Spanish and French in the invasion of Sweden. He left Zealand because he did not think himself safe there, if an attack should immediately be made by the combined British and Swedish fleets. He also left his headquarters at Orskov, in Fichnen, and returned to Colding, in Jutland. He is said to have transmitted to Buonaparte strong remonstrances upon the utter impracticability of conveying his army to Sweden, without the imminent danger of its being destroyed by the British and Swedish maritime force; but all the answer he received from his master was, that he expected he would send him no more dispatches unless they were dated from Stockholm.

A French artillery officer of rank has lately written a letter from Dalmatia to a brother officer in the army of Germany, in which he assures the latter, that the expedition against the British territories in the West-Indies, will certainly go forward, both on the part of the French and Russians, whose combined arms are to co-operate. Marmont is to have the chief command. The French army, reinforced by troops from Dalmatia to Afracan, where it will be joined by the Russians.

Lucien Buonaparte lives in all the seclusion of a private man at Rome, and all the offers of his brother Napoleon, to make him a prince or a sovereign, have been rejected by him. He refuses to acknowledge the latter by his title of emperor and king, and affirms as a reason, that he had power enough as First Consul of France as a republic, and should have remained true to the cause of republican representation, which he had formerly fought. By order of Napoleon, the name of Lucien Buonaparte has been deleted from the list of the imperial family.

American Intelligence.

QUEBEC, June 6.

FOR the late hostilities, capture and detention of British boats and property, at Niagara, if we retaliated in kind, our paper would go into the States full charged with resolves, nonintercourse acts and proclamations. But trusting that the American government will without these formidable incitements, feel the full force of the golden rule of doing as they would be done unto, we persuade ourselves that they will not hesitate a moment in disavowing this atrocious act—and that an ambassador extraordinary will be dispatched, with all speed, to the court of London, to offer complete reparation. In default of these steps, we hope that the British government will consider this hostile act as a set off against the attack on the Chesapeake, and strike a balance with the United States accordingly.

SALEM, June 21.

SPANISH NEWS.

Mr. Peter Lander, of this town, who came passenger in the schooner Hanna, which sailed from Gibraltar the 10th of May, and arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, has favoured us with the following minute, which he received from capt. Joseph Young, of the ship Native, which has arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga:—

"The grand duke of Berg was to be appointed regent of Spain, in absence of the royal family at Bayonne, when a grand council was to be held on the subject of the confederation of the Rhine. Six or seven hundred Frenchmen had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid. About 100,000 Spaniards were under arms in Valencia—the same in Catalonia—armed at their own expense; and there was a spirit of universal revolt from the French domination. Every subject of Spain appears resolutely determined to oppose the French with their lives and fortunes.

If this account is founded in truth, we shall shortly hear more of it. It certainly is not a very unlikely event, that a people should revolt against their conquerors and oppressors; and the Spaniards can hardly regard the French in any other light.

ALGERINE NEWS.

Mr. Lander, further informs us, that information had been received at Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers had demanded of the American government, through col. Lear, the sum of 16,000 dollars. The pretext for the demand was the loss of several of his subjects, whom capt. Sheffield threw overboard several months since, in recovering his vessel out of the hands of the Algerines who had taken her.

The Americans at Gibraltar were in consequence afraid to venture without convoy.

Capt. Thurlow, who arrived at Marblehead on Sunday, 39 days from Gibraltar, informs that he saw a letter from Mr. Lear, American consul at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, at Gibraltar, dated about the 10th April, advising that the Algerine squadron, of three frigates and several gun-brigs, were out cruising for Americans, and expressed the opinion that hostilities were declared. Their pretence, when they failed, was that they were bound against the Tunisians; but that their real object was to capture American property sufficient to amount to 200,000 dollars for each of the Algerines destroyed by the Americans, as at the time of their late hostilities. Mr. Lear recommended that American vessels, in the Mediterranean, should remain in port. Capt. Thurlow learnt by an English cruising vessel, that they had seen the Algerine squadron, and thinks they were cruising between cape Spartel and Madeira.

From the St. Albans Advertiser.

Several days since, a raft was taken by government, and placed under the immediate care of a guard, consisting of twelve men at Windmill-Bay. A full company of 60 men, were stationed at Windmill-Point, which commands the passage from this bay to the northward, and likewise the principal channel between this and York side, (the lake being very narrow.) On Tuesday morning last, about day break, this raft was observed to be passing the point; it was hailed and fired upon—and in return the troops met with a bold salute of musketry from the rascals, but without injury. They, however, found it impossible to stop them from proceeding—yet it is conjectured, that some damage was done to the persons on the raft, as they were observed to collect together, and carry one or more into the round house.

We are not able to give certain information how these rascals came in possession of the raft; it is, however, stated by a messenger immediately from thence, that the two centinels on duty were missing, which gives every reason to suspect them of being bribed to assist in drawing the charges from the muskets, and securing the ammunition of the whole guard. The authors of this outrage were mustered

and collected in the province of Canada—but whether the subjects of that territory, or of the U. States, is yet unknown; and we feel delicate even in forming conjectures, till facts as they really are can be truly laid before the public. We do not, however, hesitate to say, with some degree of confidence, that we believe the British government will disavow and discountenance the act. An express has been dispatched to the governor of this State, who, we doubt not, will make proper representations of the matter to the governor of Lower Canada—and likewise, through its proper channel, cause it to be laid before the British minister at Washington.

BOSTON, June 24.

On the 14th inst. the frigate Nemesis arrived at Halifax from Cork and England; and the Halifax sloop of war, from the W. Indies. The Nemesis brought under her convoy two transports and two ordnance store-ships. The transports brought 100 artillery, 150 car-artillery and drivers. We understand it was reported, that the store-ships brought 6000 stands of arms for the militia, 6,000,000 ball cartridges, and 5000 barrels of gun-powder.

CHARLESTON, June 18.

MORE FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

Two French armed schooners, the Exchange, capt. Bonnaffon, and Jeune Etoile, capt. Carvine, arrived at this port on the 18th ult. from Baracoa, via St. Mary's river. One of them had on board a cargo of coffee, which was either sold or left in the hands of their agents of this place. They were permitted to take on board such a quantity of provision as was deemed by the proper authority sufficient for their voyage, and they sailed again on the 30th ult. When they arrived here they were reported to be commanded by capt. Youx and capt. Fillir.

Yesterday morning letters were received in town, by express, from St. Mary's, stating, that these same privateers who had received the rights of hospitality in this port, had arrived in the river St. Mary's and had plundered the brig Charles of Baltimore, of flour, to the value of 6,000 dollars. Capt. Brownlow has forwarded his protest to a mercantile house in this city, and has requested that an attachment might be laid upon any property which might be found in the hands of their agents here. This, we are informed, was done yesterday; but whether any thing will be ultimately recovered to indemnify the owners, is yet to be ascertained. Capt. Brownlow in his letter says, "this business is a most villainous transaction, and its equal he had never heard of."

BALTIMORE, June 30.

Melancholy Catastrophe!!

We hear that at a raising of a house in Stephenstown, the last week, five men were instantly killed, and 14 badly wounded, in consequence of an event in its nature alike distressing.

Two boys being scuffling in sport, one flung the other, and dislocated his neck, which killed him instantly. A brother to the boy killed, ran and told his father, who was guarding the foot of a post of the bent of the building then going up. The father, forgetful of his trust, deserted his post, and the bent fell instantly and killed and wounded the number above mentioned. [Casthill Eagle.]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, of the 4th May. "Proceedings of a similar nature to what took place lately in Galway, have been acting in Belfast. The mob rose and dismantled a vessel bound to Derry with oat meal—they burnt the sails and rigging, proceeding afterwards to the market, where they took charge of the sales of corn and potatoes without any opposition; and particulars have been laid before the lord lieutenant. The price of oats at Lisburn is 16s. per cwt. and of oat meal, 32s. per 120lb."

We understand, that in consequence of representations from many of the northern parts of this country to the Irish chancellor of the exchequer, stating the alarming scarcity of provisions, and requesting that the bill prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries should be extended to Ireland, Mr. Foster has changed his original intention, and that the measure will extend to this country.

We copy the following distressing paragraph from the Glasgow Courier of Tuesday last:—"We noticed near three months ago, the distress of the inhabitants in the northern parts of this kingdom, from the almost total failure of the last year's crop. We have now to add, from letters that have been shewn us, that in some parishes, the inhabitants had not among them more than ten days provisions; and in others, not more than to supply them for a month, from the dates of the letters, (4th, 9th, and 11th April,) from the ministers of the different parishes in the north-west Highlands."

The U. S. ship Wasp arrived at Portland on the 28th June.

ANNAPOLIS.

Anniversary of Independence.

ON Monday last, the Fourth of July, being the 33d anniversary of the day ever sacred to Americans, was observed in this city with the usual demonstration of joy suited to that auspicious event. The different uniform companies met at an early hour, and after going through a variety of evolutions in a soldier-like manner, retired to the several places appointed, and partook of dinners prepared for the occasion. A variety of appropriate Toasts were drank on the joyful event.

COMMUNICATION.

ON the Fourth of July, *The Ugly Club* of Annapolis, met at Mr. Coolidge's, for the purpose of celebrating a day so dear to every patriot. This club is of several years standing, and has rather increased than decreased in numbers, being composed of 16 as ugly men as have lived since the days of Therites. A man of little soul is apt to be ashamed of any defect which may appear in his person, but the present members, conscious that they are fit subjects for such an institution, wish to show themselves superior to an ill-affectation of beauty, by being the first to notice them. Happy in being the first to participate in the mirth which they themselves afford.

His Ugliness the President, and his Homeliness the Vice-President, with the respective members arranged in official order, sat down to an elegant dinner. On this occasion the following appropriate toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate—dear to the heart of every American patriot. May the four looks and ugly faces made when we were declared free never be changed into smiles and pleasant phizzes at seeing us again subjected to any nation.
2. The President of the United States—Ugliness no obstacle to an advancement to a high pre-eminence among our fellow-citizens.
3. The State of Maryland—May a soil so productive in ugliness be famous for its patriotism.
4. The Legislature of Maryland—May it never become a political ugly club.
5. The Club—Harmonised by the discord of ugliness may they learn to perform on the harp of love the armorial motto of Maryland, "*Crescite et Multiplicamini*."
6. May the overgrown size of some of our brethren never induce them to deform the beauties of the constitution by an unhallowed touch.
7. May the shortness of some of our brethren never be found in their purses.
8. Ugliness—The splendour of the diamond is oft concealed by a rude encasement.
9. The correct taste of Venus—The loveliest of the Goddesses preferred the ugliest of the Gods.
10. May deformity never cast us, like Vulcan, from the heaven of our wishes.
11. Simplicity of dress—The contented man will learn to supply the defects of nature by the gaudy trappings of Oriental magnificence.
12. The arms of the Club—a Gorgon's head and a Serpent's tail—May the one turn our enemies into stone, and the other fling them into death.
13. Our brethren throughout the world—May all the curiosities of nature be ardently fought after.
14. Our sisters in ugliness—May they raise a generation worthy of them.
15. Ourselves—Sworn enemies to beauty—May we always attack it with vigour.
16. The ugly man the best defender of his country—For unlike the smooth-faced Patricians on the plains of Pharsalia he would present his face to the shock of battle as being least susceptible of injury.
17. The fair sex—If they will not kiss an ugly man may they never be kissed by a handsome one.

The following song, which had been composed by a member, was sung on the occasion.

TUNE—"Mason's March."

Thou the mason's declare,
They can tell to a hair,
By a touch of the finger each other,
And boast that they own,
Some secret unknown,
Which none can e'er learn but a brother.

Yet no sign do they know,
Half so certain I trow,
As that which distinguishes this, Sir,
For in each member's face,
There's some dam'd ugly place,
Which no man with his eyelight can miss, Sir.

This club all disown,
Every secret but one,
And this secret you quickly may tell, Sir,
For 'tis I profess,
No more and no less,
Than just to be ugly as hell, Sir.

For the President's self,
Is so ugly an elf,
So slender and gaunt that you'd swear, Sir,
He was some troubled Ghost,
From the Stygian coast,
Or Camelion fed upon air, Sir.

Then let us all join,
In a salt glass of wine,
To the health of this ugliest of men, Sir,
For I very much fear,
When death takes him from here,
You'll ne'er see one as ugly again, Sir.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal property of William Hammond, deceased, are requested to discharge their notes by August next, as no longer indulgence can be given, and unless this notice is complied with, suits will commence without respect to persons. They are expected to call on me for a discharge of the same.

BASIL BROWN, Administrator of
W. Hammond, deceased.

July 4, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

July 1, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1808.

Thomas Leach,

Polly Dorsey, Matilda Dorsey, Elias Dorsey, Laven L. Dorsey, and Uriah Dorsey, heirs at law of Edward Dorsey, son of Vachel.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract or parcel of land, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, called *Belt's Hills*, containing one hundred and eighty-two and one half acres. The bill states, that the complainant, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred, purchased of the said Edward Dorsey the parcel of land aforesaid, at and for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and that the said Edward Dorsey on that day executed a bond of conveyance to the complainants, obligating himself and his heirs, to convey the same, on payment of the purchase money, the whole of which hath been paid, except the sum of £.55 18 9. It is further stated, that the said Edward Dorsey hath departed this life, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, who are minors, and reside in the state of Kentucky. It is therefore, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 30th day of July next; to the end that the said defendants may be notified to appear in this court; on or before the 30th day of November next; either in person, or by guardian, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for.

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

In CHANCERY, June 24, 1808.

Edward Hall, of Edward, and John Simmons,

vs.

Dennis Battee, and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called *Hill's Purchase*. The bill states, that the said Dennis Battee resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 22d day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, June 20, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by LARKIN SHIPLEY, as trustee of the real estate of James Cumming, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 15th day of July next.

The report states, the said land was sold for 700 dollars.

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

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent from one to four farms, of different sizes, all on the water, and convenient to Baltimore market; a crop of wheat may be put in this fall by the renter. No person need apply but industrious well disposed men, who can command hands, and the means of carrying them on to advantage.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magothy, June 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

HENRY MYERS.

June 18, 1808.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

June 28, 1808.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town,

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in said bank on the western shore, that an election will be held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-town.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

WILLIAM TYLER.

Calvert county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, will be offered at public sale, on Monday, the 18th of July next, at St. Leonard's, in the county aforesaid, on a credit of six months, TWO likely young NEGROES, one a girl thirteen years old, the other a boy of ten. Sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM SOMERVILL, Adm. d. s. n.
of Eliza. Parran.

June 20, 1808.

Anne-Arundel County.

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of
the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County.

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of
the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

For Sale,

On a short credit,

SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

AGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Bags.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

A HARVEST SONG.

Att—And a hunting we will go.

THE joyous husbandmen behold
The ripen'd yellow field;
Then ev'ry head, though ting'd with gold,
Then ev'ry head, though ting'd with gold,
Must to the sickle yield,
Must to the sickle yield.

Chorus. And a reaping we will go,
And a reaping we will go,
We'll reap and bind, and profit find
From reaping clean and low.

The reapers meet at dawn of day,
And shake each other's hand;
Then to the field they high away, &c.
And each man takes his land, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

The leader on the flank cries out,
Fair, easy, low, and clean;
The vigorous hands then flash about, &c.
But leave wherewith to glean, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

Nine reaps being gather'd in cut,
And straight laid on the ground,
Bind ho! the leader then cries out, &c.
And sheaves appear around, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

The gath'ers and the shockers then,
In concert follow on;
First heaps, then shocks, in ranks are seen, &c.
Twelve sheaves in every one, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

But should a hand, through vanity,
Presume to sport before,
His breech against a neighbour tree, &c.
We'll bump him o'er and o'er, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

Thus gaily goes our reaping on,
Each trying to outdo:
We halt to drink, then all as one, &c.
Attack another through, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

The lasses of the fertile farm,
A plenteous feast provide;
When free from strife, and free from harm, &c.
Friendship and love preside, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

The luncheon too, in afternoon,
The girls ne'er let us miss;
For they who bring it late or soon, &c.
May chance to get a kiss, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

At night contented all repair
To seek a friendly shed;
Domestic peace attending there, &c.
Sweet sleep furrounds each bed, &c.
And a reaping, &c.

Then let's be gay, be good and wife,
And mind our duty's call,
That we with joy may close our eyes, &c.
When Time shall reap us all, &c.
And a reaping we will go, &c.

REPARTEE.

A QUAKER, a few days since, having been cited as an evidence at a quarter sessions, one of the magistrates, who had been a blacksmith, desired to know why he would not take off his hat: "It is a privilege," said the witness, "that the laws and liberality of my country indulge people of our religious mode of thinking in." If I had it in my power, said the angry justice, I would have your hat nailed to your head. "I thought," said Obadiah, "that thou hadst given over the trade of driving nails!"

[London paper.]

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate Constitution in the engagement with the Insurgent; his clothing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

James Coulter
BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, and hopes from his care, attention, and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous public. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on his exerting himself to give them satisfaction, and to supply them on reasonable terms.

Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL.

On the dangerous effects of Clover on Cattle—Method of preventing accidents, and approved remedies when they do occur—By M. D. Vincennes.

CLOVER is a very substantial food, and cattle will eat it till they burst of indigestion, if not prevented by care and attention.

We must not confound this indigestion with those sudden swellings, called tympanites, meteorisations, which are followed by immediate death if the animal be not speedily relieved from the air that swells and suffocates it.

It is not the quality of the herb that is hurtful, but simply the quantity of air and water with which it is surcharged, and from which it should be freed before it is given to the cattle.

I have suffered several losses from this cause; but I am certain that they have always happened through the inattention of my servants in my absence, and that of my superintendent.

The means of preventing this disorder, are:—
First. Never to give this herb in the beginning of the spring before it has acquired a certain degree of strength. When very young it abounds more in air and water, (the principal causes of the disorder,) besides if too young, it affords but little nourishment to the cattle, and they of course consume a much greater quantity.

Secondly. Always to give it out the evening before, a little at a time, with management, vigilantly observing whether the animal appears incommoded by it, or begins to swell; never to give it damp, or heated, from heaping it in too great a quantity in the place where it is spread to dry.

Thirdly. The deceased Mr. Gilbert, Veterinary Professor, known by many excellent works in agriculture, in his work, *Sur les Prairies Artificielles*, has published the method by which the postmaster at Lauterburg, fed his cattle with clover, without their suffering any inconvenience from it. This was, to make them drink before they ate of the clover, and never to suffer them to drink again until a long time after. I have adopted this method, because I have experienced its success, and have never suffered from any accidents when my servants have conformed to it—I have hay given to my cattle before they are led to drink, or I feed them to pasture for a short time first.

When it happens that notwithstanding these precautions, or owing to some inattentions, the beasts begin to swell, the following approved remedies must be employed.

First. To gag the animal, in order to keep its mouth open, and in this state to make it walk about at a quick rate.

Secondly. To throw pails full of cold water all over its body, in abundance, and with force.

Thirdly. To make him swallow a glass of brandy, in which a large tea spoonful of Nitre (salt petre) has been dissolved—This remedy has always succeeded. I gave this quantity to a large beast; to a sheep, I gave a spoonful of brandy and as much nitre as I can hold in my thumb and fore finger, proportioning the dose to the animal.

Fourthly. M. Sonnoni, the author of the *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*, affirms in his Journal, that one remedy, which he has never known to fail, is to make the animal swallow about a quart of milk. If this remedy is infallible, it ought to be known, and it is in the hands of the public.

Fifthly. If it be found that these remedies do not speedily relieve the animal, there is one that is certainly infallible, but it should be only resorted to in the last extremity, and there must be no hesitation. This is to stab the stomach of the beast with the first instrument that is to be met with; then to introduce into the aperture a hollow tube, a piece of elder deprived of its pith will do, and to force the animal to move a little.

In support of this operation, I shall relate a fact that occurred on my own farm. A fine bull, 3 years old, began to swell in the stable: I was absent, but they tried all the remedies directed; the animal could not walk, and they supported him to prevent his falling and expiring. My superintendent, in despair, recollected what I had told him of stabbing the animal in this case, but not knowing how to perform the operation, thrust a kitchen knife up to the handle, thro' the loins of the animal's back, near the spine, and introduced a long piece of elder, &c. Immediately the air and a green froth burst forth through the aperture in the form of a tunnel of a chimney, and the beast exhibited signs of convalescence.

When I arrived, I was much troubled at his condition, and sent him to M. Gaud, a veterinary surgeon at Clermont, who removed my fears, and pointed out to the servant where he should have pierced the skin.

I have related this fact to shew how little danger attends this operation even when unskillfully performed—yet it may do mischief if an essential part is wounded. It is therefore important for all farmers to be acquainted with so simple and easy an operation which is instantaneous in its effects, will not bear delay, and may be also employed to relieve swellings that are not caused by clover, although the effect is the same. This effect is nothing more than the too great quantity of air and water contained in the herbs given to the cattle or in their pasture: for instance, it is known that they should never be sent to pasture, especially in the spring, before the dew is fallen, if we would preserve them from the accident.

Roots also cause these swellings; the turnip and the potatoe, more than the red and white beet roots and the parsnip.

M. Gaud informed me that the stomach of a horse not having the capacity of that of an ox, it cannot be relieved in this manner.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. LEWIS,

THE following extract from a Paris paper may save parents many a pang; and under that hope, you will, I imagine, think it deserves a place in your valuable Journal.

A Subscriber.

Mr. Rechou, D. M. thinks that the disorder known under the name of *Croup*, is not inflammatory, but that it is produced by the condensation of the lymphatic humour, deposited by the exhaling vessels on the internal surface of the air passages, whence follows a membraniform body adapted to the main bronchic vessels which quickly thickens, and ends in obliterating these canals.—The object of the treatment must be to dissolve the membrane, and to prevent the formation of new ones. Mr. Rechou has found that means in the carbonate ammoniacal (Alkali vital concret) applied outwardly and taken inwardly. In the first case it is applied dissolved in some animalized fluid, to the dose of an eighth of that fluid, on the surface where the extremities are of the absorbing vessels which conduct the fluids into the glands, which their excretors directed on the affected parts. Consequently this remedy is kept constantly applied round the neck, on the upper part of the breast, and under the armpits; in the second it is given to the dose of 20 grains dissolved in four ounces of syrup of Erysimum, in spoon fulls, every two hours.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TOBACCO

STEMMING tobacco, or stripping the leaf from the stem, has within these few years become in Virginia a manufacture of some importance, by giving employment to children and supernumerary servants in the towns, who would otherwise remain idle. Last year, exclusive of what the planters stemmed at home, it is supposed there were 6,500 hogheads of stripped, yielding a profit to the Virginia labourer of 45,000 dollars—that value being added to the article before exportation. It is also said those individuals engaged in this business as exporters have been great gainers; the stems being stripped up separately, and shipped to the continent of Europe—the leaf in England, where the duty is 2s. 1d. sterling per pound, equal to 46 dollars per 100, which the dealers avoid paying in the stems, by purchasing the stripped tobacco, so that they can afford to give more than their actual difference in Virginia, besides the great saving to the shipper in freight, commission, and other charges, in England, which from custom is the same in a light or heavy hoghead, stripped or leaf. It however appears this business is likely to receive a check, as it is stated by late letters from London, tobacco stems, that usually sold there for six or seven guineas a hundred, have advanced to twelve, in consequence of the scarcity; a certain quantity being wanted for the inferior kinds of snuff, for which purpose they answer nearly as well as the low qualities of tobacco. This rise in tobacco stems must therefore diminish the difference in the price of leaf and stripped tobacco to the injury of the manufacturer here, until the supply of that kind is brought within its usual limits.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, said to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, } in boxes of from 13 to 20 lbs.
Young hyson, } each, suitable for private use.
Hyson skin, } milies.
Souchong, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise,

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Mulcatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York masts and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash.

June 7, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YEAR.)

MAR

LATE
Foreign Int

BY THE OSAGE, ARRIV

Monday arrived the long Duplex, 48 days from France and England. Wm. Oliver, Wm. Bayard, Charles Blodgett, John, son of the American, jun. together belonged to American vessels in England, viz. Samuel, Wm. P. Jones, Abigail, Adam Champlin, A. Felix, British packet Manchester, New-York, sailed 3 days. St. Michaels, was spoken lively, on a cruise—and a number of people and an immigrant recently destroyed at Western Islands, by an English vessel. Lewis proceeds this morning, with dispatch and Mr. Pinkney. It is the highest importance. London papers by the Osage later than by the C. Most material extracts follow. Have seen a letter from Mary, which states, that Mary, Kimball, who from England were ordered from London of a letter from capt. and Trader, of New-York. The ship would be can ships had been received that an order was ho discriminate seizure of Holland. Osage was under seizure by virtue of the Milan edicted to return to France. readers will find under point of Buonaparte's American vessels.

FROM Algiers the following been received: The measures pursued by the Europeans become Dry having scarcely being assured of the confirmation of his Sovereign, not solved in a bloody waught he might, in spite nation, levy tribute upon On the 22d inst. he m Danish and Dutch him their presents; of America 18,000 do unify him for the loss American vessel. Th of the vessel had th were on the point of cruisers. The consul of Sweden. On the twenty-third, Holland and Ame. The consul of Holl from his government received those instru the Dey caused it to left instantly, on t his present, he and send them to The consul of Amer of the fact of w thought that he co government, pay th That unless he thou could call him in ir the Americans, whom Bab Azoow. Mr. Ulrich, consu of the state let which contained English and confis at Algiers himself cited time of the g no respect to the the name of his ma the officers of just taken to prison, a

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE OSAGE, ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Yesterday arrived the long expected ship OSAGE, Duplex, 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches, from France and England. Passengers, Lt. Lewis, Wm. Oliver, Wm. Bayard, jun. Herman Le Roy, Charles Blodget, Joshua Moses, Wm. Pinkney, jun. son of the American minister, and J. S. Howland, jun. together with the following who belonged to American vessels detained and condemned in England, viz. Samuel King, Abishai Macey, Wm. P. Jones, Abishai Swaine, Edward Jenkins, Adam Champin, A. Felix, and E. Murphy.

The British packet Manchester, for Halifax and New-York, sailed 3 days before the Osage. Off St. Michael's, was spoken by the British frigate Lively, on a cruise—and was informed that a number of people and an immense deal of property had been recently destroyed at St. George's, one of the Western Islands, by an Earthquake.

Lewis proceeds this morning for the seat of government, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Pinkney. It is said the dispatches are of the highest importance.

London papers by the Osage are to the 16th, one day later than by the Cornplanter. Some of the most material extracts follow.

We have seen a letter from Amsterdam of the 3d of May, which states, that the ships Newton, Daly, and Mary, Kimball, which went to Amsterdam from England were ordered away.

A letter from London of the 10th of May, states, that a letter from Capt. Sinclair, of the ship Holland Trader, of New-York, observed, that he expected the ship would be condemned—that 5 American ships had been recently seized in Holland, and that an order was hourly expected for the indiscriminate seizure of every American vessel in Holland.

The Osage was under seizure in France for a few days, by virtue of the Milan decree—and was not permitted to return to France after being in England. Readers will find under the London head, an account of Buonaparte's Bayonne decree against American vessels.

PARIS, April 28.

FROM Algiers the following official report has been received:

The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and the confirmation of his office from the Grand Emir, his Sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, might he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish and Dutch consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and he required of the consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of his cruisers.

The consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the demand.

On the twenty-third, the three consuls of Denmark, Holland and America, were summoned to the Dey's palace.

The consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that he should instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, send his present, he should put his children into chains and send them to labour.

The consul of America had not yet received official orders of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

That unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him the Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate Bab Azoaw.

Mr. Ulrich, consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the consul excited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent, speaking the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage: he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European consuls, to set the Danish consul at liberty, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?

"All slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison.—The court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, not in less pitiable situation; and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves, who were subjects of the emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

LONDON, May 15.

America seems now called upon to make an immediate decision in regard to England or France. In consequence of the American decree Buonaparte has now also decreed, by an ordinance, dated from Bayonne, that every American vessel found in the European seas shall be captured and condemned. The expediency of this order is pretended to be founded on the idea, that in consequence of the American decree, which prohibits the merchant vessels of America from trading to Europe, every merchant vessel found in the European seas, and pretended to be American, must be a forgery, and assume a character to which it is not entitled.

The only Gottenburg mail due, arrived yesterday, with letters and papers from Sweden, to the 7th inst. The report of a descent on the island of Gothland, by the enemy, is confirmed, but it was only a predatory enterprise. It was effected not by ten thousand French and Russians, as former accounts stated, but by a force of between two and three thousand Russians alone from Liebau. The Russians have also taken Oeland, another island in the Baltic between Sweden and Gothland, but we may presume, that the arrival of the British forces, will arrest these expeditions in future. There was a report that the Russians had been defeated with considerable loss in Finland, in an attack upon Sweaborg, but this wants confirmation, and we are sorry to add, that the Swedes have sustained a loss in Norway. The official report of the baron Armfeldt, dated headquarters, at Pramhus, the 22d April, states that a Swedish corps, under count Morner, was attacked and surrounded by a superior force, and that the Swedes had 60 prisoners taken, and 90 killed and wounded. An unofficial account states the prisoners so high as 600. Baron Armfeldt also admits in his report, that the Norwegians have recovered from the first impressions made by the sudden invasion of their country, and attack the Swedes wherever they flew themselves.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Moniteur of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish revolution:—

Report to his imperial highness the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant of the Emperor, commander of his forces in Spain.

"MONSIEUR !—Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the queen of Eutruia, at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the queen was still in bed; she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little, and said she would go and read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards, I saw the queen of Eutruia enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen; that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself, (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired. The king and the queen should repair to

Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he begged him to permit his choosing another place; that he sought to obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Bajadoz, that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me, "I have written to the emperor, in whose hands I repose my fate."—I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by your's. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the prince de la Paz, and will put him to death; he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added, there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHION."

"Aranjuez, March 23, 1808."

No. I.

Letter from king Carlos IV. to the emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my Brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and of the prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping.—Sir, my Brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

"CARLOS."

"Aranjuez, March 25, 1808."

No. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed)

I, THE KING."

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Buonaparte and the new king of Spain.—The following is the substance:

By the first article Buonaparte recognises the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the prince of peace, who we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent into France.—The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

ST. ANTONIO, April 25.

Advices are this moment received here that the prince of peace actually passed through Victoria this morning, under the guard of 200 French soldiers; and that the old king and queen are to sleep at Burgos to-morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

Our English papers of the 15th May assert, that notwithstanding the entry of Buonaparte into Spain, that his views and plans have not been crowned with success.

Mention is made that Buonaparte was expected on the 15th of May at Rochefort. [L'Oracle.]

Williams,
agent of the Baltimore
... by the William Birmingham,
... be equal in quality to any
... which is offered for sale by
... viz.
... boxes of from 13 to 20 lbs
... suitable for private
... families.

... like wife,
...erry wine, by the pipe, quarts
...d spirit, Mulcatel and bloom
...d New-York mels and prime
... which will be sold low for cash.

4
NOTICE.

...akes this method of calling on
...e indebted to him, and requires
...ed from the nature of his busi-
...ed on without money; let not
...nts too small to be worth the
...ge that they cannot spare the
... them any proportion will be
...itherto he has not paid any
...nce the embargo, but cannot
... of his business will permit
... whose accounts have been
... are requested to call and give
... not pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

A POLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

American Intelligence.

MONTREAL, June 20.

WE understand, that on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, a fracas took place at the Provincial line on Lake Champlain. The circumstances which happened were on account of a large raft, which the American custom-house officers had embargoed, and meant to prevent going to the Quebec market; the citizens, however, adjacent to the place where the raft was taken, embodied, and in defiance of the whole force which could be collected on the occasion, brought her this side the line. In this transaction considerable powder and balls are said to have been expended on both sides, but no blood shed. A small cabin erected on the raft, was perforated in forty different places, by the balls of the militia from the custom-house.

We learn by a gentleman from Lake Ontario, that a person there in the employ of the custom-house officer, was lately shot dead, when on the watch of those attempting to run property into the province line. The coroner's inquest was accidental death.

NEW-BEDFORD, July 1.

An English sloop came into this port a little while since, under pretence of want of repairs. She was suspected by the collector as coming in after flour, and in consequence thereof her sails were ordered to be taken off. After laying here a few days to be leached, she failed from this place, and on Friday last was seized near Old-town, (Martha's Vineyard,) and was found to have on board, flour, fish and candles. Her cargo was immediately taken out.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The Ofage, so long expected, has at length arrived, and we are still in a state of uncertainty and doubt. England has made no concession for her outrage, and Buonaparte has made neither a declaration of hostilities or an absolute resolve to continue in peace with us. He has decreed that all American vessels which are found in European seas after the 28th of April shall be liable to seizure. This measure is predicated upon the supposition that they must have escaped from the U. States in contravention of the embargo law, or that they were carrying on illicit commerce under cover of their flag. The same decree contains another remarkable clause which amply displays the cunning policy of the French government. "That American vessels shall be subject to embargo in France as long as the embargo continues in the United States, because they assert that we laid the embargo, under the idea that the English, under the orders of council, would seize our vessels, and that it would, in such case, benefit us."

A letter written by a French officer, at the time he was quitting Russia, mentions, that they were about to march to the frontiers of Turkey, and there was little doubt but the destination of the army was to India.

[Oracle.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

On Saturday last, the high court of error and appeals of this state, met for the last time, in order to give judgment in the cases, that had been argued during their session, which began the 20th ult. All the business of the court being finished by the terms of the judiciary act of 1806, this court is henceforth abolished. The attending judges were Ruhl, Roberts, Hamilton, Wilson, Cooper and Young.

The important question—what is the legal operation of a sentence in a foreign court of admiralty, condemning a vessel as enemies property, in an action on the policy, was discussed with distinguished learning and ability, by the counsel in the cause. It was contended by Messrs. Lewis and Ingersoll, that this sentence is conclusive evidence against the insured, to falsify the warrant of neutrality. Messrs. Duponceau and Tughran maintained the opposite principle. All the judges, except Judge Cooper, were of opinion the sentence was conclusive evidence, and affirmed the judgment of the supreme court.

July 8.

We understand that no answers to letters forwarded by the Ofage to France have been received by her return. The reason of this is, that on her arrival the letters were seized, and were not to be delivered until her departure.

July 9.

Arrived, the French brig La Pays, capt. Gratiel, 23 days from Guadaloupe. She carries 16 guns and 110 men, and is one of the Rochefort Squadron which brought out troops to Guadaloupe. It is said she has come for provisions and to be refitted, having had an engagement with a British sloop of war, which she beat off with the loss of four men.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

Government have received dispatches from our ministers at Paris and London by lieut. Lewis, one of the messengers that went out and returned in the Ofage, and who reached this city last evening.

We understand that neither France nor G. Britain have manifested any disposition to relax in the regulations they have adopted towards neutral nations, and which have placed the United States in so unpleasant a situation.

The secretary of the navy returned to the city yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of the Ofage. The president and all the heads of departments are at present here.

DIED, on the 4th inst. at his seat in Dedham, Massachusetts, the Honourable FISHER AMES.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, 1808.

JOHN HUSTON, major of a battalion, 47th reg. Frederick.

David Schnebly, lieut. col. commandant, 8th reg. Washington.

George Barber, capt. James Keech Cawood, lieut. and George M. Williams, ens. of a company, 45th reg. St. Mary's.

Henry Broome, lieut. and William Grindall, ens. of capt. W. Kilgour's comp. do. do.

Thomas A. Reeder, capt. and Andrew Mills, lieut. of a comp. do. do.

Robert W. Fleming, capt. and John Ward, of John, lieut. of a comp. 44th reg. Montgomery.

John Claggett, of Joseph, lieut. and Thomas Galsaway, ens. of capt. Lane's comp. do.

Lloyd Beall, ens. of capt. W. Owen's comp. do.

Jesse Leach, capt. Charles H. Crabb, lieut. and Richard J. Crabb, ens. of a comp. 44th reg. Montgomery.

Samuel W. Dorsey, capt. Horatio Hudson, lieut. and Job White, ens. of a rifle comp. 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Thomas Roberts, capt. John Thorpe, lieut. and James May, ens. of a comp. 27th reg. Baltimore.

From the National Intelligencer.

After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is herewith annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony is respectfully submitted:

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that brigadier-general James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with governor Miro, of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New-Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco, belonging to him, was condemned and stored in New-Orleans in that year; but it has not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

It has been stated by the general that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him, the several sums, credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and marked No. —, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent, Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They, however, do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable, and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this court, that there is no evidence of brigadier-general James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain, or any of its officers or agents, for corrupt purposes; and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this inquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honour to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808.

(Signed) H. BURBECK, President.

T. H. CUSHING, } Members.

JONA. WILLIAMS, }

July 2, 1808.

Approved,

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

The President of the United States, on the 4th of July, appeared dressed in a neat suit of homespun—a patriotic example, and worthy of general imitation.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the celebration of the 4th of July in that city, says,

"One of the most striking parts of the spectacles of this day, was the large number of Virginia cloth suits which adorned the persons of our citizens. It was a badge for the consolation and encouragement of the belligerent powers of Europe. Upon this homespun enthusiasm and the spirit of independence have stamped all the value, all the pride of ornament." Many of these manufactures, though obtained at a very short notice, were handsome specimens of what our skill is competent to accomplish. When the use of our own cloth shall become the fashion of the state, as it is rapidly becoming, the wheels and looms of Virginia will not be deficient in the fineness and elegance of European fabrics."

General WILKINSON, it is stated, will sail in a few days either from Philadelphia or New-York for New-Orleans.

It is whispered (says the N. Y. Gazette) since the arrival of the Ofage, that Great-Britain has made certain propositions to our minister, which it has been forwarded to government, and which propositions of opinion will be accepted.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the United Bank of Maryland, held at their new banking-house on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.

David Wincheller, Andrew Elicott, James Armstrong, Henry Payson, Solomon Etting, Steward Brown, John Comegys, Thomas M. Elderry, John Frick, Francis Hollingsworth, Benjamin Williams, Joseph H. Nicholson, Walter Dorsey, Joseph Taylor, Alexander Robinson, Edward Harris.

Those in italic are new members.

The directors of the Bank of Newbern, (N. C.) have declared a dividend of six and one quarter per cent. on the stock of said company for the half year ending the 30th ult.

Tobacco is stated in a letter from Cadiz of August 8, at 35 dollars per hundred. West-India produce of every description had risen considerably—wheat and flour remain nearly at the price they were previous to the embargo. The crops are stated to be very promising.

At Oporto and Lisbon, COTTON is stated to be at the former place at the rate of 700 rees per pound—at the latter at 620.—Butter from 500 to 600 rees per pound.

Black Lead.—A mine of black lead has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, (N. C.) It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof; and is sold at the mine at 10 dollars per ton of 500 wt.

The British Packet Queen Charlotte arrived at Halifax on the 16th ultimo, in six days from New-York.

Col. Burr had landed from her, and been introduced to the governor and admiral, and treated with politeness.

A letter from a passenger in the packet to his friend in New-York, dated June 18th, says,

"You will perhaps have heard that col. Burr was to be one of us. We took him out of a pilot boat, leagues from the Hook, after having laid to wait for him until 9 at night. He was accompanied by —, who introduced him on board, as a Mr. Edwards, under which name he continues, as he is called, incog. though every one on board knows who he is. He proceeds with us to England." &c.

On the 4th of July, at an early hour, at Washington City, capt. Brent's troop of horse appeared before the house of the Secretary of State, when Mr. Madison presented them with an elegant stand accompanied with a patriotic address, to which capt. Brent returned an appropriate reply.

Captain Skinner, arrived at New-York, in 17 days from Bass-End, St. Croix, informs, that he saw Monday, the 4th inst. in lat. 34½, long. 72½, a band of 18 men of war standing to the southward.

The East-India Sago plant (*Cycas circinalis* L.) is now in full bloom, in Mrs. Forest's garden in the city. It is the largest and most perfect plant of the kind we have ever seen. It has been in her possession about twelve years, and has never blossomed before. Mrs. F. has very politely given permission to any person, who feels an interest in acquiring botanical information, to examine this valuable exotic which now, unquestionably has been proved, can be the seed of a Carolina climate. It is the only plant of the kind which has ever blossomed in this country. [Charleston Courier.]

Mr. John (late lieutenant-general) Whilocks, tends, it is said, shortly to embark for America. [London paper.]

To preserve Clover in its Green state.

TAKE in your grags from the swath, cut it down as you would straw, on Smythers or Kirks cutting machine, pack it well down in a close apartment or bag, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way, you will have a beautiful green hay, exceedingly fragrant and now superior to any fodder, especially to milk cows. It is not more expensive than the usual mode of mowing and drying hay, as the same number of hands will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. This process is certainly well attended, and more so from our eastern farmers, who are in the habit of exporting this article to the West India markets.

Died, at Starbrook, (Ten.) Oliver Heard, Esq; attorney at law, aged 27; he had just married a young widow of 88, who had led him to suppose she possessed the attractive charms of 8000 dollars property, but who fortunately did not possess 8-1000th part of that sum: finding he had led her to the altar, and mortified at the non-suit, he took an affectionate leave of his tender and amiable consort; and drinking her reformation in a tumbler of poison, ed suicide to the rank speculation. [Salem Gazette.]

Holy Bible

THE subscribers to the F. ED, by question and answer, the work is finished, and they in the course of time as with to be in possession of the whole edition, nearly the whole edition, dated from the third and fourth, 458 pages, 8vo. cloth, bound by the rev. clergy of July 9, 1808.

Not

THE all health of the pelled him to relinque to leave Annapolis for persons to whom he made accounts to THOMAS authorized to discharge received for his use, and him are requested to call liquidate their respective September next, or suits entered against them.

SAM

Not

ALL persons having a Mrs. ELIZABETH Anne-Arundel county, deced bring them forward, p the subscribers for payment. BENJAMIN H July 13, 1808.

To be di

THE unexpired time oner, who has about are. He would suit enquire of the printers. Annapolis, July 12, 18

Twenty Do

RAN AWAY from Thomas Wm. W. Anne-Arundel county, or not any provocation what CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 36 years of age, with large thick lips, and tongue; he is very homely in clothing, consisting of a jacket and two petticoats, one dark calico jacket and one dark gown, two ozabridges, one check apron and kerchief, which he wears. This same woman, summer and fall, during the lived with a free negro by Mr. Thomas Si this county. She has last by the name of Robert and follows shoemaking from this neighbourhood, that he lives in the town near the bay, and near apprehends said woman, that I get her again, from home, 10 collars, reward, by

Queen

N. B. I forewarn all labouring said negro, or vessel at their peril. July 5, 1808.

In CHANCE

The

Folly Dorsey, Matilda L. Dorsey, and of Edward

THE object of the a decree for the or parcel of land, situated county, called Bel's and eighty-two and that the complainant, in the year eighteen Edward Dorsey the for the sum of nine and fifty cents, and that day executed a plaintiffs, obligating the same, on payment whole of which has £.55 18 9. It is ward Dorsey hath defendants his heirs at in the state of Kent of the complainant, cause a copy of this ryland Gazette through July next, to the be notified to appear 30th day of November guardian, to show decree should not p True Teft. 2

Holy Bible Explained.

THE subscriber to the HOLY BIBLE EXPLAINED, by question and answer, are informed, that the work is finished, and the publisher will deliver them in the course of next week. Such gentlemen as wish to be in possession of this truly valuable work, will avail themselves of this opportunity, nearly the whole edition is subscribed for; it is nearly the third and last London edition, containing 458 pages, 8vo. closely printed, and recommended by the rev. clergy of the city of Baltimore. July 9, 1808.

Notice.

THE ill health of the subscriber having compelled him to relinquish the Union Tavern, and to leave Annapolis for a few months, he requests persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts to THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq; who is authorized to discharge the same out of any monies received for his use, and those who are indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. Bowie and settle their respective accounts by the first of September next, or suits will be immediately commenced against them.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator. July 13, 1808.

To be disposed of,

THE unexpired time of a German Redemptioner, who has about two years and a half to serve. He would suit either a baker or farmer. Annapolis, July 12, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. without any provocation whatever, a negro woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet one inch high, about 36 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all her clothing, consisting of one striped country cloth jacket and two petticoats, one white cotton gown, one dark calico jacket and petticoat, one old yellow calico gown, two ozabrig shifts, and one white cotton do. one check apron, and one blue and white handkerchief, which she occasionally wears round her head. This same woman was out five months last summer and fall, during the greater part of that time she lived with a free negro living on the place occupied by Mr. Thomas Simmons, in the lower part of this county. She has lately taken up with a free negro by the name of Robert Lovely, he is a lusty black fellow and follows shoemaking; he has lately moved from this neighbourhood, and have reason to believe that he lives in the lower part of this county on or near the bay, and near Calvert county. Whoever apprehends said woman, and secures her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance the above reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negro, or from taking her on board any vessel at their peril. S. T. July 5, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1808.
Thomas Leach,

Polly Dorsey, Matilda Dorsey, Elias Dorsey, Laven L. Dorsey, and Urith Dorsey, heirs at law of Edward Dorsey, son of Vachel.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract or parcel of land, situate and lying in Anne Arundel county, called *Belt's Hills*, containing one hundred and eighty-two and one half acres. The bill states, that the complainant, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred, purchased of the said Edward Dorsey the parcel of land aforesaid, at and for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and that the said Edward Dorsey on that day executed a bond of conveyance to the complainant, obligating himself and his heirs, to convey the same, on payment of the purchase money, the whole of which hath been paid, except the sum of £.55 18 9. It is further stated, that the said Edward Dorsey hath departed this life, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, who are minors, and reside in the state of Kentucky. It is therefore, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 30th day of July next, to the end that the said defendants may be notified to appear in this court, on or before the 30th day of November next, either in person, or by guardian, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for.

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

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

In CHANCERY, June 24, 1808.
Edward Hall, of Edward, and John Simmons, vs.

Dennis Battee, and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called *Hill's Purchase*. The bill states, that the said Dennis Battee resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 22d day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, June 20, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by LARKIN SHIPLEY, as trustee of the real estate of James Cumming, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 15th day of July next.

The report states, the said land was sold for 700 dollars.

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

FARMS TO RENT

THE subscriber will rent from one to four farms, of different sizes, all on the water, and convenient to Baltimore market; a crop of wheat may be put in this fall by the renter. No person need apply but industrious well disposed men, who can command hands, and the means of carrying them on to advantage.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magothy, June 27, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near New-Market, Frederick county, state of Maryland, on Whit Sunday, the fifth inst. negro MOSES, about twenty four-years old, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, full round face and full eyes; a wild look when spoken to; has a small scar on his right cheek; his clothing is a black broadcloth coat, with buttons covered with the same, a dove coloured swanstown waistcoat, with yellow stripes, a pair of brown corded velvet pantalets, one country tow linen shirt, a small rimmed high crowned wool hat; other cloaths not known. I purchased him of Mr. Gassaway Pindell, near Pig Point. I expect he has gone that way, as he was stopped by some person on the same day near Snowden's furnace, but shewing a pass, with my name signed to it, he was permitted to go on. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses if brought home to me.

NICHOLAS HALL.

N. B. If he has his pass with him when he is taken I should be glad to get it. N. HALL.

June 20, 1808.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

HEREBY certify, that STEPHEN GILL, of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a brown GELDING, about twelve years old, sixteen hands high, with a blaze face, his near hind foot white, shod all round, paces and trots, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 13th day of June, 1808.

HENRY WOODWARD.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, said to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, } in boxes of from 13 to 20lbs.
Young hyson, } each, suitable for private families.
Hyson skin, }
Souchong, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise,

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Mulcatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York mels and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash. June 7, 1808.

English and American Garden Seeds.

Just received, by the ship Alexander Hamilton, from London, a large and general assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,

Of various kinds, together with a general supply of AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS,

From New-York—Amongst which are,

FLOWER SEEDS, of every kind,
Early short-top scarlet, and turnip-rooted radish,
Cucumber, early and late,
Summer savory, thyme,
Beans, peas, and cabbage seeds,
Lettuce, Spinage,
Sage, parsley, &c. &c.

And a very general variety of the Best Seeds, for garden or culinary purposes, the whole of which are warranted fresh, and in prime condition, being all tried by the subscriber before they are offered for sale, and which will be sold at the lowest prices the markets can afford, by

MICHAEL LEE, at the lower end of Aisquith-street, below Mr. M'Elderry's, Baltimore.

A few copies of M'Mahon's Gardener's Calendar for sale, as above. Baltimore, February 18, 1808.

James Coulter, BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, and hopes from his care, attention, and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous public. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on his exerting himself to give them satisfaction, and to supply them on reasonable terms.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

July 1, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

A FRAGMENT.

.....AH me!....
Why did I wander from my native vale,
And leave my cottage, where contentment smil'd?
When all was happiness and peace.—
.....Ah! why
Did I e'er mingle in the strife of kings,
And change the fickle for the gleaming sword,
The low-fenc'd garden for th' embattled plain,
Deep-ting'd with blood? Ah! luckless was the day
When I did hie me from Pifena's vale,
And left all happiness behind!
.....E'en now,
Doth busy memory delight to paint
Past scenes of peace.
.....Where is the wand'ring rill,
That, softly stealing through the dingle's shade,
Lull'd my young heart to rest?—Where now the wood,
In which I wander'd at the close of day,
To pluck the lily from its secret haunt;
Or the blue violet that cast around
Its balmy fragrance?—Ah! where now the hills
O'er which I wanton, void of care, to catch
The spicy gale; or mark'd the setting sun
Tinge the blue surface of the distant main
With purple radiance?—Where, my Mary now?
Sweet partner of my cot! thy simple lay
Of cheer'd the winter's night, when round the fire
We sat, and harken'd to the pelting storm;
Then near and nearer drew.—But thou, no more
Shalt see thy Henry; or at morn or eve
Prepare his frugal meal: fled are those joys,—
Alas for ever fled!—But now a film,
Dim-spreading o'er mine eye, conceals the light
Of pallid Cynthia—Ah, how chills the hand
Of Death! and flow—still slower—flows my blood.
Scenes of my youth farewell.—Oh God! I come.

HOSPITALITY.

....."THERE is a certain hospitable air,
In a friend's house, that tells me I am welcome.
The porter opens to me with a smile—
The yard dog wags his tail—the servant runs,
Beats up the cushion, spreads the couch, and says,
"Sit down, good Sir," ere I can say I'm weary."

EX EMPORE.

On a beautiful Lady, who imagined she saw a bright
Meteor in the form of a human Eye.
AS gazing on the spangl'd sky,
You mark'd the brilliant Meteor driv'n,
'Twas but the lustre of THINE Eye
Reflected from the FACE of Heav'n.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 28, 1808.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers
Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement here-
to, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town,
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in said
bank on the western shore, that an election will be
held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,
on Monday, the first day of August next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.
for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stock-
holders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis,
and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-
town.

3 By order, J. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to
apply to the next county court for Calvert county,
or to some one of the judges thereof, in the re-
cess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of
assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

3 WILLIAM TYLER.
Calvert county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of
Calvert county, will be offered at public sale, on
Monday, the 18th of July next, at St. Leonard's,
in the county aforesaid, on a credit of six months,
TWO likely young NEGROES, one a girl thir-
teen years old, the other a boy of ten. Sale
to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM SOMERVILL, Adm. D. E. N.
of Eliza. Parran.

June 20, 1808.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased at the sale made by the
subscriber of the personal property of Wil-
liam Hammond, deceased, are requested to discharge
their notes by August next, as no longer indulgence
can be given, and unless this notice is complied with,
suits will commence without respect to persons. They
are expected to call on me for a discharge of the same.

2 BASIL BROWN, Administrator of
W. Hammond, deceased.
July 4, 1808.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linnen & Cotton Rags.

Miscellany.

Washington City, July 2, 1808.

MR. SMITH,
HAVING heard of several instances of the ex-
cessive use of cold water proving fatal this week, and
the weather continuing unusually warm, (the mercu-
ry rising above 90 to 95 degrees in Fahrenheit's ther-
mometer,) I am induced to send you for publication
some extracts from an account given of that disor-
der and method of cure by Dr. Rush; with a view
of warning the uninformed against its deleterious
consequences, as medical assistance can seldom be ob-
tained in time to afford relief.

"Few summers elapse in Philadelphia, in which
there are not instances of many persons being affected
by drinking cold water.

"In some seasons four or five persons have died
suddenly from this cause, in one day. This mortality
falls chiefly upon the labouring part of the com-
munity, who seek to allay their thirst by drinking the
water from the pumps in the streets, and who are too
impatient or too ignorant to use the necessary precau-
tions for preventing its morbid or deadly effects upon
them. These accidents seldom happen except when the
mercury rises above 85 degrees in Fahrenheit's ther-
mometer."

"Three circumstances generally concur to produce
disease or death from drinking cold water. 1st. The
patient is extremely warm. 2d. The water is ex-
tremely cold; and 3d. A large quantity of it is
taken into the body. The danger from drinking the
cold water is always in proportion to the degrees of
combination which occur in the three circumstances
that have been mentioned."

"The following symptoms generally follow, where
cold water has been taken under the above circum-
stances.

"In a few minutes after the patient has swallowed
the water, he is affected by a dimness of sight, he
staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported,
falls to the ground; he breathes with difficulty; a
rattling is heard in his throat; his nostrils and cheeks
expand and contract in every act of respiration; his
face appears suffused with blood and of a livid colour;
his extremities become cold, and his pulse impercept-
ible; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the disorder
terminates in death in 4 or 5 minutes. Punch, beer, &
even toddy, when drank under the same circumstances
as cold water, have all been known to produce the
same marked and fatal effects." "I know of but
one certain remedy for this disease, and that is Li-
quid Laudanum. The doses of it, as in the cases of
spasm, should be proportioned to the violence of the
disease. From a tea-spoonful to near a table-spoon-
ful have been given in some instances before relief
has been obtained. Where the powers of life appear
to be suddenly suspended, the same remedies should
be used which have been so successfully employed in
recovering persons supposed to be dead from drown-
ing."

"If neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal ex-
ample of those who have perished from this cause, are
sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a large
quantity of cold liquors, when the body is preterna-
turally heated, then let me advise to—1st. Grasp the
vessel, out of which you are about to drink, for a mi-
nute or longer with both your hands; this will ab-
stract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it
at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the ves-
sel is made of metal, glass or earth; for heat
follows the same laws, in many instances, in
passing through bodies, with regard to its relative ve-
locity, which we observe to take place in electricity—
2d. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are
obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact
with the stream which issues from a pump or spring,
always wash your face and hands previously to your
drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiv-
ing the shock of the water first upon those parts of
the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and
the vital parts are thereby defended from the action
of the cold."

Rush's Medical Inquiries, &c. vol. 1st.

From the Virginia Argus.

MR. PLEASANTS,

I HAVE long thoughts of communicating to the
public a remedy for the cure of the Rot and Scab in
Sheep, which I have made use of with very great
success. In the year 1806, my flock was so very in-
different, that from 90 sheep I sheared only 130
weight of wool, so sorry, as to be barely fit to make
clothing for young negroes. Immediately after
shearing I made use of the following mixture:—3
gallons of tar, and 3 ditto of train oil, boiled to-
gether, to which was added 3 pounds of roll brimstone,
finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity was
sufficient for the above number, and was poured on
with a kitchen ladle, from the top of the head along
the back bone to the tail. At the next shearing, (in
1807) from 78 of the same sheep I sheared 360lbs.
of very good wool, and instead of 20 to 25 sorry lambs,
commonly raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as
I ever saw.—Since this application I have been fre-
quently asked by my neighbours where I got such fine
sheep from. This remedy was taken from an old
Eastern paper, which, I am sorry to say, I have lost
or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, that I have
continued to make use of this application with the
same success, and that when train oil is difficult to be
had, any kind of grease, such as is used for plantation
leather, will answer.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. J. NELSON.

Excessive Heat.

New-York, July 2.

THE following shews accurately the degrees of
heat by Fahrenheit's Scale.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
Sunday, June 26	78	81	86
Monday, 27	82	87	89
Tuesday, 28	85	87	88
Wednesday, 29	86	88	88
Thursday, 30	83	89	92
Friday, July 1	87	90	91
Saturday, 2	88	91	91

Average heat for 6 days, at 9, 12, and 3—86½.
A degree of heat much greater than has been expe-
rienced before, in this city, for a great number of
years. The Thermometer, from which the above is
taken, hangs in a spacious airy entry, at the corner
of Nassau and Pine-streets, where it has hung for ten
years past.

* At 2 o'clock 93 1/2.

Philadelphia, July 1.

By those who have for a number of years kept daily
remarks on the weather and the state of the ther-
mometer, yesterday is pronounced the warmest expe-
rienced in this city during the last ten years.

Baltimore, June 30.

The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, in a pas-
sage in Calvert-street, stood as follows:

Monday, at 2 o'clock	92 degrees.
Tuesday, do.	89
Wednesday, do.	91
Thursday, do.	92

July 2.

Temperature. The thermometer which gave 92
degrees at 2 o'clock on Thursday, as mentioned in
the Gazette, rose to 94½ two hours after, 2½ degrees
higher than it has been for several years. Fahren-
heit's thermometer, in a very cool part of the office
of discount and deposit (Gay-street) the mercury in
which has not for many years before been above 88,
rose this week to 91.

Seven deaths are recorded in the Bill of Mortality,
for 1 week, in Baltimore, from drinking cold water.

Washington, July 4.

The weather for the past week has been unusually
warm. On Monday last the mercury in Fahrenheit's
rose to 95 degrees, and rose to nearly the same height
on the three succeeding days. On Friday it rose to
98½ degrees.

Annapolis, July 7.

The weather last week was the warmest we have
experienced here for many years. The thermometer
on Friday the 1st stood at 95 degrees.

Receipt to make Currant Wine.

COLLECT the currants when fully ripe, put them
into a tub, and mash them, then strain them through
a cloth—to each quart of the jelly, put three pounds
of brown sugar and three quarts of water, which
when well mixed put into a cask or barrel in a cool
cellar to work for four days, and as it works out fill
it up with water; then bung it up and let it remain
for about three months, when it will be fit for use,
and a wine of the most excellent kind.

The above receipt was handed us by a gentleman
who has made the experiment for two years past, and
assures that the wine is nearly equal to Madeira, and
that one quart will bring in value what the expense
of making one gallon will cost.

[Carlisle Ges.]

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that
I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore
county court, or to some one of the judges thereof,
in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have
been published two months, for the benefit of an act
of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at No-
vember session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled,
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
and of the supplements thereto.

HENRY MYERS.

June 18, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS,
he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Do-
mingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and
he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar
under his right eye, and another on his left leg,
which he says are occasioned by wounds that he re-
ceived on board the United States frigate Contesta-
tion in the engagement with the Insurgent; his
clothing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pan-
taloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton
stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is de-
sired to take him away, or he will be sold for his
prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LXIVth YEAR.

MAR

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, THURS

From Dr. Bartno's Medic

THE UNIVERSITY O

THE Medical Departm

Pennsylvania is rapid

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amount of its students durin

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and well of Pennsylvania.

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On the 27th of April la

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eration, which was public

is a list of the graduate

of their dissertations.

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Arnold Hannenkampf,

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William Kilty Smith,

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Thomas Worthington,

in Operandi of Medicine

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93

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Currant Wine.

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then strain them through
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quarts of water, which
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filling it up and let it remain
when it will be fit for use,
excellent kind.

handed us by a gentleman
ment for two years past, and
early equal to Madeira, and
in value what the expense
cost.

[Carlisle Gaz.]

ICE.

ing to all my creditors, that
to the judges of Baltimore
one of the judges thereof,
after this notice shall have
been, for the benefit of an ad-
of Maryland, passed at No.
hundred and five, entitled,
of sundry insolvent debtors,
hereto.

HENRY MYERS.

NAWAY.

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himself JEAN FRANCOIS,
says he was born in St. Do-
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2 years of age; he has a scar
and another on his left leg,
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lata with the Insurgent; his
blue broad cloth coat and pair
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old hat. His owner is de-
ny, or he will be sold for de-
ing to law.
H. MCENEY, Sheriff of
-Arundelcounty.

POLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

REEN.

(LXIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3210.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1808.

JULY 14, 1808.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at N. Orleans,
to the editor of the Kentucky Palladium, dated
April 15th, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

AS our market is by no means supplied with fresh
Butter, and as that which is obtained from the United
States is generally rancid or disagreeably salt, I beg
leave to communicate to you the process by which
the British fleet is supplied with sweet butter in the
hottest climates, which at the end of three years is as
pleasant as when first made. This plan is so simple
that I trust the citizens of your State will adopt it,
and they may be assured that the price of our market
will pay them for their trouble.

"Instead of firkins, let fresh butter be put up in
waxed canvas, or linen bags, containing each above
50lbs. Let these bags be thrown into casks con-
stantly kept filled with salt and water, which should
be renewed once or twice a week, according to cir-
cumstances, by drawing it off at bottom, and filling
it with fresh at top. This is all that is necessary, it
has been well proved."

The British Packet, with col. Burr on board, has
sailed from Halifax for England.

Major Swann having resigned his appointment as
paymaster of the army of the United States, Robert
Brent, his successor, entered upon the duties of that
office on the 1st inst. to whom communications for
the department may hereafter be addressed.

The French privateer schooner *Superieur*, lately
refitted at Philadelphia, arrived at Samana, in 9 days
from that port—She carried in there an American
brig, which she captured, from St. Thomas bound
to New-York, with a cargo of rum.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated July 2, says,
"Since our last flour has declined in price, in conse-
quence of the importation by the fleet being very
considerable—We have plenty of salted provisions
from Ireland, and cheap, and an overstock of both
dry and pickled fish from Halifax and Newfound-
land."

It is at length ascertained that *Mungo Parke*, the
celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no
more. The British parliament have granted to his
widow 3256l. 10s. sterling, and to Mr. Anderson, fa-
ther of Mr. Anderson who accompanied Mr. Parke,
1085l.

Governor M'Kean is proposed as a candidate for
the Senate of Pennsylvania, after the expiration of
his official term as governor.

Defructive tornadoes have been experienced in va-
rious places in the States northward of us.

Archibald Mac Neil, Esquire, appointed consul of
his Britannic majesty for the Orleans territory, has
been recognized in that character, by the president of
the United States, and an exequatur has been grant-
ed to him accordingly. [Phil. pap.]

In the county of Schoharie (N. C.) at a late We-
riff's sale, horses, horned cattle, farming utensils, &c.
to the amount of 800 dollars, were sold for fifty-five
dollars, and in Montgomery, upwards of one hun-
dred bushels of wheat, seized on execution, were sold
for one shilling and nine-pence per bushel. We state
these two instances, among many which we could
mention, as having recently taken place. [Wash. (N. C.) pap.]

On the 24th June flour at Antigua was selling at
15 dollars—A supply of corn had arrived from the
Western Islands, and more was daily expected.

Charity.—The following paragraph is copied from
the N. York Gazette:

"Agreeable to the request of the unknown donor,
Dr. Abel acknowledges that he received through the
post-office yesterday, Nine Hundred Dollars, for the
New-York Missionary Society."

From Lexington (Kentucky,) June 18.

By a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, we
are informed that several of the Indian tribes up the
Missouri had manifested a very decided spirit of hos-
tility towards the U. S. that some murders had been
committed, and a general alarm excited among the
inhabitants on the frontiers.

By a traveller who passed through this town this
week from N. Orleans, we are informed that the In-
dians are continuing their murders. A gentleman
from Georgia for Natchez was lately shot through
the body and robbed. A company coming up from
the latter place, was attacked and plundered just a
head of the person who gave us the information, but
whose party were fortunately sufficiently numerous to
deter the Indians from hostilities.

Nineteen years ago, THIS DAY, the Bastille was le-
velled to the ground by a Parisian populace! What
was then the situation of France? What is now the
situation of the world? Millions since that period
have fallen to gratify the worst of passions! Human
blood has inundated Europe—and Europe is now in
no better situation. Indeed, the tyranny and unac-
countable success of Napoleon threatens the universe
with destruction—the unoffending do not escape his
wrath—ALL is levelled before his mighty power!—
May a MIGHTIER POWER interfere and save!

[N. York paper.]

From the Hudson Bee.

The Steam Boat is certainly an interesting curio-
sity to strangers. To see this large and apparently un-
wieldy machine, without oars or sail, propelled thro'
the element by invisible agency, at a rate of four
miles in an hour, would be a novelty in any quarter
of the globe, as we understand there is none in Eu-
rope that has succeeded on the plan upon which this is
constructed. The length of the boat is 160 feet, and
her width in proportion, so as not too much to impede
her sailing.—The machine which moves her wheels,
is called, we believe, a twenty horse machine, or e-
qual to the power of so many horses, and is kept in
motion by steam from a copper boiler, 8 or 10 feet in
length. The wheels are on each side, similar to those
of water mills, and under cover they are moved back-
ward or forward, separately or together, at pleasure.
Her principal advantage is in calms, or against head
winds: when the wind is fair, light square-sails, &c.
are employed to increase her speed. Her accommo-
dations (52 births, besides sofas, &c.) are said to be
equal or superior to any vessel that floats on the river,
and are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccu-
pied by the machinery is fitted in the most convenient
manner. Her route (between New-York and Alba-
ny) is a distance of 160 miles, which she performs
regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period
of 32 hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and
landing passengers. On her passage last week she left
New-York with upwards of 100 passengers, and Al-
bany with 80 or 90. Indeed this aquatic stage from
Albany, with the Experiment of this city, bid fair
to attach the greater part of the travellers which pass
the Hudson, and afford them accommodation not ex-
ceeded in any other part of the world.

The Marquis of Stafford has just completed, at
Trentham, in Staffordshire, (Eng.) a building of a
singular construction, being the only edifice of the
sort in that country. It is a cemetery, after the man-
ner of the Roman tombs, and, like them is situated
on the road side. The ancients usually built their
tombs near the highways, which while it reminded
them of their ancestors, was a useful warning to a
traveller. The building is of stone, a square of 40
feet on the base, and rises pyramidically 40 feet high.
The inside contains 40 catacombs under one groined
arch of stone; the whole is lined with a beautiful
dark and highly polished marble.

An order has been issued to increase the number
of the Royal Marines serving in the British navy, as
follows: 25 to a ship of the first rate; 20 to a se-
cond rate; 15 to a third rate; 10 to a fourth rate
and large frigates, and in proportion to smaller ships.

Josephine Dessalines.

This dowager empress has not only been permitted
by the popular successor of her husband to reside in
the capital of St. Domingo, but has received from
him 30,000 dollars indemnity for some property de-
stroyed by Petion. Being as prudent and wise in ad-
versity, as she had been modest and humane in pro-
sperity, she has forgotten her temporary elevation to
remember her native obscurity. She has entered
with spirit and honesty into commercial transactions,
and is supposed to have, within 18 months, more than
doubled her capital by the success attending her spe-
culations. She has transformed all her ci-devant
maids of honour into clerks; all her gentlemen in
waiting into warehousemen; all her pages into wa-
goners, and all her equestraries and grooms into wa-
goners and carmen. Every day upwards of fifty
persons dine under her roof; and every foreign mer-
chant or traveller of respectability is invited to her
sumptuous table. As regularity, industry, and libe-
rality have hitherto distinguished this trading upstart
sovereign, her reputation and credit increase, and her
commercial connexions in England as well as in
America, are both numerous and wealthy. She of-
ten declares that she is more happy in her magazine
than she was in her palace, and that behind her coun-
ter she experiences a tranquillity unknown to her
when seated on a throne.

Died, on Monday the 11th inst. at his seat near
Germantown, (Pennsylvania) Doctor WILLIAM
SHIPPEN, President of the College of Physicians of
the city of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 21, 1808.

EXTRACTS

From Dr. Barto's Medical and Physical Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Medical Department of the University of
Pennsylvania is rapidly increasing in respecta-
bility, and in the number of its pupils. The aggregate
number of its students during the last winter, was not
less than 270, or 275. The greatest number of these
were from Pennsylvania, and from the States south
and west of Pennsylvania. A few were from New-
England; a greater number from the State of New-
York; two or three from the West-India islands;
and at least two from Europe.

On the 27th of April last, a public examination of
the Medical candidates was held in the presence of
the Trustees and Faculty of the University, and a
number of the citizens; and on the following day, the
degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon
sixty gentlemen, each of whom had written and sub-
mitted to the Medical Professors an Inaugural Dis-
sertation, which was publicly defended. The follow-
ing is a list of the graduates from Maryland, and the
titles of their dissertations.

John Arnett, of Maryland, on Abscess.

Jacob Baer, of Frederick-town, Maryland, on Pur-
ulent Fever.

Samuel Baker, of Baltimore, on the Form of Dis-
ease usually denominated Chorea Sancti Viti.

Michael A. Finley, of Baltimore, on the use of
the Moriac Acid.

William Willmot Hall, of Maryland, Strictures
on the use of cold water in the cure of fevers.

Arnold Hannekamp, of Maryland, on the Influa-
za.

James Page, of Baltimore, Maryland, on Super-
sensation.

William Pinkney, of Maryland, on the Cholera
infantum.

William Kilty Smith, of Maryland, on Mortifica-
tion.

Thomas Worthington, of Maryland, on the Mo-
toric Operandi of Medicines.

The degrees were conferred on the graduates by
John McDonell, L. L. D. who is now the provost
(or principal) of the university; after which an ad-
dress was delivered to them by Dr. Barton, the Dean
of the Medical Faculty for the present year. This
address will be published.

By a late regulation of the trustees of the univer-
sity, the medical graduates are not obliged to publish
their inaugural dissertations. After the dissertations
have been submitted to the medical faculty, if ap-
proved of, the publication is altogether optional, or
entirely an act of the graduate. In consequence of
this regulation, which has now been in operation for
two terms, only a small number of the dissertations
have been printed and published. Of the sixty, the
titles of which are given, only three have been pub-
lished. Others, however, are intended for publica-
tion, either entire or in part; and some of them,
perhaps, in a state more improved, (by the authors
themselves) than that in which they were originally
presented to the medical faculty.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, received at New-
York, dated June 23.

"By a vessel arrived at Trinidad, which left Gib-
ralter about the 20th May, it is reported that violent
commotions had taken place in Spain, in consequence
of the French having attempted to carry off the
prince of Asturias lately declared king, as a prisoner
to France, and that a number of French troops had
been massacred in different places; in consequence of
which Buonaparte was carrying fire and sword thro'
that devoted country. Such was the consternation,
it is said, that the people of Cadiz were in, that they
sent an offer to Gibraltar to deliver up the city
and fleet to us, and that Lord Collingwood and gen.
Spencer had actually left that fortress with a compe-
tent number of ships and five thousand men to carry
into effect this important measure.

"It is not at all surprising that the state of ex-
treme wretchedness to which the people of Spain are
reduced by the detestable tyrant and his minions,
should drive them to acts of the highest desperation.

"Flour was down to 12 and 15 dollars per barrel."

By a parliamentary report in England, it appears
that the annual quantity of barley grown in England
is 4,800,000 quarters, and the quantity used in dis-
tilling is 800,000 quarters. The quantity of land in
culture in England for barley is 1,200,000 acres, of
which 80,000 acres are said to be sufficient to grow
the whole quantity from which the spirits consumed
in England are produced. This estimate has been
made in consequence of an intention to introduce su-
gar into the distillation of spirits instead of grain.

June 29, 1808.
of South-Carolina,
feeling as freemen ought
been violated by the illegal
be our duty at this crisis
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ude, and unequivocally to
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Jefferson, president of the
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ve deserved well of the

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertion on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union. Charles H. Willigman likewise begs all persons to deal with his servants, or to let them have anything without a permission in writing from him; or he will be, very much against his inclination, compelled to take those steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1808, ALL the real estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight and a half acres of land, more or less, being the place whereon the said Sappington resided at his decease; this land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat. The buildings are tolerably good, a fine large bearing apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation. This land lies adjoining the land of Thomas Cockey, Deye Esq. called Turkey Island. The above land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser to give bond, with two securities to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed, making the title indisputable. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.

July 19, 1808.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1808.

GEORGE AMICH. John Brice, Seth Barton; Richd. Brooke, Rosana Blackton, Moses Bullock, jun. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, Zephaniah Cheneay. Mrs. Delozier, Eliza Dunlap, Juliana Ford. Frederick & Samuel Green. Nicholas Harwood, Mary Howard, Dr. Joseph Hall, Elisha Hall. John Jennings. Thomas King. Levin Laurence. Joseph McConcy (2). Cornelius Mills, Richard Merriken, William Miller, Charles Moss. Nicholas Thomas. William Weems, Wm. Whetstone, Francis H. Waters, Annapolis. Basil Brown, Richard Battee, Gunning S. Bedford. Joseph Camden (2). James Frost, sen. Samuel Goldman. Rachel Hall, William Hall, John Hall, Dr. Matthias Hammond (2). Joseph Hincks. Henry A. Johnson, Nicholas Joyce. William Kent (2). George Sank. John Wilson (2). John Worthington, Milcha Wayman, Anne-Arundel county. S. GREEN, P. M.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them in the recess of the court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay, after two months notice from the date hereof.

ALEXANDER ZANG.

July 6, 1808.

Notice.

THE creditors of GEORGE BRESHEARS, are desired to meet at Pig-Point, on the 13th day of August next, to receive a dividend on their respective claims.

BENJAMIN CARR, Administrator.

July 21, 1808.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, said to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, in boxes of from 13 to 20 lbs. Young hyson, each, suitable for private families. Hyson skin, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise,

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Mulcatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York mops and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash.

June 7, 1808.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent from one to four farms, of different sizes, all on the water, and convenient to Baltimore market; a crop of wheat may be put in this fall by the renter. No person need apply but industrious well disposed men, who can command hands, and the means of carrying them on to advantage.

John Gieson. Magothy, June 27, 1808.

Notice.

THE ill health of the subscriber having compelled him to relinquish the Union Tavern, and to leave Annapolis for a few months, he requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts to THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq. who is authorized to discharge the same out of any monies received for his use, and those who are indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. Bowie and settle or liquidate their respective accounts by the first of September next, or suits will be immediately commenced against them.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

To be disposed of,

THE unexpired time of a German Redemptioner, who has about two years and a half to serve. He would suit either a baker or farmer. Inquire of the printers.

Annapolis, July 12, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. without any provocation whatever, a negro woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet one inch high, about 36 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all her clothing, consisting of one striped country cloth jacket and two petticoats, one white cotton gown, one dark calico jacket and petticoat, one old yellow calico gown, two oznabrig shifts, and one white cotton do. one check apron, and one blue and white handkerchief, which she occasionally wears round her head. This same woman was out five months last summer and fall, during the greater part of that time she lived with a free negro living on the place occupied by Mr. Thomas Simmons, in the lower part of this county. She has lately taken up with a free negro by the name of Robert Lovely, he is a luffy black fellow and follows shoemaking; he has lately moved from this neighbourhood, and have reason to believe that he lives in the lower part of this county on or near the bay, and near Calvert county. Whoever apprehends said woman, and secures her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance the above reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near

Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

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

July 5, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1808.

Thomas Leach,

Polly Dorsey, Matilda Dorsey, Elias Dorsey, Laven L. Dorsey, and Urith Dorsey, heirs at law of Edward Dorsey, son of Rachel.

THE object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract or parcel of land, situate and lying in Anne Arundel county, called Bell's Hills, containing one hundred and eighty-two and one half acres. The bill states, that the complainant, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred, purchased of the said Edward Dorsey the parcel of land aforesaid, at and for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and that the said Edward Dorsey on that day executed a bond of conveyance to the complainants, obligating himself and his heirs, to convey the same, on payment of the purchase money, the whole of which hath been paid, except the sum of £. 55 18 9. It is further stated, that the said Edward Dorsey hath departed this life, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, who are minors, and reside in the state of Kentucky. It is therefore, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 30th day of July next, to the end that the said defendants may be notified to appear in this court, on or before the 30th day of November next, either in person, or by guardian, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbore. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has relid the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has relid the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

In CHANCERY, June 24, 1808.

Edward Hall, of Edward, and John Simmons,

vs.

Dennis Battee, and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called Hill's Purchase. The bill states, that the said Dennis Battee resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 22d day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

June 18, 1808.

HENRY MYERS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

Messrs. GREEN,

FROM the deserving merit and qualifications of Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, and from his competent understanding of all the duties of the office of Sheriff, together with his upright conduct through life, it is determined by a great number of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to support him as a proper person to fill the office of Sheriff at the next election.

September 28, 1807.

A VOTER.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE VIOLET.

SERENE is the morning, the lark leaves his nest,
And sings a salute to the dawn,
The Sun with his splendour embroiders the east,
And brightens the dew on the lawn:
While the fons of debauch to indulgence give way,
And slumber the prime of their hours,
Let us, my dear Stella, the garden survey,
And make our remarks on the flow'rs.

The gay gaudy tulip observe as you walk,
How flaunting the glofs of its vest!
How proud! and how stately it stands on its stalk,
In beauty's diversity drest!
From the rose, the carnation, the pink and the clove,
What odours incessantly spring!
The South wafts a richer perfume from the grove,
As he brushes the leaves with his wing.

Apart from the rest, in her purple array,
The violet humbly retreats;
In modest concealment the peeps on the day,
Yet none can excel her in sweets:
So humble, that (tho' with unparallel'd grace
She might e'en a palace adorn)
She oft in the hedge hides her innocent face,
And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So Beauty, my fair one, is doubly refin'd,
When modestly heightens her charms;
When meekness like thine, adds a gem to her mind,
We long to be lock'd in her arms.
Tho' Venus herself from her throne should descend,
And the Graces await at her call;
To thee the gay world would with preference bend,
And hail thee the V'let of all.

RESIGNATION.

THE rose has its thorns, and the violet, tho' fair,
From its sweet purple leaves deadly poison supplies,
And when bright is the sky, soft and gentle the air,
How oft unexpected a storm will arise.
Yet who would thine' fear pass unnoticed the rose?
Or shun the perfumes of the violet's sweet breath!
Or shrink from the air while the mild zephyr blows,
Lest a cloud yet unseen scatter tempest and death?

The thorn of the rose, when 'tis gathered with care,
Has seldom been known the possessor to wound:
And the peasant scarce shudders the tempest to bear,
Remem'ring the verdure it pours on the ground.
The poison conceal'd in the sweet violet's leaves,
Lies harmless 'till forc'd into action by art;
And the sorrows of life, which mild patience receives,
Have lost half their power to torture the heart.

Bloom on, lovely rose, modest violet, bloom,
Unhurt by the tempest, undrench'd by the rain;
Yet a canker, alas, may thy beauty consume,
And scatter thy withering leaves on the plain.
But thy thorn is forgot while we think on thy sweets,
The tempest not dreaded while clear is the sky,
And the heart which, resign'd, stern calamity meets,
Thinks on blessings receiv'd, and represses the sigh.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 28, 1808.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in said bank on the western shore, that an election will be held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-town.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

WILLIAM TYLER.

Calvert county.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal property of William Hammond, deceased, are requested to discharge their notes by August next, as no longer indulgence can be given, and unless this notice is complied with, suits will commence without respect to persons. They are expected to call on me for a discharge of the same.

BASIL BROWN, Administrator of W. Hammond, deceased.

July 4, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

July 1, 1808.

Miscellany.

AGRICULTURE.

Useful hints for the management of a Farm Yard.

BY CHARLES HOWARD, ESQUIRE.

IT is not sufficient to attend to the general theory of agriculture; for however scientifically this may be studied, unless the minutiae of the practice be indefatigably observed, the system of husbandry must remain incomplete. Of the less branches of this art, one of the most considerable, and of the greatest importance, is the good order and economy of the farm yard. To raise the most valuable and largest quantity of manure should be the great object of every farmer; upon this circumstance the vigour and health of his land will principally depend. Every thing, therefore, that can contribute in the smallest degree to the size or quality of the dunghill, is of the utmost consequence.

For this purpose, I should recommend farmsteads to be built with every requisite convenience, which, by attending to the real utility, rather than the appearance of the buildings, may be done at a moderate expense. The tenant can amply afford a proper rent for such conveniences, and it is very much to his interest, as well as to that of the landlord, to have them. Grazing farms, which do not produce great quantities of straw, require to be better accommodated with sheds and houses for cattle than large arable farms; as, upon the latter, economy of straw cannot be so closely attended to. The yard will be found more convenient, if divided into two parts, as it is always desirable to separate the younger stock from those that are older; so circumstanced, they are more at rest, and consequently thrive better. One pump will water both yards, which is far preferable to the old mode of permitting the cattle to go to an adjoining pond of water, by which a great quantity of manure is lost, and much ground spoiled by their feet. The yard should form altogether a shallow basin, to preserve the liquid part of the manure; and it will be found very advantageous to lay at the bottom a considerable quantity of sand, or any absorbent upper soil. This should be done every spring and autumn, when the cattle are confined all the year; but if they are only taken up in the winter, once will be sufficient; each time the yard is cleared of the dung, a very large portion of highly valuable manure for grass land will be obtained from the bottom of the farm yard, which may be again replenished with sand or earth. It is not within the limits of a short essay, like the present, that all the advantages of this mode can be pointed out; the value of it can alone be ascertained by those who have practised it. The increased quantity of manure is very great, all the superfluous moisture is absorbed by it, and the farm yard is kept in a much drier and more comfortable state than it otherwise could be, particularly when attention is paid to the value of the straw. But I admit that there are situations where, from the difficulty of procuring proper materials, this system can be only partially observed.

As soon as, from the severity of the weather, or barrenness of the pastures, it is thought necessary to fatten the cattle, I should recommend them to be brought into the farm yard, in preference to giving them hay or turnips whilst out. The cattle will be much better sheltered, and a larger quantity of manure will be made. Experience convinces me, that the dung of animals laid upon the ground at any season of the year, in its unfermented state, does not by any means enrich the land so much as when it has undergone a quick fermentation, with a small quantity of litter. Let as many cattle be tied up in houses or sheds as the building will admit of, particularly the fattening beasts. Cows and calves thrive better, and require less meat in the house, than when exposed to all changes of weather in the farm yard; the waste is not near so great, and consequently the manure is improved by the straw being eaten, rather than trodden down into litter. I have before said that the great object of the farmer should be to keep the largest possible stock of every kind of cattle, to augment and improve his dunghill: I would therefore have every care taken to make the straw go as far as it can; and I speak of straw more particularly, as I do not consider hay in general a profitable crop for the farmer. When we observe the common method of using straw, it is not to be wondered at that it should be undervalued; it is too frequently and injudiciously made the sole food of cattle, which (especially when coarse & ill-gotten) they flew by their daily increase of condition; an obvious circumstance, that it does not afford them sufficient nutriment: such cattle in the spring, are turned from the farm yard to graze in so poor a state, that two or three months are often necessary to get them again into the same condition they were in when taken up in the autumn. This proves a severe check to the young cattle, which it very materially injures, and is a great drawback on the farmer's profit. But let straw be made subservient to turnips, carrots, cabbages, kale, potatoes, &c. Let a certain portion of these crops, according to the nature of the farm, be given to the cattle, and a very large quantity of winter stock will be kept in a progressive state of improvement; which upon all soils will prove exceedingly profitable. I believe it will ever be found for the interest of the farmer to keep all his stock in high condition, more particularly young animals, as they will come sooner to profit, and are at all times saleable; it is well known that animals, when fat, consume much less food than when in a lean state.

I have paid great attention to the nutritious qualities of the turnip, not only in the feeding of cattle, but of horses and store pigs; all of which I find to thrive exceedingly well upon them in their raw state. It has been my practice to give my draught-horses about a peck and a half of turnips each every night, with a fodder of straw; and I am of opinion, that they thrive as well, and keep in better health by this mode, than they would do upon the best hay. The turnips are given to them whole, but without the tops and fangs. On land where they draw clean, and in dry weather, they will not require washing; but if dirty, they must be washed; this, however, is seldom the case with me. In the day time, whether worked or not, they have hay, and a small quantity of corn, with sometimes an addition of a few carrots in the stable; but on days of rest they are turned out to the farm yard for two or three hours, where they enjoy their turnips with the cattle. By this means my draught-horses are kept in good condition, at a comparatively small expense, and a great consumption of corn is avoided; their bodies are temperate, and their legs are constantly clean. My cattle have turnips in proportion to their respective conditions and ages; but all have some, and are thereby kept in a state of improvement; my general plan is to let them all out into the farm yard about four hours during the finest part of the day, at which time they eat turnips, having straw only in the house, excepting the cows, calves, and those cattle which are fattening. Even my pigs, which are of the Scotch and Leicester breeds, eat turnips in considerable quantities; I find them answer very well for store pigs, with the addition of the other little meat they pick up in the yard.

The value of turnips, as food for sheep, has long been fully allowed. For cattle too they are gaining ground considerably, but I think are generally given only to such as are fattening, and to cows and calves. Store cattle are much neglected in the winter season: I have met with very few farmers, who have made turnips a common food for their draught and young horses; or who have considered them valuable as food for pigs; but, from my own experience, I venture strongly to recommend them for these purposes; at first, perhaps, they will object to them; in a few days they will eat them a little; and, when once begun to feed upon them, all the rest will quickly follow the example.

The Ruta Baga I have heard recommended as far superior for these latter purposes, and am inclined to think, from the closeness of its texture, and its sweetness, that it is more nutritious; but I have not been successful in raising a good produce; it appears to me to be a very precarious crop. I propose, however, to give it a farther trial, and should be sorry to say any thing that might tend to discourage the cultivation of a plant possessed of so many valuable properties. Carrots, cabbages, and kale, I consider as highly necessary crops upon all farms; the two latter particularly so upon strong soils; they are an excellent resource in long frosts and deep snows, when turnips are with difficulty procured. It is desirable to grow them as near the homestead as possible. I find the method of preserving turnips from the frost, as mentioned by Mr. Marshall, in his "Minutes of Agriculture," page 199, of great use, as a constant supply is thereby provided, notwithstanding the weather. Before the frost sets in, I employ boys to assist my own labourers in cutting off the tops and fangs; the tops are carted home for the immediate use of the cattle, or spread upon grass land for the sheep. The bulbs are thus preserved: a layer of straw is spread in a round form, upon a dry part of the land, and the turnips are carted to it; four or five loads are heaped, and covered with straw; a little earth is put at the top, in the manner of potatoes, only, as they seldom lie long, quite so much care is not necessary. Thus they remain until a frost causes a demand for them in the farm yard, at which time they are particularly serviceable, if they are kept home without injury to the land or roads. They might also be protected thus for sheep, which would greatly lessen the consumption of hay in severe weather.

Corn, the in straw, I have cut in small quantities and think it is very useful to give to horses in the day time, when it is required to have them fed quickly, that they may get to work again; but I am of opinion, where chaff is plentiful, much of this will not be required.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate Constitution in the engagement with the Insurgent; his clothing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pants, talons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YEAR.

MAR

American I

HANDS

Two persons were lately (Vt.) for manufacturing and Indigo. It is so ingenious by the appearance genuine; but by analysis of clay, charcoal and considerable quantities of this New-York, Vermont and

Brandon.

CURIOUS DEPOS

On Thursday evening 1st, by the name of He, being a little indisposed, who administered for his who tartar; this nauseated to emit from his stomach nine bank-bills, principally, which were not made had been in this safe was advised to the above citizens who were strongly taken money from a store immediately arrested and is to

Arrived, capt. Skillins, English Indianmen, some vessels, were brought every day. The noted 22, His ship carries 22, A French frigate arrived, supplied with dispatches, cruise. The frigates 1, onaise had sailed on a, sailed April 17, 17, able English Indianman, which had been captured, of one gun and 65, the Indianman it was said, in specie, besides Indian, dled from the Isle of, ried out spies and officer, of Coromandel.

Yesterday morning the, ent, capt. Cotsworth, d, important dispatches, and our government, are, Accident.—This forenoon, ched to the reservoir, Yorks bury when full, the building under which, al smaller ones adjacent, that one child was f, mber, that its life is de, ndant of the works and

A PICTURE

from the Sag-Harbour G, "Yesterday, as two g, the west end of Shelter's, rowing towards the, me part of the South, naval officer was per, lished within a few rods, g in fight of this port, me it sometime with, ough Shelter Island F, somak Point.

"We this day learn, the east side of Gardiner, bring to several vessels, Arrived, brig Edwa, Santiago Bay, Jamaica, company with a British, the Havana, parted w, and provisions of, tattered, was boarded, bronzer, of 14 guns, d, boarded by a British, war L'Oblervateur, took.

Yesterday morning, rities, were detected, es. By their exam, conversation when, ey had arrived only, more packets, in co, ill, from whom they, and employed them in, siffing them here.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1808.

American Intelligence.

HANOVER, (N. H.) July 14.

Two persons were lately apprehended in Forwich, (Vt.) for manufacturing and vending a spurious kind of indigo. It is so ingeniously made as to render it difficult by the appearance to be distinguished from the genuine; but by analysis, it is found to be composed of clay, charcoal and indigo. It is said considerable quantities of this stuff have been disposed of in New-York, Vermont and Canada.

Brandon, (Vt.) July 6, 1808.

CURIOUS DEPOSIT FOR MONEY.

On Thursday evening last, a young man in this village, by the name of Henry June, about 18 years of age, being a little indisposed, a physician was called who administered for his comfort, a portion of Emetic tartar; this nauseating medicine soon caused him to emit from his stomach, the moderate number of nine bank-bills, principally on the Middlebury branch, which were not materially damaged. Those bills had been in this safe deposit for about 3 hours. He was advised to take the above medicine by a number of citizens who were strongly convinced that he had taken money from a store in this place. He was immediately arrested and is to have his trial this day.

Boston, July 18.

Arrived, capt. Skillins, from the Isle of France.—English Indianmen, some very valuable, and other vessels, were brought into the Isle of France every day. The noted Surcouf was nearly ready for sea. His ship carries 22 guns, is a fine vessel, and is supposed to be the swiftest sailing vessel in the world. A French frigate arrived April 17, from Europe, loaded with dispatches, and was watering, &c. for a cruise. The frigates Le Canonier and Le Piedmontaise had failed on a cruise. The frigate Le Serrante, failed April 17, for Bourbon, to convey a valuable English Indianman up to the Isle of France, which had been captured by a French lateen rigged vessel of one gun and 65 men, and carried in there.—The Indianman it was said had on board 500,000 dollars in specie, besides indigo and goods. The felucca sailed from the Isle of France, and it was reported carried out spies and officers to the Mahrattas, on the coast of Coromandel.

New-York, July 21.

Yesterday morning the British Packet Duke of Kent, capt. Cotesworth, failed for England. It is said, important dispatches, both from Mr. Erskine and our government, are gone in her. Accident.—This forenoon a large wooden tub attached to the reservoir of the Manhattan Water Works burst when full of water, and swept away the building under which it stood, together with several smaller ones adjacent to it. We are sorry to say that one child was so bruised by the falling of timber, that its life is despaired of, and the superintendent of the works and several others badly wounded.

A PICKARON.

from the Sag-Harbour Gazette of Saturday, July 16.

Yesterday, as two gentlemen were fishing near the west end of Shelter's Island, a boat was perceived rowing towards them, apparently coming from some part of the fouthold. On its near approach, a naval officer was perceived in the stern. They called within a few rods but did not hail. On coming in sight of this port, the officer was seen to examine it sometime with his glass. The boat came through Shelter Island Ferry, and passed round Mink Point.

"We this day learn that a privateer is lying on the east side of Gardiner's Island, which has been seen bringing to several vessels."

Arrived, brig Edward, Hall, in 25 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Sailed under convoy and in company with a British fleet of 167 sail—July 7, off the Havanna, parted with the fleet.—Flour 18 dollars, and provisions of all kinds plenty. Off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by a large French privateer schooner, of 14 guns, 6 days from Charleston. Was boarded by a British frigate, and the British brig war L'Observateur, from Halifax, then off the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Yesterday morning, two young lads, in sailors' clothes, were detected in passing counterfeit bank notes. By their examination before the mayor, and conversation when going to prison, it appeared they had arrived only a few hours before in the Baltimore packets, in company with a man they call Bill, from whom they received the notes, and who had employed them in Baltimore, for the purpose of passing them here.

Bill is a short thick man, in sailors' dress, his right hand is much hurt, which he said he received at a frolic the night previous to his leaving Baltimore.

The notes are principally of twenty dollars each, of the United States Branch Bank, New-York; very badly executed.

July 22.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, superintendent of the Indian Schools, among the Cherokee Indians, to his friend in Elizabeth-town, (N. J.) dated Maysville, (Ten.) June 10, 1808.

"You are no doubt ready to request information respecting my schools; especially the one called after your society, 'The Jersey School.' The prospects of my mission are not yet clouded. I have in the course of last winter dismissed several of my first classes, who mingling with the nation are likely to be of eminent service, by enlarging the stock of information not only of their parents, but many neighbours in the circles of their acquaintance.

"The spirit of agriculture is rapidly progressing. A very large number of families have left their villages, chosen separate farms, and are now raising all the necessaries of life, to the total destruction of the habits of hunting. On this change may be safely predicted not only the increase of property, and the conveniences of life, but the total change of manners and habits, the increase of domestic happiness, the introduction of civil government, and a vast increase of population.

"Many thousand acres of land are now under cultivation more than were three years ago. Many of the Indian families have furnished themselves with the implements of husbandry, and have invited and procured white people to live with them, to assist in clearing their land, and teach them the art of agriculture. A body of them nearly sufficient to form a county are about associating, that by entering into compact they may enjoy the benefits of the government of the U. States. To obtain this point and qualify persons for stations in the government has been my ambition; and kept me from extending my plan further than my former design, that by concentrating the rays in a focus, I might clearly exhibit education to the eye of the savage."

SAVANNAH, July 8.

We have the painful task of recording the destructive fire, which took place in our city, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. It commenced at the north end of the store of Samuel and Charles Howard, occupied by Wm. J. Scott, from a stroke of lightning; electric fluid immediately communicated to a quantity of ardent spirits, it soon burst into a vast explosion, spreading its ravages in every direction, conflagrating the large new brick store of Messrs. Howards, adjoining the one where the fire commenced, and the store of Jacob Idler and Co.—thence to the coffee-house building, and the stores together with the blacksmith's shop on the wharf of col. Harden, from which it communicated to the large masts of buildings on the wharf of Archibald Smith, Esq; bearing down all resistance from the engines, and the activity of our citizens, and threatening universal destruction to the city; flakes of fire flying in every direction and lodging on the roofs of houses in the interior of it. At this portentous period, we were signally favoured by Divine Providence—the rain commenced falling almost in sheets, and soon arrested the progress of the flames. The stores occupied by Messrs. Lord and Hall, on the wharf of Dr. Jones, formed the barrier, though very much shattered, and torn to pieces, in the exertions made to pull it down, before the fire should reach it. All the buildings on the wharves of S. and C. Howard, col. Harden and Archibald Smith, were entirely consumed, and the head of the wharf of the latter took fire, and was considerably burnt, though soon happily extinguished. The amount of the losses sustained may be computed at upwards of 100,000 dollars. The vessels laying at the wharves, fortunately got off without any injury. We are happy to state that we have not heard of any personal accident happening.

The loss, &c. from a hasty estimate, are subjoined: S. and C. Howard, 20,000 dolls. Edward Harden, 20,000. Archibald Smith, 15,000. Joseph Habersham, 10,000. Jacob Idler and Co. 10,000. Steinert and Co. 5,000. Edward Swarbrick, 2,000. John H. Deubell, 3,000. John Y. White and Co. 1,500. Christopher Gann, 1,000. G. and F. Penny, 2,000. William Sawyer, 1,000. Lord and Hall, 1,000. J. and J. Carruthers, 600. Zachariah Whippey, 4,000. A. G. Oemler, 1,200. George Jones, 500. Bullock and Glen, 1,000. Hart, (tail-maker) 500. Mingeldorff, 500. Beggs and Groves, 1,000.

CHARLESTON, July 11.

Gun-boats, No. 64, commanded by Mr. Herbert, sailing-master; No. 65, commanded by Lt. Marshal; and No. 66, commanded by Lt. Neale; 15 days out from Norfolk, bound to New-Orleans, put into this port on Saturday.

The revenue cutter, Gallatin, captain McNeill, returned from a cruise on Saturday evening.

The French privateer, Le Peretij, of 12 eighteen pounders, and 120 men, went to sea on Saturday morning.

NORFOLK, July 19.

The following was handed us this morning, by the mate of a vessel, arrived yesterday from Jamaica.

"When you arrive in America, please have the following in the newspapers.

"Kingston, (Jam.) June 22, 1808.

"The American brig Bellona, capt. Laffon, was brought into this port for adjudication on the 17th inst. by his Britannic majesty's ship Garland, Rowland Bevan, Esq; commander; taken on her passage from Charleston to Baltimore, with a cargo of rice."

[This is the first instance which we have heard of a coasting vessel being captured on the coast; but perhaps the Bellona had the previous misfortune of being blown off—the place of capture will best settle that matter.]

Ed. Ledger.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Washington, July 15, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The general takes command of the army, and the superintendency of the recruiting service; all persons interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

The commanding officers of posts, camps, or cantonments, are until further orders to address their monthly returns, as well of inspection as of the troops under their command, to major Abimail Y. Nicoll, adjutant and inspector at this city; and on the receipt of this order, they are with the least possible delay, to make up and transmit, to the same address, the following returns, for the accuracy of which they will be held strictly accountable, viz.

1st. A critical return of the troops, to distinguish between those who are fit for the hardy services of the field, those who are competent to garrison duty, and those who are fit subjects for discharge.

2d. A return to shew the monthly expiration of the periods of service for which the troops are engaged.

3d. Exact inspection returns by companies, to shew the state and condition of the clothing, arms and accoutrements, in use and in store.

4th. A return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, military stores, and the tools and implements of the laboratory in magazine, to include cannon and mortar pieces mounted and dismounted, and to distinguish the articles fit for service from those which are not.

5th. A return to include every species of tools, implements, and stores appurtenant to the quartermasters' department, with a discrimination of the found from the damaged.

The recruiting officers and the superintendants of districts, will receive particular instructions for their government; and the general flatters himself every exertion will be made to complete the levy of the new corps as speedily as possible.

In resuming the command the general thinks proper to call the attention of the officers of the army to the standing orders of the 22d May, 1797, which constitute the rule of conduct, except when contravened by superior authority of subsequent arrangements.

The gentlemen in commission will be pleased to observe, that all official communications are to be endorsed "public service," and are to have the name and rank of the officer subjoined.

JA: WILKINSON.

By the general's command,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
Captain Light Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. Halifax, of the Lancashire militia, on Saturday last, completed a walk of two miles an hour, for one hundred successive hours! It was a prodigious feat, as he could not, for the space of 4 days and nights, have more than 50 minutes rest at one time. He was very much distressed on the fourth day. His legs were swollen, and his whole frame exhausted, by want of rest. His courage, however, never failed him, and he completed his task, amidst the shouts of the multitude, that the extraordinary experiment had attracted. It was done near Tiverton, in Devon.

[Lon. pap.]

In the reign of Edward 1st, (1272,) the wages of a labouring man was three half pence a day; in 1274, the price of a bible, fairly written, with a commentary, was thirty pounds! that precious volume which may now be obtained for one day's pay would then have cost more than 13 years labour to procure. In the year 1240, the building of two arches of London bridge cost 25l. 5 pounds less than the value of a bible!

[Ibid.]

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, July, 1808.
JOHN SHULTZ SHRIVER, capt. John Freifogle, lieutenant, and Charles Devilbiss, ens. of a company, 20th reg. Frederick.
William Poultney Farquhar, adjutant, 20th regiment, do.
David Cooe, ens. of capt. J. Clabough's comp. 20th reg. do.
Jonas Clapham, lieutenant, of capt. S. Sterrett's comp. 5th reg. Baltimore.
David Baker, lieutenant, of capt. J. Rutledge's comp. 40th reg. Harford.
James Powell, ens. of capt. E. Burty's comp. extra bat. Caroline.
John Ruth, lieutenant, of capt. A. Jump's comp. extra bat. do.
James Ridgeway, paymaster, do. do.

The government schooner *Hope*, capt. Woodward, sailed on Thursday last from Alexandria. She carries out two messengers, capt. *Haley* to France, and Mr. *Atwater* to England. Capt. *Haley* will be landed at Havre-de-Grace, while Mr. *Atwater* will repair to England. On the return of capt. *Haley* from Paris, the *Hope* will sail for England, whence she will return to this place with capt. *Haley* and Mr. *Atwater*. [Nat. Intel.]

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury, have both left Washington.

The Cincinnati of Virginia have made a donation of all their funds to the Washington Academy, in that state. [Phil. pap.]

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Another Revolution in Spain.

By the brig *Aurora*, capt. Ripley, arrived last night at Quarantine, we have received a Trinidad paper of the 25th June, containing the following important intelligence:—

TRINIDAD, June 25.

Yesterday evening arrived in this port, the polacre ship *L'Orient*, after the short passage of 20 days from Gibraltar.

We regret that this paper was so far advanced before the public prints received by this occasion were put into our possession, that we cannot gratify our readers with an account of the important intelligence they exhibit, respecting the fate of the Spanish monarchy, now, in all probability, annihilated by the treachery of the Corsican.

We therefore propose to bring it into one point of view, by publishing a gazette extraordinary, which we will lay before our readers early in the ensuing week. Let it suffice at present to say, that another revolution has taken place in Spain, by which the old king, Charles IV. has again resumed the reigns of government; but by a fatality which appears to attend all the continental crowned heads, he has put himself under the tuition of Buonaparte, who keeps him, the prince of Asturias, the prince of Peace, and several of the grandees, who accompanied the royal visitors to Bayonne, prisoners. The grand duke of Berg, under the authority of the deluded monarch, now executes the office of lieutenant, gen. of Charles, in the government of his kingdom. The intelligence upon the whole is highly important, and exhibits a scene of treachery on the part of the Corsican, not equalled by any of his former iniquities in this extraordinary career; which, however, it is very possible, his present attempt may bring to a crisis.

We have received by the *Aurora*, arrived last night from Trinidad, the Trinidad Current, of the 26th June, containing the official detail from the Madrid Gazette, of the surprising events which have recently taken place in Spain, they will fill five columns. The old king of Spain formally renounces his right to the throne in the following manner.

"I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the emperor of the French, ALL MY RIGHTS TO SPAIN, AND THE INDIES, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise that our holy religion, is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy," &c.

The prince of Asturias and their highnesses don Carlos and don Antonio have also RENOUNCED their right to the throne of Spain.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Trinidad, to his friend in this city, dated June 27, 1808.

"Two revolutions have taken place in Spain since the 15th of March. One produced the abdication of the old king in favour of the prince of Asturias; the other, the resignation of the prince in favour of the father; and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of Buonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole party, including the prince of Peace, and several of the grandees, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint Murat lieutenant-general of the kingdom. Murat,

they say, is in Madrid, with 54,000 men; but I don't believe he has more than 30,000. The provinces have revolted against this and the authority of Charles; proclaimed Ferdinand the 7th the lawful king, and called all faithful Spaniards to take arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville; in Andalusia alone 150,000 men were in arms. It would appear that they rise en masse, and massacre all who do not wear the red cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now I suppose, in possession of Cadix and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral Purvis and general Spencer, whose expedition, it now appears, was sent out to favour the king's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbour of Cadix, but they are completely in jeopardy. Not a man dare go on shore, and Purvis is in the rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadix tore old Osland the governor to pieces, from a suspicion that he was in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender to the British admiral Purvis; for if they land, they would be hunted down like wild beasts by the people."

From Fordyce's Comitus Anglorum.

There are in Great-Britain, including the army, navy, convicts and seamen in registered vessels 10,979,389
Of whom there are under 15 years of age 3,659,796
Men capable of rising in arms en masse, from 15 to 60 years of age 2,744,847
The volunteers in the United Kingdom (March 22, 1805) were 700,000
The militia of Great-Britain (Feb. 14, 1805) were 70,386
Twelve out of 100 are relieved from the poor's rate; the money raised by rates is about 12s. 0½d. per head on the resident population.
Poor's levies in England, (1803) were £5,161,812 11 8
In Wales 186,391 17 7½
There are in the friendly Societies of members (1803) about 674,220
Persons above 60 years of age 819,357
Of marriages there are yearly about 98,030
In England there are persons chiefly employed in agriculture, about 1,524,227
Those in trade, manufactures, &c. are computed to be nearly 1,789,532
Those in Wales, supposed to be engaged in agriculture, are 189,062
Those employed in trade in that principality, only 53,822
By the last census, (in 1801) the males exceeded that of the females 88,344
Rents of lands in Great-Britain is supposed to amount to £25,000,000
The whole annual income of the kingdom, (Belle's Essays) £243,000,000
The national debt is about £500,000,000
Taxes (1804) were £40,731,357 12 7½
Taxes last year (1805) upwards of 45,000,000 0 0
The sea line round Great-Britain is in miles about 3,800
There are in England 34,271,000; in Scotland 19,565,440; and in Wales 5,370,000 acres, amounting in all to 59,206,440.
There are about 12 acres to every person in Scotland; near 10 to every person in Wales; but scarcely 4 to each person in England; and something more than 5 to the whole population of Great-Britain—three acres, well cultivated, will maintain one person.
The inequality of the land tax arises from its having been originally a kind of voluntary contribution, each county offering to king William, such parts of 513, (the number of members for England and Wales) as they pleased; consequently some gave liberally and others sparingly indeed; witness Suffolk giving 20 parts, while Cumberland, the larger county, gave only one.
Scotland pays only £47,954 1 2 per annum, of land tax
South Wales has 3,210,000 acres: North Wales 2,160,000 acres. Both send 24 members to parliament, and pay 11 parts, or £42,455 19 4 land tax.
There are 122 cities and towns in England and Scotland, with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants in each. There are about 6 persons to every inhabited house in England and Wales.
The inhabitants of Ireland are 5,496,944
Its houses are 687,418
Its Irish acres are (7 yards to the rood) 12,001,200.
Uninhabited houses (1801) are to inhabited as 1 is to 27, nearly.
Families are to dwelling houses as 18 is to 15, nearly.
Of 63 marriages about 3 only are observed to be without offspring.
Married couples are to the population as 2 to 11.
Menial servants are as 1 to 11, nearly.
Births are to population as 1 is to 28, nearly.
Every 33 years produces a new generation: consequently there have been 176 generations since the creation of the world.
Widowers are as 1 is to 93. Widows as 1 to 31.
There dies in Great-Britain every year 332,708—every month 25,592—every week 6,398—every day 914—every hour about 40—and every 3 minutes 21!

FROM THE SAME.

Computations on Longevity.			
Dead.	Of age.	Nearly.	
1615	at 2	years	1-4
1016	5		1-4
404	10		1-8
238	20		1-12
341	30		1-8
404	40		1-6
433	50		1-5
408	60		1-4
505	70		1-2
435	80		2-3
129	85		3-5
47	90		4-7
15	94		3-5
4	96		2-5
2	98		1-5
2	99		1-2
1	100		1-2

Such then, is the precarious tenure of human existence, that of 6000 children born, not more than half attain 10 years of age, two thirds are in the graves by 40, about one tenth only remain at 70, out of 240 at 90, and according to human probability only one out of the whole number sees 100.

Of 66 persons	20 years old	1 dies each year.
56	30	1
46	40	1
36	50	1
26	60	1
16	70	1
6	80	1

Complement of life is the number of years, a person wants of 86; so 66 is the complement of 10 for 66 persons living at 20, it is supposed one die every year, till they be all dead in 66 years.

It is found by experience that there are more persons living between 16 and 26, than of any other age; hence the square root of every number of ages under 16 whose root is 4, shews the probability of such persons reaching 70.

Thus the chance of reaching that age by persons aged 16 9 4
Are as 4 3 2
and the chance of their dying above 16, is inverse as the square root of their ages.
Thus 16 25 36 49 &c. are
The roots 4 5 6 7
That is the odds are 5 to 4 that a person of 16 dies before one of 16; but a person of 36, the odds are 6 to 4, that he will die before 1 of 16 years of age, and 6 to 5 that he dies before a person of 49 years of age; the odds are 6 to 7 with 1 at 49 and so on, declining up to 70 years of age.

DIED, lately, at Philadelphia, Dr. BUCHANAN, physician of that port.

ATTENTION!

THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet in front of the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, on TUESDAY next, precisely at four o'clock, P. M. agreeable to law. Punctual attendance is required, as delinquents will be tried by a court-martial as the law directs.

By order of the captain, H. S. HALL, Secy.

July 27, 1808.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

June 28, 1808.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town,

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the bank on the western shore, that an election will be held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-town.

By order, J. PINNEY, Cash.

THE Farmers Bank of Maryland having obtained that standing and confidence which it justly merits, conscious of the liberality with which it has been operated, and the great care and caution of those who preside, as well as the judicious selection of proper directors at the ensuing election, I am induced to request, that I may not be considered as a candidate.

JOHN GIBSON.

WE are requested to say that Mr. LAWRENCE VALL does not wish to be considered a candidate for a director of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at the ensuing election.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Annapolis county court, for some one of the in the recesses of the court, for the benefit of an assembly, passed at November session, 1804, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay, after ten months notice from the date hereof.

ALEXANDER LAING.

July 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of insolvent law.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

Thirty Dol

RAN away, on the 15th MAN, aged 22 years, seven inches high, is well tolerable wide mouth, and a pair of check trousers, one round top blue jacket. If taken within 20 miles, or brought home, in jail, or for any farther distance, and for any farther distance, reasonable charges.

JOHN HARRIS

N. B. I do hereby forewarn, bearing or carrying off for July 26, 1808.

List of

Remaining in the Post-Office

GEORGE AMICH.

Richd. Brooke, Re

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Harwood, Mary Howar

Hall. John Jennings. T

rease. Joseph McConney

and Merriken, William

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craft, Francis H. Water

Bird Brown, Richard

ford. Joseph Camden (2)

Godman. Rachel Hall

Dr. Matthias Hammond

A. John, Nicholas J

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Magothy, June 27,

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th of July; negro BATEMAN, aged 22 years, about five feet six or seven inches high, is well set, has a dark complexion, tolerable wide mouth, and thick lips; took with him a pair of check trousers, one pair of osnabrig ditto, one round top blue jacket, and may have other cloaths. If taken within twenty miles, and secured in jail, or brought home, *Twenty Dollars Reward*, and for any farther distance *Thirty Dollars*, and reasonable charges.

JOHN HARRISON, Living on Stepney, near South river ferry.

N. B. I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or carrying off said fellow, as their peril.
July 26, 1808.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1808.

GEORGE AMICH. John Brice, Seth Barton, Richd. Brooke, Rufana Blackston, Moses Bullock, jun. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, Zachariah Cheneay. Mrs. Delozier, Eliza Dunlap, Susanna Ford, Frederick & Samuel Green. Nichols Harwood, Mary Howard, Dr. Joseph Hall, Elisha Hall, John Jennings, Thomas King, Levin Lawrence, Joseph McCeney (2), Cornelius Mills, Richard Merriken, William Miller, Charles Mofs. Nicholas Thomas. William Weems, Wm. Whetstone, Francis H. Waters, Annapolis.

Bill Brown, Richard Battee, Gunning S. Bedford, Joseph Camden (2), James Frost, sen. Samuel Godman. Rachel Hall, William Hall, John Hall, Dr. Matthias Hammond (2), Joseph Hincks, Henry A. Johnson, Nicholas Joyce, William Kent (2), George Sank, John Wilton (2), John Worthington, Milcha Wayman, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

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

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent from one to four farms, of different sizes, all on the water, and convenient to Baltimore market; a crop of wheat may be put in this fall by the renter. No person need apply but industrious well disposed men, who can command hands, and the means of carrying them on to advantage.

Magothy, June 27, 1808.

JOHN GIBSON.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1808,

ALL the real estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight and an half acres of land, more or less, being th place whereon the said Sappington resided at his decease; this land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat. The buildings are tolerably good, a fine large bearing apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation. This land lies adjoining the land of Thomas Cockey Deye, Esq. called *Turkey Island*. The above land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser to give bond, with two securities to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed, making the title indisputable. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.
July 19, 1808.

Notice.

THE ill health of the subscriber having compelled him to relinquish the Union Tavern, and to leave Annapolis for a few months, he requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts to THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq; who is authorized to discharge the same out of any monies received for his use, and those who are indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. Bowie and settle or liquidate their respective accounts by the first of September next, or suits will be immediately commenced against them.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertion on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the union.

Charles H. Willigman likewise begs all persons not to deal with his servants, or to let them have any thing without a permission in writing from him, or he will be, very much against his inclination, compelled to take those steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. without any provocation whatever, a negro woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet one inch high, about 36 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of sucking her tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all her cloathing, consisting of one striped country cloth jacket and two petticoats, one white cotton gown, one dark calico jacket and petticoat, one old yellow calico gown, two osnabrig shifts, and one white cotton do. one check apron, and one blue and white handkerchief, which she occasionally wears round her head. This same woman was out five months last summer and fall, during the greater part of that time she lived with a free negro living on the place occupied by Mr. Thomas Simmons, in the lower part of this county. She has lately taken up with a free negro by the name of Robert Lovely, he is a luffy black fellow and follows shoemaking; he has lately moved from this neighbourhood, and have reason to believe that he lives in the lower part of this county on or near the bay, and near Calvert county. Whoever apprehends said woman, and secures her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance the above reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negro, or from taking her on board any vessel at their peril.
July 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

Notice.

THE creditors of GEORGE BRESHEARS, are desired to meet at Pig-Point, on the 13th day of August next, to receive a dividend on their respective claims.

BENJAMIN CARR, Administrator.

July 21, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate *Contestation* in the engagement with the *Insurgent*; his cloathing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH McCENNEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
June 12, 1808.

Black Horse Tavern.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the noted tavern, on the Baltimore road, known by the name of the *Black Horse*, where he is well provided with every thing in the public line for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes from his attention to merit the support of a generous public.

He also retails groceries, viz. best Cognac brandy, spirit, gin, common rum, and whisky, loaf and brown sugars, teas, coffee and chocolate, candles, soap, &c. with every other article in the grocery line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce at the market price.

JOHN WELCH.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on the Black Horse plantation, or in any manner passing through the said premises, other than the road directs; having already sustained considerable injury, I am determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

December 23, 1807.

J. W.

English and American Garden Seeds.

Just received, by the ship Alexander Hamilton, from London, a large and general assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,

Of various kinds, together with a general supply of AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS,

From New-York—Amongst which are, FLOWER SEEDS, of every kind, Early short-top scarlet, and turnip-rooted radish, Cucumber, early and late, Summer favory, thyme, Beans, peas, and cabbage seeds, Lettuce, Spinage, Sage, parsley, &c. &c.

And a very general variety of the *Best Seeds*, for garden or culinary purposes, the whole of which are warranted fresh, and in prime condition, being all tried by the subscriber before they are offered for sale, and which will be sold at the lowest prices the markets can afford.

MICHAEL LEE, at the lower end of Aisquith Street, below Mr. M'Elderry's, Baltimore. A few copies of M'Mahon's Gardener's Calendar for sale, as above.
Baltimore, February 18, 1808.

Messrs. GREEN,

FROM the deserving merit and qualifications of Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, and from his competent understanding of all the duties of the office of Sheriff, together with his upright conduct through life, it is determined by a great number of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to support him as a proper person to fill the office of Sheriff at the next election.

September 28, 1807.

A VOTER.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obdt. servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

September, 1807.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

