

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1803.

WHITESTOWN, New Hartford

Settlement, June 16.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon took place in this village a few days since.

A feather bed, lying in the garret of the house of Messrs. T. and E. Williams, spontaneously took fire, and considerable part of it was consumed before it was discovered. This very singular operation of nature, will appear more credible, though not less remarkable if we take into view the following circumstances. Some time in the month of March last a child of Mr. Williams had the misfortune to be badly burnt. During the progress of recovery, two or three gallons of oil were made use of, and a considerable part of it was absorbed by the bed. In the course of the day the family were sensible of an unusual scent, which seemed like that of burning oil. This excited their apprehensions, and in searching for the cause of the uncommon smell, one of the family entered the garret, and found part of the above-mentioned bed in a state of ignition; and as soon as it was exposed to a free circulation of air, it burst into a flame. The family are confident that the fire was not communicated by any of the usual means, as there had been no fire carried into the garret for a considerable time.

The principal component parts of the bed and oil, were hydrogen, carbon and caloric, which in the bed before the application of the oil, were in a state of equilibrium—but by the addition and process of the oil, the combustible substances, hydrogen and caloric, were super-saturated with caloric an addition to which, was received, from the rays of the sun through the roof, (which was contiguous,) further removing the equilibrium and causing decomposition of the combustible body, which decomposition is combustion.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

Letters of a late date were yesterday morning received in town from Spain which mention that at the moment when it was expected that hostilities would commence between Britain and France, Lord Malmesbury was ordered to Paris to take the place of Lord Whitworth. It is therefore presumed that the negotiation has assumed some new forms.

We have not been able to see these letters and therefore cannot be particular as to dates and circumstances—but what we have mentioned may be relied upon as substantially correct.

[Gazette of the United States.]

July 1.

We are much indebted to the politeness of a respectable mercantile friend for the following extract. The letter was put into the Beverly post-office on the 21st, and reached this city yesterday—and shews the origin of the article we yesterday gave from the United States Gazette. It is written by a gentleman at Bilbao of the very first respectability and possessing the best information both commercial and political. No doubt can therefore exist of the contents of his letter being, at the time and place it was written, the topic of the most respectable circles. In what degree it was then worthy of credit, they must by this time very well know—but we are still left to conjecture, and the only data on which we can determine the point, even hypothetically, is, that on the 6th May, Mr. Addington said not a syllable concerning the mission of Lord Malmesbury to Paris, although he informed parliament that Lord Whitworth had taken his passport and would be in London in a few days. The London editors are also silent upon the embassy of Lord M. If it has really taken place, it is a complete march stolen both upon them and the nation, by Mr. A. for which he may be made to repent.

[Feds. Gaz.]

"BILBOA, May 13, 1803.

"Lord Malmesbury got to Paris the 6th inst. with dispatches from King George, a few hours after the arrival of Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who brought to the first consul, the answer to what was said to be his ultimatum.

"Lord Malmesbury's embassy gives room to pro and con conjectures: Certain it is the French have motives for mistrusting such an ambassador when the recollection of the many months his lordship entertained them with consultations to England, is so fresh. Therefore the decision of peace or war will be soon.

"The French, it is said, wish for the entire fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, and that in consequence Egypt and Malta should be evacuated by the English—the former to be delivered to the Turks, and the latter to the order of St. John of Jerusalem; and the indemnifications to take place as per said treaty. The English, it is said, wish for a treaty of commerce, but the French will not agree to any such thing, and it is my opinion it is very wise on their part to oppose it, at the same time it is of the utmost consideration to the English manufacturers

to make such a treaty and of consequence to the nation in general.

"Some say that at all events we Spaniards will remain neutral. Indeed this must be our ardent desire, but unluckily we have not force or influence enough to keep such a neutrality. England is aware of this, and will prefer having an open and declared enemy to a hidden one. This is my opinion."

Boston, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday, June 26.

"A vessel has just arrived from Havre-de-Grace, with the news of war being declared; that Lord Whitworth had left Paris, and an embargo laid on all French vessels in port; that there was not an English vessel at Havre. They embargoed the French vessels for fear of the English cruisers. The letters and papers are not yet come to hand."

[Reports on the above momentous subject have been so extremely contradictory, that we have forbore mentioning either the writer or receiver of the above letter. It may be proper therefore to state, that it comes from the most creditable quarter, perfectly free from speculative motives.

Another letter to a gentleman in this city states, that the above vessel left Havre on the 15th May.

The Boston Gazette, dated Monday the 27th of June, says not a syllable respecting the above; but it has been clearly ascertained that the paper was printed on Sunday the 26th, and sent to its distant subscribers and correspondents anti-dated, by the mail which left Boston the same night at nine o'clock, one hour after the above letter was written. Although therefore there are no circumstances stated in the letter to render the news officially authentic, yet there is also nothing to render it unworthy of credit.]

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following letter, dated

New-York, June 29.

"I have just time before the closing of the mail to give you the account just received from Boston, viz. that a vessel had just arrived there from Havre-de-Grace, bringing news to the 15th May, at which time the English ambassador had left Paris and the French ambassador had left London, and an embargo was laid on the English shipping in the French ports, and immediate hostilities fully expected—what credit it will here gain is yet uncertain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city.

"I have no doubt of a war from what I can learn from Captain Pitt, who arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 17th ult. and reports the general opinion there to be, that war must be declared by Britain in less than two days after his departure. He states that all the English shipping had in the most precipitate manner, left Bourdeaux, and all the French ships were ordered to remain in port. There is no doubt in my mind of the authenticity of this news."

[Poulson.]

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, May 6, 1803.

"Political matters look excessively black, and appear now to have come to a crisis; last evening several couriers arrived from Paris, assuring that every idea of a reconciliation is now at an end, that the negotiations were positively broken off, so that all interviews between the English minister and French court had ceased. As far as those rumours prove correct, we may look for a declaration of war, which many believe to have already taken place. There is a probability or rather a possibility, that these reports are merely speculative, and that an adjustment may be brought about; in my own opinion, things have gone too far to have any just expectation of accommodation."

The editor copied the above from the original.

[Aurora.]

From the Charleston Times, of the 21st June.

The ship John and Frances, capt. Bais, arrived this morning from Bourdeaux, left that city on the 5th, and the Cordovan on the 8th of May. We have received by this arrival, our regular files of the Argus, an English newspaper printed in Paris, to the 10 of May; from which we have selected the most prominent articles on the important subject which agitates the public mind—These certainly have a specific aspect; but the following extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in Bourdeaux, to his correspondent in this city, leaves us nothing to expect but a speedy recommencement of hostilities.

Bourdeaux, 5th May, 9 o'clock, P. M.

This day three couriers dispatched from Paris, to commercial houses in this city, have arrived with the news that the British ambassador had left Paris, on the 3d inst. sans prendre congé, and that war was certain between the two nations. In consequence,

large purchases of both sugar and coffee have been made; yet as no express has been received by the different public offices, and we know that Mons. Le Brun, son to the third consul, was dispatched 24 hours after the departure of Mons. Lauriston, bearer of the French ultimatum, with new propositions to the British cabinet, there remains some glimmering hopes of peace. It is also mentioned, that the French ambassador at London has received positive orders not to quit until the British order him to leave the country.

12 o'clock at night.

Nothing more interesting known as yet—expresses are expected from Paris, with the news that hostilities have commenced.

Postscript of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 1st May.

"Since writing the above, intelligence has been received in town, stating that the negotiations of Mr. Monroe go on in fine train. It is now certain that France cedes Louisiana to the United States, on condition that she settle the claims of her citizens against this country, and pay in addition three millions of dollars to this government. The channel through which I had this information can be depended on; and I believe it is not generally known."

July 2.

Philadelphia Gazette Office, July 1.

20 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M.

We have just received the following important communication from our correspondent at New-York, by express. We hasten to throw it before our readers.

New-York, June 30,

Half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Relf,

The John Morgan, Howard, is just arrived in 39 days from London. WAR WAS DECLARED on the part of Great-Britain on the 16th of May; no declaration had been made against Spain or Holland. It was understood that England had given notice to those powers that she would respect their neutrality, if they were willing and able to defend it.

Mr. King is on board—he informs that our embassy to France had been successful. Louisiana, with all the country west of it, is ceded to the United States.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LANG, & Co.

The following formal and official declaration of war of England against France was received by a merchant of this city, about 3 o'clock this morning; and about 8 o'clock it was laid on the coffee-house desk: Our hand-bills were all circulated before that hour, and we deemed it unnecessary to issue a second extra after our readers had been in possession of the first.

At the court of the Queen's Palace, the 16th of May, 1803.

PRESENT,

The KING'S most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his majesty has experienced from the government of France, his majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and the just rights of his subjects; his majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French republic, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

And, to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, is forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of H. M. subjects, or others whom the commissioners shall deem fully qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.

His majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, is also forthwith to prepare a draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominion which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic—and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draught of such instruction as may be proper to be sent to the said several courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the court of Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three.

[Signed by all the privy council.]

L O N D O N, May 19.

Lord Whitworth and his suite arrived last night at Whitehall at 11 o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaises and pair, with four outriders.

General Androski left Dover at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The vacancy for lord of the bed chamber, it is said, will be filled by the marquis of Thomond, or the earl of Limerick.

The important papers relative to the negotiation with France, were last night laid before parliament. They occupy 145 folio pages, exclusive of the declaration of our government. Malta was the great subject of dispute, and of course, in a protracted discussion upon a single point a recurrence of the same argument is unavoidable. We now insert them in full length in whatever parts they are necessary to inform the judgment, or to gratify curiosity, and have abridged only in such parts, which, inserted at length, would be superfluous or repetition. Our account, therefore, will be found complete for the purpose of every reader.

May 20.

The Freya, capt. Fiords, from Ceuta, with wine and brandy, for Amsterdam, is taken by the Viper gun vessel, and sent into Dover.

The embargo is taken off coasting vessels.

L O N D O N, May 17.

His majesty's message, delivered to both houses of parliament yesterday afternoon, put an end to the uncertainty which many were under respecting the issue of the negotiation which was carrying on between this country and France.

At the privy council which sat at the queen's house yesterday, and at which his majesty presided, the message to parliament was settled, and orders issued to the lords of the admiralty to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all vessels belonging to the French and Batavian republics, and to lay a general embargo on all ships bound to any of their ports.

The renewal of the war between this country and France, has proved of essential service to America. Private letters from Paris state that the American minister, Mr. Monroe, has completely succeeded in the object of his mission, and that within these three days the French government has ceded to the Americans the possession of Louisiana.

It is further stated, upon the same respectable authority, that a sum of 6,000,000 dollars, due from France to individuals of the U. States, to obtain the payment of which was one of Mr. Monroe's principal objects, has been given up by the latter, the American minister having consented, that the government of the United States shall take that debt upon itself.

DECLARATION.

His majesty's earnest endeavours for the preservation of peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people, which he has experienced on every occasion when the honour of his crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negotiations which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of peace between his majesty and French republic, it was his majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The same motives by which his majesty was actuated during the negotiations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the treaty of Amiens was concluded, his majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all prohibition on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed,

in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects during the war have been enforced with increased strictness and severity: violence has been offered in several instances to their vessels and their property; and, in no case, has justice been afforded to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by his majesty's ministers or ambassador at Paris. Under such circumstances, when his majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French republic, and the countries dependant upon it, the French government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable seaport towns of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents, or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his majesty and the French republic.

There was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys. His majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive intentions of the government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those, which immediately concern his majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and professions of the French government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies.

If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his majesty had unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament that the system of violence, aggression and aggrandizement which characterized the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, has been continued with a little disguise since its termination: They have continued to keep a French army in Holland against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Lunéville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the king of Sardinia, whom they have deposed of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound by a solemn engagement to the emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests, and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence and insult on the part of the French government.

In the month of October last, his majesty was induced in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and his majesty therefore felt, that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to these in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French government first distinctly advanced the principle, that his majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to inter-

fere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, so made, may be considered as operating, virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and that law or rule of conduct which all sovereigns and states have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent.

The treaty of Amiens, and every other treaty providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violence and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other states, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretensions advanced by the French government, to exclude his majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declaration of the French government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers who were no parties to the treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of his majesty in their behalf, nevertheless to be made the victims of war which is alleged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasion, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His majesty judged it most expedient under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to refrain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French government could not fail to impress his majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst his majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His majesty has manifested, from the moment of the signature of the definitive treaty, any anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an election of a grand master had taken place, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different princes assembled at St. Petersburg to acknowledge the person whom the council of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be grand master of the order of St. John, his majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid; and when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave direction for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His majesty had then shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His majesty cannot, however, admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens the French government had any right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of treaty, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted: the election of a grand master had not been carried into effect.

The tenth article had stipulated that the independence of the island should be placed under the guaranty and protection of Great-Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia. The emperor of Germany had acceded to the guaranty, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other powers specified in the article. The emperor of Russia refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese language should be abrogated; and the king of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle upon the existence of which depended the execution of other parts of the article, had been defeated by it.

changes which the order fine. It was to the majesty was, ele, bound to, is defined to, existence at the three Fr and a Maltese order confided ing languages tile, Germany clusion of the rogan and Cal by Spain, a p sified by the France. The ben in conte the Bavaria avowed of kee dominions of

Under the cannot be con to the stipulat restored; and its support, an dence of the l sequestered. stances which contracting pa ry would neve evacuation of as an equivale the preservatio of the island. in consequence trinity; if the have proceeded whole independ maintaining the continue in the circumstances, putable that i gages have b Catholic majes in fact been ab annexation of the French t been inflamed trate the propo and it is certai but encourage the Russian la order.

As the cond Spain have, th in others indir have taken pla means of supp governments, execution of t must be alcrib

Such would cle of that tre by itself. It m cle-forms a pa of which is co which must, be construed a

His majesty consent to ab John the inde dence and new must necessari indolence with important a c French govern of the Levan the treaty stip pine, and the majesty has, government these objects

idea of a pa views must n official public from the co French agent and from the self, in his en majesty was, be the deter

ulate those stipulated from Turkish emp quently woul the island of which might ists. His incontestable France succ to the object that treaty, comes, to i Malta.

Yet now responsible government promptory Malta, or th If the v which have vement G have in fo situation of

the order fine. It was to the majesty was, ele, bound to, is defined to, existence at the three Fr and a Maltese order confided ing languages tile, Germany clusion of the rogan and Cal by Spain, a p sified by the France. The ben in conte the Bavaria avowed of kee dominions of

Under the cannot be con to the stipulat restored; and its support, an dence of the l sequestered. stances which contracting pa ry would neve evacuation of as an equivale the preservatio of the island. in consequence trinity; if the have proceeded whole independ maintaining the continue in the circumstances, putable that i gages have b Catholic majes in fact been ab annexation of the French t been inflamed trate the propo and it is certai but encourage the Russian la order.

As the cond Spain have, th in others indir have taken pla means of supp governments, execution of t must be alcrib

changes which had taken place in the constitution of the order since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. It was to the order of St. John of Jerusalem that his majesty was, by the first stipulation of the tenth article, bound to restore the island of Malta. The order is defined to consist of those languages which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the treaty: the three French languages having been abolished, and a Maltese language added to the institution. The order consisted, therefore, at that time, of the following languages, viz. the languages of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, the languages of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the order by Spain, a part of the Italian language has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe that it has been in contemplation to sequester the property of the Bavarian language, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian languages within the dominions of the emperor.

Under these circumstances the order of St. John cannot be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, the island was to be restored; and the funds, indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even if this had arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to control, his majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the order and of the island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the treaty; if the French government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the order, whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable that the revenues of the two Spanish languages have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic majesty; a part of the Italian language has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Piacenza, to the French territory. The elector of Bavaria has been intimidated by the French government to sequester the property of the order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian languages from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order, and thus destroyed its means of supporting its independence, it is to those governments, and not to his majesty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion if the tenth article of that treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a treaty of peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His majesty was induced by the treaty of peace to consent to abandon and to restore to the order of St. John the island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with his majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the treaty stipulating the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the independence of the Ionian islands. His majesty has, however, since learnt, that the French government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world from the official publication of the report of colonel Sebastiani, from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian islands, and from the distinct admission of the first consul himself, in his communication with lord Whitworth. His majesty was, therefore, warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French government to violate those articles of the treaty of peace, which stipulated from the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, and of the Ionian islands, and consequently would not have been justified in evacuating the island of Malta, without receiving some security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestable claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the treaty of peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right to clear and so unquestionable the alternative presented by the French government to his majesty, in language the most prompt and menacing, was "the evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of the war."

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifested by the French government since the conclusion of the treaty of peace, have in so very particular a manner attracted the attention of his majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his crown and to his people.

This report of colonel Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his majesty's government, against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. The paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of a government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

The conduct of the first consul to his majesty's ambassador, at his audience, in presence of the ministers of most of the sovereigns and states of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French government which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating instead of palliating the affront.

This report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the first consul of France to the legislative body. In this communication he presumes to affirm, in the character of chief magistrate of that country, "that Great-Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France;" an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion advanced in the most solemn official act of a government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against every insult and aggression.

At the very time when his majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French minister at Hamburg endeavoured to obtain the insertion in a Hamburg paper of a most gross and opprobrious libel against his majesty, and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character of minister of the French republic to require the publication of it by order of his government in the Gazette of the senate of that town. With this requisition so made, the senate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free state made the instrument, by the menace of the French government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against his majesty and his government. His majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the press. His majesty might likewise add the calls which the government have, on several occasions, made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting his majesty and his government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honour and the safety of his dominions, to induce the government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his ambassador from Paris. In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two governments, and to close a period of suspense peculiarly injurious to the subjects of his majesty.

But though the provocations which his majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honourable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted. He has therefore no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the treaty of peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in repugnance to that treaty, and to the spirit of peace itself. His majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his crown and to his people, and substantial security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the reasons of those proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to resort: he is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns

of any other state; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honour of his crown, and the interests of his people, and by an anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system, which, if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7. OFFICIAL.

The executive have received official information that a treaty was signed on the 30th of April, between the ministers plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the United States and the minister plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New-Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a *seri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorley, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the said Richard-Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HALL, of Edw. on Friday the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

ONE negro boy called Harry, one ditto man Jack, one horse, mules, cart, and oxen; taken for officers fees due for the years 1801 and 1802. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen Quynn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SET L. at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Monday the first day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVERN'S HEIR, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

ALIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printer.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cy.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, } Executors.

elegant dinner, at three o'clock. The utmost good humour and hilarity prevailed. We have been able to obtain but a part of the toasts drunk on this occasion of which the following is a copy:

The press.—May those who pervert it to the destruction of morals, reap a plentiful harvest of shame and disgrace.

The American youth.—May they prefer the lasting pleasures of refined literature to the evanescent enjoyment of fashionable dissipation.

The American fair.—May an honest heart and a cultivated mind, be ever the introduction to their favour and affection.

The City of New-York.—May its protection of literature keep pace with its commercial advancements.

The Bookfellers of the United States.—May they never suffer the American literati to feel the chilling influence of parsimony or illiberality.

The American Literary Fair.—May it become as useful as the celebrated literary fair of Germany.

"The Pleasures of Memory," and "The Key to Paradise" to the fair and honourable bookfeller—the "Pains of Memory," and "The Scourge of Conscience," to the unfair and dishonourable.

Peace to the world.—The best friend to the literature of the world.

The third Monday of June, 1804.—May the pleasures and advantages we anticipate in meeting at that time be fully realized.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Samuel Relf, of Philadelphia, attending by invitation.—The Bookfellers and Printers of the United States.—May their faces, the title page of their hearts, never be mackled by the tymphan of dissimulation.

By Mr. Webster, of Albany.—The memory of honest patriots.

By Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, of Philadelphia.—"An union of all honest men"—for the promotion of sound literature, and the suppression of party spirit. Three cheers.

By Mr. Andrews, of Boston.—Our silent monitor [pointing to a striking likeness of gen. Washington, which was hanging in the presence of the company.]

By Mr. J. Conrad, of Philadelphia.—"The Young Man's Best Companion."—And no exchange.

July 7.

By the brig Fame, capt. Graisbury, we have accounts from New-Orleans to the close of May. The effect of the restoration of the deposit had not been so favourable to business as was expected. Considerable languor prevailed. The marquis de Casa Calvo was there, waiting the arrival of general Victor and his troops to whom he was to deliver the province in form.

Our correspondent says, "that it is well understood that the Floridas, as well as a strip of land on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, extending from the river Iberville to the American limits, including Baton Rouge, remain under the dominion of Spain." From this it will be very easy for every individual to ascertain the boundaries ceded to the United States by France, if indeed any cession has been made.

By the same arrival, we have received a file of the "Moniteur de la Louisiane," printed at New-Orleans, from which we have translated a few articles for this day's Gazette. We have also received a translated copy of the royal order for the delivery of the colony to the French, which we subjoin:

TRANSLATION.

His excellency Don Pedro Ceballos, under yesterday's date, informs me what follows:—

Most Excellent Sir,

The French government having requested that in delivering to it the colony of Louisiana, it be put in possession of the artillery, arms, ammunition, stores, hospitals, sea craft and other effects belonging to the king, that may be found in the colony, and that the royal order to be expedited to the captain-general of said province, for the delivery of the colony, be forwarded by an express to Paris, that the captain-general Victor, who goes out on that commission, may carry it with him. His majesty, desirous of pleasing without delay, the said government has determined to expedite, through the office of state, under my charge, the royal dispatch, a copy of which I enclose herewith, adding moreover that it is his majesty's will, that conformably thereto, you give the necessary orders for the formation of a rated inventory of all the existencies relating to your department, observing to make a separation of the papers to be delivered to the French, in consequence of the cession, and of those not relating to said affair, which are to be transported to the dominions of his majesty. I acquaint you of this by royal order for your information, and government, in what respects your royal dispatch.

DON CARLOS, by the Grace of God, &c.

Having thought it expedient to retrocede to the French republic, the colony and province of Louisiana, I order, that when this is presented to you by gen. Victor, or any other officer duly authorized by said republic, to take charge of said delivery, you put him in possession of the colony of Louisiana and its dependencies—as likewise the city and island of New-Orleans, with the same extent that it now has, that it had when possessed by the French, when ceded to my royal crown, and as it ought to be after the various treaties between my states and those of other powers, in order that in future it may belong to said republic, who is to administer and govern it with its officers and governors, as if it belonged to her without any exception. I order that as soon as the said troops of the French republic have taken possession of said co-

lony, you withdraw therefrom all the officers, soldiers, and persons in my service, and send them to Spain, or any part of my possession in America, excepting those who prefer remaining in the French service, to whom you will make no objection.

I moreover order, that after the evacuation of the said ports and town of New-Orleans, you collect all the papers and documents relating to the revenue and administration of the colony of Louisiana, in order to bring them to Spain, to settle the accounts, delivering nevertheless, to the French governor, or officer charged with taking possession, all that may relate to the limits and demarcation of said territory, as likewise those respecting the Indian and other posts, taking necessary receipts for all for your discharge, and that you give to the said governor all the information that may be wanting for him to govern said colony to the satisfaction of the republic. And in order that the said cession may be effected to the satisfaction of both powers, you will form an inventory, signed by you and the respective commissioners of the republic, of all the artillery, army, ammunition, effects, stores, hospital, sea craft, &c. that may belong to me in said colony, and you will proceed jointly with said commissary, to make an exact estimation of all the effects belonging to me in the different parts of the colony, that their value be reimbursed to me by said republic, agreeable to valuation.

We hope at the same time for the interest and tranquillity of the inhabitants of the colony, and we promise ourselves, from the sincere friendship and close alliance which unite us to the government of the republic, that it will give orders to its governor and other officers employed in its service in said colony and city of New-Orleans, that the clergy and religious houses that serve there may continue their functions, and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted to them by the title of their establishment. That the ordinary judges, as likewise the established tribunals, continue to administer justice according to the received and common laws, that the inhabitants be maintained in quiet possession of their property, that all the grants, of what nature soever, issued by my governors although not confirmed by me, be confirmed to them, and hoping moreover that the government of the republic will shew to her subjects the same proof of protection and friendship which they have experienced under my dominions.

Given at Barcelona, the 25th of Oct. 1802.

I THE KING.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

I transmit to you by order of his majesty, for your information and for the fulfilment of the part that relates to you. God preserve you many years.

SOLEN.

Barcelona, 16th October, 1802.

To the Intendant of Louisiana.

S A V A N N A, June 25.

Arrived since our last, the barque Nixon, captain Shaw, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Capt. Shaw left Rotterdam about the 3d of May, when the expectation of a recommencement of hostilities was daily increasing. A few days previous to capt. Shaw's sailing, the general commanding the French troops embarked at Helvoetsluys for Louisiana, went on shore and demanded of the commandant of that place the keys of the arsenal, which were refused to be given up unless an order to that effect should be received from the government. The general then took a file of soldiers from on board one of the transport ships, (the Providence, capt. Taylor, of Philadelphia,) marched to the commandant's house, and took the keys by force; and immediately mounted a double guard in the garriſons of Helvoetsluys, Breil and Goree. The report of a general disembarkation of the troops destined for Louisiana is incorrect; a few only from each ship had been landed; and the evident reason why the expedition did not put to sea, was the fear of being intercepted and taken by the English squadron which constantly cruised off Goree.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

Arrived, brig Lucy, Humphreys, from Barbadoes. Captain H. informs, that when he sailed an expedition was fitting out at Barbadoes against one of the French islands, supposed to be Martinique.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) June 11.

The anxious interval between our last publication, in which we had looked for something important and decisive from England, has not passed without some interest, but has been marked by such strong measures as shew the vigilance and activity of the naval department on our station.—On Wednesday night his majesty's ship Cyane, capt. Maxwell, brought into Carlisle bay the French transport L'Adelaide, 29 days from Rochelle, bound to Martinique with troops. The principal officer is lieut. col. Peitavy, chef de 2d battalion de la 107 demi brigade; and there is an adjutant-major, 22 other officers, and 329 men on board. Also a French barque L'Alerte, commanded by M. Le Jeune, a lieut de Vaisseau, with 6000 barrels of powder, 16 24 pounders and shot and shells, from L'Orient, 42 days, bound to Martinique. The above ships are at anchor off Charles Fort, with sails unbent, and rudders unshipped.

Thursday evening intelligence was received from St. Vincent, of a French brig, with 100 troops on board bound to Tobago, having been carried into that port by his majesty's sloop Hornet, captain Hunt.

Every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the French officers and soldiers of the two ships brought in here. The chef de battalion, Peitavy, and the adjutant-major, have quarters al-

lotted to them in Bridge-town; the other officers, in certain proportions, are permitted to come on shore on parole, subject to proper restrictions.

The sick have been conducted to the general hospital at St. Anne's, and they gratefully acknowledge the humane kindness and attention which has been shewn to them by Dr. Burke, and the other gentlemen of the medical staff.

The chief of battalion and major dined with the commander of the forces on Thursday, and with lord Seafort the following day.

The private ship Triton, hired for the purpose, has been dispatched to England, by the commander in chief, in consequence of the detention of these vessels and lieut. colonel Murray and a naval officer, failed in here.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

From a Savannah paper of June 23.

IMPORTANT.

The following letters from col. Hawkins to the governor of this state, announcing the capture of W. A. Bowles, the celebrated son of mischief, together with the disposition and "talk" of the chiefs, will be found of the utmost interest and importance to the people of this state; and not unimportant to any part of the union. We presume Bowles has finally terminated his career.

O-che-upo-sau, on Coosau river, 30th May, 1803.

In my last communication to your excellency, I apprised you of the state of affairs in this agency. I have now the pleasure to add, that the chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokee, Chickasaws and Choctaws; that on the 24th, the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. A. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and that on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West-Florida.

We are so crowded with Indians and visitors that I must defer going into detail till the national council adjourns.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your excellency's

Most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency governor

Milledge, Georgia.

Creek Agency, 8th June, 1803.

I wrote your excellency on the 30th ult. by Mr. Robertson, a gentleman of Greensborough, to inform you that Mr. Bowles was apprehended, confined in irons, by order of the chiefs, and sent under a strong guard of Indians to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West-Florida. As soon as the event took place a general murmur, for the only, ran through the chiefs in opposition. We the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole subsided, and they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hands in friendship, and to join in a solemn declaration of the national council, "that they were resolved to eternal peace with all the world; that they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, repeat and remember this talk, and take it to the end of the world."

I heard a few days past that my having some property near Fort Wilkinson, has been a subject of much conversation on the part of some members of your excellency. The place there [Hawkins's Springs] was assigned me by the chiefs of this agency for my accommodation as agent six years past, has been occupied generally by the military or myself, for public purposes. As soon as the lines are run, and the military are removed, my property will accompany them, and whether they remove or not, as soon as you take possession of that country, I intend my claim to cease, and my property to leave it. The Indians were ready to run the line as soon as orders can be given for that purpose and communicated to the speaker of the nation.

With assurances of my continued exertions for the prosperity of the state over which you have the honour to preside, and of sincere wishes for your personal welfare,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency John Milledge,

Governor of Georgia.

July 8.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hannay and Legg of Liverpool, to a commercial house at Portland dated May 19, 1803.

"An embargo is also laid on all ships and goods belonging to the Batavian republic, and we have no doubt that they will very soon be made parties to the contest. All suspense being now removed regarding our political situation, we hope to see our market become a little more lively in a short time, and we have no doubt that the prices of many articles will advance. Upland Georgia cotton, has already advanced from 12d. to 14 and 14 1/2 and few people willing to sell at these prices. Naval stores, particularly tar, will of course advance. We also this wheat and flour will become more valuable; short, as the price of freight and insurance will be much higher, we may reasonably expect the prices of most articles to advance."

MONDAY

of America
talutes at
company un
at 10 o'clock
ed on the p
after 10 the
under the co
the volunte
movements
commendat
the signals
Mercer, g
viewed by
course of
ceremonies
addressed the

My Fel

It being
ground that
should I add
to that end I
moments.

you first unite
were the most

proper organ
tactics, to p
tendant on l
confidence re
this salutary

ence your f
trated, and th
cal, and prop
efficient.—I

country and
been when y
of inexperienced
most inconfid
forth from yo
embarrassing

ence. But th
in your move
larity, and co
pected from
meaning of t
by any retric
and your cou

Follow-Git
gyric or defec
of complimen
my opinion of
beheld. I w
I can declare
that I would
with you, as
schools of Eu
United State
standing arm
say that a r
army is its fo
or invasions f
the United S
establish a sta
ally incumb
to oppose w
this very sta
ed into an in
ambitious de

The differ
tance of a
that the cou
We, under t
happily as ye
let us not bu
reflection on
pared for the
liberty and p
in a situation
them.—And
you my
Serence and
and though
of meeting
love me, I
friends.

At the co
anteriorly g
at many f
then formed
parade, whe
masterly exe
At 3 o'clock
citizens and
large Green
the governor
drank, and
—The even
the tragedy
clouded and

NOTICE
Ninty
county cour
following t
MAYOR,
MAYORS,
set of affa

July 1

Annapolis, July 14. COMMUNICATION.

MONDAY the 4th of July, the 27th anniversary of American independence, was observed in three salutes at sunrise, by a detachment of the artillery company under the command of captain John Muir, at 10 o'clock the artillery and volunteer corps formed on the parade in front of the Stadt-haus, at half after 10 they proceeded to the College Green, where under the command of captain Richard Harwood, of the volunteer corps, they performed their military movements with a precision and dexterity highly commendable. At half past eleven the music gave the signals of the approach of his excellency John F. Mercer, governor. The two companies were then reviewed by his excellency in presence of a large concourse of spectators. After the completion of the ceremonies attendant on the review, his excellency addressed them in substance as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens,

It being intimated to me since I came on the ground that it would not be altogether unacceptable should I address a few words to you on the occasion: to that end I therefore solicit your attention for a few moments. For what purpose, Fellow-Citizens, did you first unite in this laudable association, and what were the motives that prompted you to it? 'Twas by proper organization to perfect yourselves in military tactics, to preserve yourselves from the disorder attendant on sudden alarms, and to inspire you with a confidence resulting from a conviction of the truth of this salutary maxim, that without order and experience your forces could never be properly concentrated, and that blind force when opposed by methodical, and properly directed resistance, is feeble and inefficient. I say, Fellow-Citizens, 'twas a love of country and a sense of proper danger. The time has been when your hearts intimidated by a consciousness of inexperience have been feelingly susceptible of the most inconsiderable alarms, and you have been called forth from your beds to oppose ideal attacks with the embarrassing attendants, consternation and inexperience. But that time has passed away. I see displayed in your movements this day all the knowledge, regularity, and coolness of action that could possibly be expected from gentlemen, who are, in the strictest meaning of the terms, Citizen Soldiers, not tied down by any restriction save a sense of duty to yourselves and your country.

Fellow-Citizens, without having recourse to panegyric or descending to the cold dissembling language of compliment, I here solemnly declare you to be in my opinion the best organized militia my eyes ever beheld. I will not say you equal regular troops, but I can declare (and I speak the language of my heart) that I would as soon be called to the field of battle with you, as any body of men the far-famed military schools of Europe can boast of. The president of the United States has said that there should not exist a standing army in a republic, we may go farther and say that a republic cannot exist where a standing army is its sole protection from tumults from within, or invasions from abroad. But if the government of the United States should ever think it expedient to establish a standing army, 'twill be then more especially incumbent on us as citizens to organize ourselves to oppose with success, and meet on equal ground, this very standing army, should it unhappily be converted into an instrument of oppression in the hands of ambitious despotism.

The discord of Europe have again lighted up the torch of war, and we have every reason to believe that the conflict will be vigorous and determined. We, under the auspices of Divine Providence, have happily as yet stood aloof from European contests, but let us not lull ourselves into a listless security by a reflection on the prosperity of the past; let us be prepared for the worst; let us show that we deserve the liberty and peace we now enjoy by putting ourselves in a situation to preclude any possible interruption of them. And now permit me, Fellow-Citizens, to return you my most unfeigned thanks for the politeness, deference and attention you have this day shown me, and though I may never again have the honour of meeting you in the capacity I now do, yet believe me, I shall ever meet you as a brother and a friend.

At the conclusion of the speech the volunteers and artillery gave three cheers, which were returned by as many from the spectators. The two companies then formed in order and returned to the Stadt-haus parade, where after a few evolutions performed with masterly execution they were dismissed.

At 3 o'clock the two companies with a number of citizens and strangers partook of a dinner on the College Green under awnings prepared for the occasion, the governor presiding. Several appropriate toasts were drank, and several songs sung suited to the occasion. The evening was concluded at the Theatre where the tragedy of Bunker Hill was performed to a crowded audience.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVEYANCE, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the list of assents in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDOR HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A HORSE, brought to my stable in January last by Henry Cooke, with a hog mane, slip nose, four white feet, and a blaze face, about 14 hands and an half high; the said horse will be sold on the 20th instant, without the owner calls, proves property, and pays the expence. I have called on Mr. R. B. Latimer, of this city, and wrote to a Mr. Loughborough, of Wallington city, neither of whom will own said horse, therefore I shall on that day sell the said horse to defray the expences incurred.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, July 6, 1803.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys, about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

MRS. KEY.

PRESENTS her respects to the patrons of her school, and with regret informs them that she is under the necessity of declining the business of tuition, that she may use proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement she has received was beyond her merit, and will ever retain the most grateful sense of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Monday the first day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVERNOR'S FARM, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.

July 5, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BYARD, Junr.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ facias, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorsey, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the said Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HALL, of Edw. on Friday the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

ONE negro boy called Harry, one ditto man Jack, one horse, mules, cart, and oxen; taken for officers fees due for the years 1801 and 1802. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen O'Quinn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS, } Executors.
WILLIAM HARWOOD, }
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. }

The high bred Horse SPOT.

WILL cover bare this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius; his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless; his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old; is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis; remote from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

WILLIAM COE.

To be RENTED.

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DELANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Anderson, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living on Holland's Island, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named **TENA**, about five feet four or five inches high, thirty years of age; she had on a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an onabrig shift, but may probably change her cloaths. She went off with her husband, negro **JEM**, who belongs to Mr. **SAMUEL DORSEY**, of Calvert county; he is a stout man, about twenty years of age, has a remarkable bulgy head and very flat nose. Whoever takes up the above negroes, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or **TEN DOLLARS** for either of them.

3X **GEORGE BARKER.**

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates.
 The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
 Lottery of Life, 3 do.
 Orphan of Stangford, 3 do.
 Lady of the Cave, 2 do.
 Castle of Cathness, 2 do.
 Helen of Glenross, 4 do.
 Frederick, 3 do.
 Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.
 D'Israeli's Romances.

Novels.

London editions, elegant binding.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.



JAMES MATTISON.

HAVING taken the house now occupied by Capt. **WEST**, and intending to remove to the same between this and the 8th of July next, would in the mean-time dispose of a handsome assortment of fine hats at cost.

Annapolis, June 28, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of **SARAH JOICE**, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah Joice are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator w. A.

June 25, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September, 1800, for the purchase of land, the said land has fell short in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in consequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on said bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY.

Alleghany county, May 3, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Frederick county August court for a commission to mark and bound as well the whole, as any particular parts of two tracts of land, situated in said county, called **PARTNERSHIP** and **JENNERS FORREST**, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bright sorrel mare, about three or four years old, she is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left side, no perceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Miss **ELIZABETH NICHOLSON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of **JOSEPH**, who says he belongs to **GRIFFIN GARLAND**, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his cloathing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVAL.

Church-street,

HAS just received a choice selection of **SPRING GOODS**, also **CUTLERY** and **GROceries**, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters, Prepared by **Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.** New-London, Connecticut.

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,

Prepared by **Samuel Lee, jun.** of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,

Prepared by **Isaac Thompson**, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tydis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by **THOMAS SHAW**, at his Store in Church-street, opposite **Meiers** Ridgely and Weems.

Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

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

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of Bex.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

In **COUNCIL**, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagarstown.

By order, **NINIAN PINKNEY**, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

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

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELISHA.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1803.

PARIS, May 21.

THE senate after hearing the message signed Ch. M. Talleyrand, charged its vice-president and secretaries, and the senators Joseph Buonaparte, Laplace, Lelapinasse, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the first consul of its thanks for the communication made to the senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the senate says, "that it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negotiations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgement, if peace accords with the wishes of the first consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The first consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th of May, the deputation of the senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate. These two authorities have likewise each separately sent a deputation to the first consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the first consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20th May) the legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting. Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negotiation with England. The negotiations are at an end, said they; if we are attacked we are ready to fight; and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honour of the French. The result of this strength shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The presidents of the legislative body and of the tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negotiation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The official papers, which have been laid before the first authorities of the republic, make a volume of 278 pages, in 4to. of which we shall to-morrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean-time we present to our readers the truly curious ultimatum of the British minister, such as it was transmitted on the 10th May by the English ambassador.

LONDON.

The new elector duke of Wurttemberg lately issued the following edict, respecting theatrical representations:—"His most serene highness having, with great displeasure, perceived that many persons dare his dignity, the public performances at the theatre, it is his highness's will, that in future any offender of this description shall be taken out of the playhouse by the military, and delivered into the hands of justice for punishment. His most serene highness further expects, that during his presence at the theatre, no one shall hiss or applaud, unless his highness himself, by his example, shall give the signal for doing so."

His Imperial majesty, Alexander I. has taken at his own expense one of the two vessels, which the Russian American company purchased at London, and which are intended to make the tour of the world, under the command of capt. Krusenstern; his majesty has accordingly caused her to be properly equipped. The two vessels are furnished with every object proper for the voyage, and nothing will be neglected to contribute to the success of this first enterprise. Already various learned men and artists have engaged themselves for the voyage, among others the American Churchman, who is in possession of some capital astronomical instruments. [Paris paper.]

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at New-Orleans, dated 12th ult. received by the ship Mary, captain Sinclair.

"The noted Bowles was brought prisoner to this city, three days ago, escorted by ten Indians. It is reported that some time since the governor promised an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 2000 dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in case of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wily Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accepted him, and requested to be supplied with some money, which was in a small adjacent house. As soon

as Bowles entered the house, eight other Indians started from their lurking places, surrounded the spot, made him prisoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Pensacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be sent, in the course of a few days to the Havana, which probably will terminate the career of this ill-fated man."

French Debt.

We are credibly informed that the payment of the interest as well as of the principal of the French debt for supplies, &c. is secured by the treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

General Bowles.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New-Orleans, the "Moniteur de la Louisiana," to the 12th June, from which we have translated the following article:

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago captain Collins arrived here with general Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American interest, at the instigation of our agent there, col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (so says report) be sent to Havana in a day or two. He threatens vengeance against the Americans, if he ever gets his liberty again."

The flourishing state of the finances of the state of South-Carolina, aided by the circulating medium of the several banks established at Charleston, has enabled that state to destroy the whole of their state currency. Upwards of 40,000L. (the whole, we believe, of what remained) was burnt a few days ago. July 15.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 13, half past 11 o'clock.

"Arrived this morning, schooner Julia-Anne, in 8 days from Watlin's island.—News of war had not reached the Bahamas.

"Also, schooner Fanny, Avery, from St. Thomas, in 12 days. Captain Avery, informs us, that the English had blockaded Guadaloupe, which was hourly expected to fall into their hands; and that war was proclaimed against Spain—this news was received there by a packet from Cadiz."

NORFOLK, July 4.

Captain Cornick, arrived here on Thursday from Tobago, informs, that on the 13th June, general Caesar Berthier arrived there from France, was proclaimed governor, &c. of that island; and that on the 14th the news of a declaration of war was received there by an American schooner from Barbadoes; the captain of which reported that he saw an English frigate going into that port with two French prizes in tow.

July 16.

TOBAGO.

Captain Flynn, who arrived here yesterday 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the capture of the island of TOBAGO was received; the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French minister, we are favoured with the following particulars:

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique, (which was on the 4th inst.) a French transport ship of 14 guns arrived there after a very short passage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Massena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the shipping and other British property was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been several captures of English vessels made by the French, which have been sent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured of Martinique by the Curieux corvette, of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierre's. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; the garrison of St. Lucia consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men; immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French infantry, captain-general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, To the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the army.

Citizens,

The English government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BUONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquillity, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone that it directs its attacks, but against the whole world—Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shore to the mouths of the Orinoco, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny: In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already so victoriously fought her soldiers—You, brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondscote, on the coasts of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy, who, forgetful of honour and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the Camp of St. John, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon will the hero of France re-establish the liberty of the seas, soon will he prescribe just limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the perturber of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, is placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 5th of Messidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

ERNOUF.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Mr. Monroe, it is presumable, has now gone to the Spanish court to complete the object of his mission by negotiation for the possession of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as successful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingston has been at the court of Paris.

[N. Y. Morn. Chron.]

From the Alexandria Advertiser, of yesterday, printed by Samuel Snowden.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the Snow Rachel, captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Stevens politely favoured the editor with the Bridge-town Official Gazette of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, express from St. Lucia, with dispatches from lieutenant-general Grinfield, announcing the important conquest of that island, which is communicated from the lieutenant-general in a letter to his excellency the right hon. lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:

"St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.

"I am sure it will give your lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia est a nous, and taken in the most handsome manner within twelve hours after the landing.—We last night drove in the enemy's out posts and took the town of Castries. I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honour. This morning at four, the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many, if not all, will be restored to a service to which they have added lustre."

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the forts contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the lieutenant-general himself led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living on Hol-
 land's Island, in Anne-Arundel county, a ne-
 gro woman named TENA, about five feet four or
 five inches high, thirty years of age; she had on a
 striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an of-
 nabrig shift, but may probably change her cloaths.
 She went off with her husband, negro JEM, who
 belongs to Mr. SAMUEL DORSEY, of Calvert county;
 he is a stout man, about twenty years of age,
 has a remarkable bushy head and very flat nose.
 Whoever takes up the above negroes, and secures
 them so that they may be had again, shall receive
 the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either
 of them.

3X GEORGE BARKER.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with
 plates.

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
 Lottery of Life, 3 do.
 Orphan of Stangford, 3 do.
 Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
 Castle of Cathness, 2 do.
 Helen of Glenross, 4 do.
 Frederick, 3 do.
 Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.
 D'Israeli's Romances.

NOVELS.

London editions,
 elegant binding.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's
 Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Ad-
 dresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap
 ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior
 gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt
 books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-
 powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing
 wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing
 cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.



JAMES MATTISON,

HAVING taken the house now occupied by capt.
 WEST, and intending to remove to the same
 between this and the 8th of July next, would in the
 mean-time dispose of a handsome assortment of fine
 hats at cost.

Annapolis, June 28, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath
 obtained from the orphans court of Anne-
 Arundel county, letters of administration, with the
 will annexed, on the estate of SARAH JOICE,
 late of said county, deceased. All persons having
 claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring
 them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in
 any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah
 Joice are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator w. A.

June 25, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons taking
 an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Sam-
 uel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth
 day of September, 1800, for the purchase of land,
 the said land has fell short in quantity nearly 30
 acres, and in consequence thereof I am determined
 not to pay the balance on said bond, without I am
 compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY.

Allegany county, May 2, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
 will petition the next Frederick county August
 court for a commission to mark and bound as well
 the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of
 land, situated in said county, called PARTNERSHIP
 and JEDBURG FORREST, agreeably to an act of as-
 sembly for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living
 in Anne-Arundel county, a bright sorrel
 MARE, about three or four years old, she is about
 thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long
 tail, and her mane hanging on the left side, no per-
 ceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove prop-
 erty, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate
 of Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late
 of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warn-
 ed to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all
 indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make
 immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a
 negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who
 says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Rich-
 mond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age,
 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin;
 his cloathing a white flannel short coat, an old long
 yellow cloth coat, a pair of old-fusion pantaloons,
 an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings,
 a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the
 other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to re-
 lease him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law
 directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
 Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING
 GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCE-
 RIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most
 reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,
 Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.
 New-London, Connecticut.

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed
 by the president of the United States, July
 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy
 of these bitters, are so universally known and ac-
 knowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper
 advertisement. As a family medicine they are the
 most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever
 known, for the prevention and cure of those nu-
 merous and complicated complaints so common in
 the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous
 debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever
 known for destroying worms, and removing crudities
 from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Con-
 necticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agree-
 able to an act of congress, and signed by George
 Washington, late president of the United States,
 April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and
 speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic
 for families; the universal fame which they have ob-
 tained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and
 usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all com-
 ments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has
 prevailed in the principal cities of the United States,
 the demand for these pills was so great, and their be-
 nefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowl-
 edged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could
 obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,

Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Con-
 necticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and
 certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums;
 this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of
 any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and
 strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they ad-
 here close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth
 appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disa-
 greable smells from the breath, which generally
 arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50
 cents a box.

Tydis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the most remarkable composition ever known
 for cleaning and beautifying the skin, and the most
 pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever disco-
 vered for the cure of the itch. For further particu-
 lars, and the method of using the above valuable
 medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of di-
 rections, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by

THOMAS SHAW, at his Store in
 Church-street, opposite Mellicars
 Ridgely and Weems.

Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

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

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number
 of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform
 you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for
 your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of
 this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate
 enough to meet with your approbation, that every
 exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction,
 and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and
 support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few
 tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable
 than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall
 therefore forbear making any farther professions on
 the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have
 acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John
 Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire,
 the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself,
 acquired a competent knowledge of the duties inci-
 dent to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may
 have property for sale, that I will act as auc-
 tioneer, on application. My experience and ability
 in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

C. MILLS.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1802.
 ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and
 abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of
 government as relates to the establishing a general
 court and court of appeals, be published once in each
 week, for the space of three months successively, in
 the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore
 American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at
 Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's
 paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fre-
 derick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar-
 town.

By order,
 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of
 the constitution and form of government as re-
 late to the establishing a general court and court of
 appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Mary-
 land, That from and after the first day of
 March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a
 court of appeals, composed of three persons of in-
 tegrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be
 styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of
 Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive
 in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery,
 county court or orphans court; and that the court of
 appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore
 and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such
 times and places as the future legislature of this state
 shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said
 first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this
 state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz.
 Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles
 counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent,
 Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the se-
 cond district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford
 counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dor-
 chester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be
 the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick,
 Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth
 district; and that there shall be appointed for each of
 the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound
 judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district
 for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled
 in their commissions District Judges of the county
 courts in such district; and there shall be appointed
 for each of the counties of this state one person of
 integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the
 county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be
 styled in the commission Associate Judge of the coun-
 ty court of the county for which he shall be appoint-
 ed; and the said district judges in their respective dis-
 tricts, together with the said associate judge in the
 respective counties, shall compose the county court;
 and the county courts so established shall have, hold
 and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdic-
 tions, that the general court and county courts of this
 state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except
 the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and
 that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the
 respective counties at such times and places as the fu-
 ture legislature of this state shall direct and ap-
 point.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be con-
 firmed by the general assembly, after the next elec-
 tion of delegates, in the first session after such new
 election, as the constitution and form of government
 directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations
 and amendment of the constitution and form of go-
 vernment therein contained, shall be taken and con-
 sidered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part
 of the said constitution and form of government, to all
 intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitu-
 tion and form of government contained to the contrary
 notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the
 constitution and form of government that relates to
 the court of appeals, or the general court, as now
 established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in
 any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the pro-
 visions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be
 repealed and abolished, on the confirmation thereof.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together
 with the harrassing disposition of my creditors,
 who are continually burthening me with heavy colts,
 hath at length reduced me to the necessity of fur-
 rendering my property for the benefit of my cre-
 ditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend
 to petition the next general assembly of Maryland
 for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. SAMUEL EVANS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELISHA.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
 GREEN.

(LVIII)

M

THE

and secretaries,
 Laplace, Lespin-
 be the bearers
 the communica-
 ders.

In its delibera-
 but applaud the
 racterise the neg-
 vernment; that
 the signal of act-
 the wishes of th-
 the national dig-
 received at St. C-
 the deputation o-

A similar autho-
 rity to the legis-
 two authorities
 deputation to th-

Mr. Talbot,
 leaves Paris this
 turns from Eng-
 Lauriston, and
 at Brest since th-

Yesterday (20)
 senate have had
 the government
 all the papers re-

land. The neg-
 we are attacked
 combat to main-
 nour of the F-
 shall be such as
 justice of our ca-

The president
 tribunate have a
 government by
 the chief consul
 his firmness, and
 French people w-

The legislatur-
 mittee, and has
 members to repo-
 ment; and there-
 nate has appoint-
 bers to make a r-

English ambassa-
 of consular Camb-

The official au-
 the first authority
 278 pages in 4t-
 as copious extra-
 admit of. In th-

the truly curious
 such as it was t-
 English ambassa-

The new elec-
 the following ex-
 tions:—His
 Displeasure, per-
 during the pub-
 his highness's w-

description shall
 military, and
 punishment.

sects, that duri-
 shall his or ap-
 his example, sh-

His Imperial
 his own expen-
 Russian Ameri-
 and which are

world, under th-
 majesty has ac-
 equipped.—The
 object proper fo-

ected to contr-
 gile. Already
 engaged them-
 American Chu-

capital astronon-

N E

Extract of a le-
 leant, dated
 captain Sinc-

The noted
 city, three day-
 understand the

noted an Ind-
 3000 dollars to
 being put to de-

Indian, acquai-
 colled him, and
 milk, which w-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 21, 1803.

PARIS, May 21.

THE senate after hearing the message signed Ch. M. Talleyrand, charged its vice-president and secretaries, and the senators Joseph Buonaparte, Laplace, Lefpinaffe, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the first consul of its thanks for the communication made to the senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the senate says, "that it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negotiations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgement, if peace accords with the wishes of the first consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The first consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th of May, the deputation of the senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate. These two authorities have likewise each separately sent a deputation to the first consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the first consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20th May) the legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting. Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negotiation with England. The negotiations are at an end, said they; if we are attacked we are ready to fight; and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honour of the French. The result of this strength shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The presidents of the legislative body and of the tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negotiation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The official papers, which have been laid before the first authorities of the republic, make a volume of 278 pages in 4to, of which we shall tomorrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean time we present to our readers the truly curious ultimatum of the British minister, such as it was transmitted on the 10th May by the English ambassador.

L O N D O N.

The new elector duke of Wirtemberg lately issued the following edict, respecting theatrical representations:—"His most serene highness having, with great displeasure, perceived that many persons dare his dancing the public performances at the theatre, it is his highness's will, that in future any offender of this description shall be taken out of the playhouse by the military, and delivered into the hands of justice for punishment. His most serene highness further expects, that during his presence at the theatre, no one shall hiss or applaud, unless his highness himself, by his example, shall give the signal for doing so."

His Imperial majesty, Alexander I. has taken at his own expense one of the two vessels, which the Russian American company purchased at London, and which are intended to make the tour of the world, under the command of capt. Krusenstern; his majesty has accordingly caused her to be properly equipped. The two vessels are furnished with every object proper for the voyage, and nothing will be neglected to contribute to the success of this first enterprise. Already various learned men and artists have engaged themselves for the voyage, among others the American Churchman, who is in possession of some capital astronomical instruments. [Paris paper.]

N E W - Y O R K, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at New-Orleans, dated 13th ult. received by the ship Mary, captain Sinclair.

"The noted Bowles was brought prisoner to this city, three days ago, escorted by ten Indians. It is understood that some time since the governor promised an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 2000 dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in case of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wiley Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accosted him, and requested to be supplied with some milk, which was in a small adjacent house. As soon

as Bowles entered the house, eight other Indians started from their lurking places, surrounded the spot, made him prisoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Pensacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be sent, in the course of a few days to the Havana, which probably will terminate the career of this ill-fated man."

French Debt.

We are credibly informed that the payment of the interest as well as of the principal of the French debt for supplies, &c. is secured by the treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 13.

General Bowles.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New-Orleans, the "Moniteur, de la Louisiana," to the 12th June, from which we have translated the following article:

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago captain Collins arrived here with general Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American interest, at the instigation of our agent there. col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (so says report) be sent to Havana in a day or two. He threatens vengeance against the Americans, if he ever gets his liberty again."

The flourishing state of the finances of the state of South-Carolina, aided by the circulating medium of the several banks established at Charleston, has enabled that state to destroy the whole of their state currency. Upwards of 40,000l. (the whole, we believe, of what remained) was burnt a few days ago. July 15.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 13, half past 11 o'clock.

"Arrived this morning, schooner Julia-Anne, in 8 days from Watlin's island.—News of war had not reached the Bahamas.

"Also, schooner Fanny, Avery, from St. Thomas, in 12 days. Captain Avery, informs us, that the English had blockaded Guadalupe, which was hourly expected to fall into their hands: and that war was proclaimed against Spain—this news was received there by a packet from Cadiz."

N O R F O L K, July 4.

Captain Cornick, arrived here on Thursday from Tobago, informs, that on the 13th June, general Caesar Berthier arrived there from France, was proclaimed governor, &c. of that island; and that on the 14th the news of a declaration of war was received there by an American schooner from Barbadoes; the captain of which reported that he saw an English frigate going into that port with two French prizes in tow.

July 16.

T O B A G O.

Captain Flynn, who arrived here yesterday 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the capture of the island of Tobago was received; the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French minister, we are favoured with the following particulars:

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique, (which was on the 4th inst.) a French transport ship of 14 guns arrived there after a very short passage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Malena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the shipping and other British property was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been several captures of English vessels made by the French, which have been sent into Martinique and Guadalupe, particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured of Martinique by the Curieux corvette, of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierre's. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; the garrison of St. Lucia consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men; immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French infantry, captain-general of Guadalupe and its dependencies, To the inhabitants of Guadalupe, and to the army. Citizens,

The English government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BUONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquillity, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone that it directs its attacks, but against the whole world—Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shore to the mouth of the Orinoco, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny: In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadalupe, who have already so victoriously fought her soldiers—You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondscote, on the coasts of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy, who, forgetful of honour and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the Camp of St. John, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon will the hero of France re-establish the liberty of the seas, soon will he prescribe just limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the perturbator of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadalupe and its dependencies, is placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadalupe, the 5th of Messidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

B A L T I M O R E, July 13.

Mr. Monroe, it is presumable, has now gone to the Spanish court to complete the object of his mission by negotiation for the possession of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as successful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingston has been at the court of Paris. [N. Y. Morn. Chron.]

From the Alexandria Advertiser, of yesterday, printed by Samuel Snowden.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the Snow Rachel, captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Stevens politely favoured the editor with the Bridge-town Official Gazette of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, express from St. Lucia, with dispatches from lieutenant-general Grinfield, announcing the important conquest of that island, which is communicated from the lieutenant-general in a letter to his excellency the right hon. lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:

"St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.

"I am sure it will give your lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia est a nous, and taken in the most handsome manner within twelve hours after the landing.—We last night drove in the enemy's out posts and took the town of Castries. I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honour. This morning at four, the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many, if not all, will be restored to a service to which they have added lustre."

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the forts contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the lieutenant general himself led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the forces willing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before the break of day next morning. The first column commanded by brigadier-general Prevost, began its march at half past one o'clock; the second column commanded by brigadier-general Brereton, moved from the town at half past two; and a detachment under lieutenant-colonel Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the same time at the point of attack, immediately pressed forward to storm the works of the fort, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French animated by the example of their commandant-general of brigade Nogues, was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who, by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of his majesty's ministers, and gained such an acquisition to their country by the unconditional conquest of an island of such importance.

SUMMONS.

Castries, St. Lucia, June 21, 1803.

The forces of his Britannic majesty now landed in this island being so superior to that of the French republic, that all resistance must be not only not necessary, but actually unnecessary profusion of the lives of men; the naval force is so superior to that of the French, that no hope of succour can possibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully sensible of their superiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reasonable conditions which he may think proper to propose, promising that the French troops must be prisoners of war and sent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the disposition of the captors.

The officer who has the honour to present this, will wait one hour for an answer
(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

To the general, or officer commanding the French forces in the island of St. Lucia.

ANSWER, (TRANSLATION.)

Morne Fortune, 20th June 1803.

The general (lieutenant to the captain-general of Martinique) at St. Lucia, to his excellency general Grinfield, and the commodore Hood.

Gentlemen,

The military advantages which I have at my disposal will not permit me to subscribe to the terms offered and contained in your message, this instant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preservation of our respective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honour of the French arms, to defend Morne Fortune as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive, gentlemen, the homage of my salutations, and assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

NOGUES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Castries, St. Lucia,
June 22, 1803.

The commander of the forces has the honour to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by assault, of the fort of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional surrender of the island of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the officers and soldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of those who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their most extraordinary, gallant, and soldier-like behaviour.

The commander of the forces shall have particular satisfaction in representing to his king, the readiness with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the shortest notice; he must particularly speak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d battalion of the royals, and the 64th regiment; and he is very sorry that the 64th regiment, by its being in the reserve under the brigadier-general Pison, was not in the action, otherwise there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a small detachment of that regiment in a feint attack under the command of lieutenant-colonel Shipley.

To the ready attention of commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the men of war, and to the exertions and arrangements of captain Halliwell in their embarkation and disembarkation, may be justly attributed the success of the expedition to this island.

To the cool and determined conduct of brigadier-general Prevost, and brigadier-general Brereton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the success of the action; but to brigadier-general Prevost must be acknowledged, that to his counsel and arrangements, the commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To lieutenant-colonel Pakenham and lieutenant-colonel McDonald (both severely wounded) their respective corps are indebted for their spirited behaviour.

To lieutenant-colonel Shipley and the royal engineers he is indebted in a high degree for assistance and professional advice.

To lieutenant-colonel Morden (severely wounded) he is indebted for his spirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the assault; and the conduct of major Sir George Richardson (also severely wounded) was particularly noticed by brigadier-general Prevost.

It would be of too great length to insert the names of every officer whose courage and behaviour on this day has deserved to be marked; the commander of the forces can assure them that the satisfaction expressed by brigadier-general Prevost and brigadier-general Brereton, does them the highest credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to express, that the general of brigade Nogues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French republic, and the troops under his command, made a most gallant defence for their country, and highly honourable to themselves.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing.

Killed—4 serjeants, 16 rank and file.

Wounded—4 field officers, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 97 rank and file.

Missing—1 drummer, 7 rank and file.

Names of officers wounded.

2d battalion royals, lieutenant-col. McDonald and captain Calomner—severely.

64th regiment, lieutenant-col. Pakenham, major Sir George Richardson—severely. Captain Galway and lieutenant Frederick Rowan—slightly.

3d West-India regt.—lieut. Moultrie and ensign Fagan—slightly.

Staff—lieut. col. Morden, deputy adjutant-general—severely.

N. B. Hospital mate, Hynes, attached to the 3d West-India regiment, severely wounded, not included above.

French prisoners.

The number of French prisoners amounts to 619 men, including officers and non-commissioned officers.

PROCLAMATION.

Saint-Lucia.—By their excellencies lieutenant-general Wm. Grinfield, and commodore Samuel Hood, commanding in chief the land and sea forces of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing said island, &c. &c.

Although the said island of St. Lucia was taken by assault, and without any capitulation or stipulation whatever, yet their excellencies, from a desire to tranquillize the inhabitants and proprietors, with respect to their actual situation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws existing at the time the said island was under his majesty's government immediately previous to its last cession, shall continue in full force until his royal pleasure shall be made known; and all the constituted authorities are required to take notice of this proclamation, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under our hands and seals at head-quarters, Castries, in the island of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore.

July 14.

Mr. George A. Hughes, of this city, came in town this morning from N. York, where he arrived on Tuesday last, in a brig 49 days from France, and set off immediately for the seat of government with dispatches from our ministers at Paris. These dispatches, we suppose, contain the conditions of the cession of Louisiana, which were expected in the first vessel from France.

Captain Forbes, who arrived at New-York on Monday last in 14 days from St. Vincents, informs, that an expedition had failed for Tobago, and that it was reported that that island was taken. Captain F. was detained at St. Vincents by an embargo, which was laid on account of the enterprise. Four French transports and one Guineaman were taken and brought into St. Vincents, before captain Forbes left the island.

Talleyrand has published his manifesto against the English government, accompanied with the papers that passed in the negotiation.

A British sloop of war that put into Curacao the 23th of June, was detained by the Dutch, although no information of actual war had been received.

July 15.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hottinger and Co. dated Havre, May 15, to a commercial house in this city.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and America, by which the former gives up to your country the possession of Louisiana, and is to receive from the United States an indemnity in money, the greater part of which (we understand a sum of 4,000,000 of dollars) is, however, to be applied direct by your government to the payment of the claims American citizens have on the French government. Those claims are to be liquidated here in the several ministerial offices, and after having been acknowledged by our government, are to go through the scrutiny of American commissioners, who are to reside here also. They are to be named by your ministers, and are to decide whether the claimant is entitled to the benefit of this treaty or not.

"If we can be of any service to you or your friends in these transactions, we shall be happy to receive your orders, with the titles of your claims and a power of attorney in the name of our Jean Con-

rad Hottinger, which is to contain the faculty to substitute—and you may rely on our utmost exertions to have your claims speedily gone through the French officers, and to have forwarded to you the documents which will be thought necessary to entitle you to receive the settled amount from your government."

Extract of a letter from Curacao, dated the 23th June.

"An English sloop of war, the Surinam, who arrived here a few days since with a prize (supposed in contraband trade) has been refused permission to depart. She was all ready yesterday for sailing, but the government frigate opposed it, and every person expected an engagement would ensue; but the English captain had more prudence than to attempt with a handful of men to oppose the whole force of this place. The fort if well fought, would be enough to prevent her departure, (exclusively of a frigate and two other government vessels.) All were yesterday at quarters. She has now Dutch officers actually on board, and will no doubt be made a prize. The inhabitants favourable to the British, anxiously wait the event. This circumstance I suspect will be the occasion of soon giving the island a new master."

July 16.

List of the British squadron on the West-India station.

Blenheim, (cut down) 74, captain Matton—At Antigua, repairing.

Centaur, 74, Maxwell, com. Hood—Courageux, 74—Argo, 44, Hollowell—Chichester, 44—On the expedition now supposed to be at Tobago.

Ulysses, 44, Columbine—Cruising at Trinidad.

Emerald, 36, O'Brien.

Venus, 32, Graves—Off Tobago to windward.

Surinam, 20—Hornet, 18, Hunt—On the expedition and supposed to be at Tobago. The Hornet had an engagement with a French frigate, of 36 guns, and a man of war brig of 16 or 18 guns, and beat them both off, and took from them a brig they had in company, with 215 slaves, ivory, &c. which arrived here yesterday. The Hornet, in the engagement, lost 4 men, by a chain shot, from the fore-gate.

Odyssey, 18, Younghusband—Cruising between St. Lucia and St. Vincents.

Cranne, 18. To leeward of Martinique off St. Pierre.

Hercaux, 18, Bland—Between St. Lucia and Martinique.

Drake, brig, 15, Ferris—Gone to Antigua with a prize, laden with 350 slaves, ivory, ebony, &c. &c. supposed to be worth £40,000 sterling.

Netley, sloop, 16, Lawrence—Cruising to windward of Martinique.

—, sloop, 12—Cruising in Fort Royal Bay.

July 18.

To the attention of a highly esteemed correspondent in the city of Washington, and to the flattering indulgence of the editor of the National Intelligencer, we are indebted for an anticipated receipt of that paper, of this day. A proof sheet impression reached us last evening; but too late to furnish its important contents to our readers in an extra form. We say from it the president's proclamation, for convening congress; as also the out-lines or summary of the treaty with France, relative to the cession of Louisiana.—These are the only articles of moment it contains.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring their respective senators and representatives, then and there to assemble in congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consider and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom, may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.
By the President,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON, Secy.

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, confidential bearer, and contain the treaty, signed April 30th which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France. The terms are 1st, 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. annuities within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2d, An assignment of the debts due and captures provided for in the convention of Sept. 30th 1800, between the United States and the French republic, which are to be liquidated by commissioners at Paris, and paid

the faculty to
our utmost ex-
gone through
warded to you
necessary to re-
at from your go-
dated the 25th
Burinam, who ar-
prize (supposed
permission to de-
for failing, but the
every person ex-
but the English
to attempt with a
hole force of this
would be enough
lively of a frigate
All were yel-
ch officers actually
ade a prize. The
ish, anxiously wait-
spect will be the
a new master.
on the West-India
captain Matton—At
Hood—Courageous,
chester, 44—On the
Tobago.
ing at Trinidad.
ago to windward.
Hunt—On the ex-
bago. The French
frigate, of 36
16 or 18 guns, and
from them a brig they
ers, ivory, &c. which
ornet, in the engage-
shot, from the frigate
Cruising between St.
f Martinique off St.
n St. Lucia and Ma-
one to Antigua with
ivory, ebony, &c. to
sterling.
Cruising to windward
n Fort Royal Bay.
esteemed correspondent
to the flattering in-
National Intelligence
ated receipt of that
sheet impression read-
to furnish its impor-
extra form. We ap-
mation, for conveying
s or summary of the
the cession of Lan-
cles of moment it
United States of Am-
ATION.
right matters claim-
ngress of the United
occasion for convey-
its appoint Monday
r their meeting in
requiring their respect-
then and there to illu-
ceive such communi-
to them, and to com-
res, as, in their will-
welfare of the United
ave caused the seal of
o affixed, and signed
Washington, the sixth
year of our Lord
red and three; and in
of the independence of
TH. JEFFERSON.
By the President,
AMES MADISON, Secy.
merican ministers at Pa-
ative on Thursday even-
Hughes of Baltimore,
tain the treaty, signed
Louisiana to the United
territory ceded in defini-
that in which Louisiana
terms are 10, 11, 21, 22,
ance in six per cent. for
the exchange of ratifica-
cession. 2d. An illus-
captures provided for
30th 1800, between the
French republic, which
owners at Paris, and paid

the treasury of the United States on draughts from their ministers at Paris.
The amount is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandises directly from their own ports, the merchandises being of the respective countries, are to pay, in the ports of the ceded territory, for a period of twelve years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favoured nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of congress a little earlier than the first Monday of November. It is understood that the ratification of the first consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered.
Appointments by the Governor of Pennsylvania.
Andrew Ellicott, Robert Patterson, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Esquires, commissioners on the part of this state, to join and co-operate with commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of the states of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the nearest and best route for cutting a canal, to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.
[The following private correspondence from Paris is prior to the commencement of hostilities—yet it appears to possess interest.] (Morn. Chron.)
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
Paris, May 8, 1803.
It is now determined, in case of war between England and Buonaparte, that 50,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Hanover, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; and two armies of 30,000 men each, are to be encamped on the Rhine and the Dutch frontiers. All the acts of administration, all the plans and maps, and, above all, the rolls of contributions made, or made use of, in Hanover, by Marechal Richelieu, and other French generals, during the seven years war, are already taken from the archives here, and sent to the commissariat in Holland.
Prussia, after many representations by count Haugwitz to Duroc, when at Berlin, and to Buonaparte here, by the marquis de Lucchesini, has, at last, as report says, consented to the plan of the consul, who has flattered Prussia with a prospect of making the city of Embden a second Hamburg, by permitting it to be the only place of communication between England and the continent on this side of the Elbe. It is said, Prussia has offered to occupy Hanover, and that Russia, as a guarantee of the late German constitution, has declared that it would not permit either Prussia or France to trouble or invade the empire, and that if, as Buonaparte pretends, England has nothing to do with the continental politics, the German constitution can have nothing to do with the quarrels between England and Buonaparte.
In the diplomatic circles here, we make the following speculations about the march of Buonaparte's soldiers into Hanover, against the consent of Russia. Buonaparte and Talleyrand believe the northern part of Germany is much richer than it really is, after more than forty years escape from French marauders and plunderers. The cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, by their trade with England, Prussia by its late loyal neutrality, and Saxony and Hesse-Cassel, by the economy of their princes, possess great riches, particularly the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is known to have more ready money than any other sovereign in Europe; but the people of those countries are as poor as the southern part of Germany: Buonaparte has promised to respect the territories of Prussia, Hesse and Saxony; but we remember, in 1796, he made the same promises to Genoa, Tuscany, and Venice; and that, in 1797, he conquered and plundered those countries; and that, in 1797, he promised the same to Switzerland, Malta and Turkey; and, in 1798, Switzerland was invaded, Malta betrayed, and Egypt conquered. From Munden in Hanover to Cassel in Hesse, is only a march of six hours; and six days march from the frontiers of Hanover, are sufficient for the French to be at the gates of Berlin and Dresden.
The temptation is great, when Buonaparte knows, as he does know, the immense treasures those cities contain, and to judge what he intends, from what he has already done in other countries, his march into Hanover is, by many, thought a revolutionary financial transaction for himself, his family, and his favourites, rather than a political or military manœuvre against the interest of England. Was not this the case, he would not have offended Russia, because its distance prevents it from acting against him, at least this year—nor offered Austria a chart blanche to draw a line of neutrality for the south of Germany, as Prussia did formerly for the north.
At the same time Buonaparte sends some of his satellites into Germany, others are to occupy Ancona, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, &c. and so agreeable is this French fraternization to the king of Naples, that he intends to remove to Palermo in Sicily, as soon as the French enter his territory; his treasury, archives, &c. are ready-packed up to be sent there at a moment's warning.
Of the king of Spain, Buonaparte has demanded the exclusion of England from all his ports, and a permission for 60,000 Frenchmen to march through Spain to besiege Gibraltar; but as on the Spanish frontiers, there are not yet 10,000 French troops, this

is only a revolutionary hint, that the Corsican wants some more of the Spanish dollars lately arrived; but politicians think even this sacrifice will not procure Spain the right of neutrality longer than till the arrival of the galleons expected from Mexico before next winter.
At Lisbon, gen. Lafres has proposed to the regent, to ask the Corsican for some troops to protect his neutrality against England, but we believe here, that some of the diamonds from Brazil, will cause this proposal to be forgotten, at least during the neutrality of Spain.
We are all surprised here that not one of the former generals in chief are nominated to command Buonaparte's armies; some think he does not trust them, others, that they are discontented, and have refused the commands; it is even said, one of the French generals answered lately when he was offered the command in Germany, that as the armies sent there, were intended to plunder and not to fight, our hopeful brother Lucien, or our favourite Mameluke Rostan, were fitter to command than any Frenchman.
The fact is, great discontent reigns, not only in the corps of general officers, but among the common men; those ordered to the colonies, or in expectation to be sent there look upon themselves as disgraced, dishonoured, and sacrificed; and the unjust partiality of Buonaparte in his appointments to the legion of honour, where few of Moreau's soldiers, and none of those who fought under Pichegru or Dumourier, are admitted, has caused a general disaffection and murmur, and the French soldiers begin again to talk of the milliard so often promised them, before they expose their lives for a person who is not a Frenchman.
Letters from Hamburg, brought by the mail of yesterday, state, that the French government, notwithstanding the rejection of its recent proposals for an offensive and defensive alliance with Denmark, has since urged the prince royal, in the event of a rupture with England, to shut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic against all English ships: to this application, however, the Danish cabinet returned a positive refusal. According to the same letters, the French ambassador at Vienna lately demanded that in case of war, the Austrian harbours should be shut against the English. To this no answer had been returned on the 27th ult. but there was every reason to believe that such a demand would not be complied with.
TRINIDAD.
It appears from this island, that an unhappy difference had taken place between general Picton, col. Fullerton, and Samuel Hood, Esq; joint governors. This misunderstanding had proceeded to such a length as to cause col. F. and Mr. H. to leave their families and the island; by which the government was left to gen. P. In his resentment the general had demanded his recall, which was complied with, and col. F. appointed sole governor. This so inflamed the resentment of gen. P. that on the 9th June, when Fullerton returned from Barbadoes, the troops were called out to oppose his landing. Things were in this state on the 13th, the colonel on board his vessel waiting the arrival of the general in chief, Grinfield, to compel the general to resign his office, and admit the new governor. The war, and the expedition against the French islands, must delay the adjustment of this unhappy quarrel, and continue, for sometime longer, the anarchy which is described as prevailing there at the time the letter, from which this information is derived, was written, the 14th June.
Annapolis, July 21.
WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.
Gentlemen,
WHEN busily employed in my professional and agricultural pursuits, I was called on by a number of my fellow-citizens to offer myself for the legislature; and having experienced your friendship before, I was induced to offer you my services, and for the encouragement I have received from you, not only on the present occasion, but on a former one, I return you my most sincere thanks.
I am truly sorry to inform you, my friends and fellow-citizens, that in consequence of some unforeseen events, I am compelled to visit the North Western Territory immediately, therefore have declined offering you my services, and hope you will no longer consider me as one of the candidates for Anne-Arundel county.
Should you, my fellow-citizens, demand my services at any future time, be assured that I shall always be found ready and willing to serve you, and I am determined that my conduct through life shall be such as to merit your esteem.
I am, gentlemen, with respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river.
Rhode river, July 20, 1803.
FOR SALE,
A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.
July 5, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that Mrs. GREEN, of the Virginia theatres, is engaged to perform two nights, his first appearance will be on Friday the 22d of July, 1803.
When will be presented, for the first time, the popular play of
A B A E L L I N O,
THE GREAT BANDIT.
Abacellino, Mr. Green,
Rofamunda, Miss Westray
After which the musical farce of
The PRIZE,
OR
2, 5, 3, 8.
Lenitive, M. Green,
Caroline, Mrs. Oldmixon.
THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of Henry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magoth river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.
The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated.
July 13, 1803. FRANCIS CROMWELL.
By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.
It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.
THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.
COACH PAINTING, &c.
MR. MILBOURNE, Of the Theatre, RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.
Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.
Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osnabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured calmer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow, and bringing him home, or securing him in any goal so that I get him again.
EDWARD H. WILSON.
July 16, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

MRS. KEY,

PRESENTS her respects to the patrons of her school, and with regret informs them that she is under the necessity of declining the business of tuition, that she may use proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement she has received was beyond her merit, and will ever retain the most grateful sense of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.
Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.
July 5, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his clothing a white lannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.
May 30, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of SARAH JOICE, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah JOICE are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator w. A. J.
June 25, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a *fiery facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorley, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the said Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen Quynn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. }

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates.
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 3 do.
Orphan of Stangford, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Castle of Cathness, 2 do.
Helet of Glenross, 4 do.
Frederick, 3 do.
Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.
D'Israeli's Romances.

NOVELS.

London editions,
elegant binding.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.
Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieses's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

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

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISNA.

N. B. I forwarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

19, 1802.
change and
and form of
thing a general
ed once in each
successively, in
the Baltimore
ral Gazette, at
; Mr. Smith's
vocate, at Pic.
er, at Hagar's
NEY, Clerk.

such parts of
ernment as re-
urt and court of

sembly of Mary-
the first day of
there shall be a
persons of in-
w, who shall be
of the Court of
and conclusive
ort of chancery,
that the court of
the western shore
each year, at such
ture of this state

d after the said
d and four, this
cial districts, viz.
ge's and Charles

; Cecil, Kent,
shall be the se-
more and Harford
Caroline, Dor-
counties, shall be
gton, Frederick,
shall be the fifth
ointed for each of
grity, and found
de in the district
who shall be styled

ges of the county
shall be appointed
te one person of
e, resident of the
ted, who shall be
udge of the coun-
shall be appoint-
their respective dis-
ate judge in the
he county court;
shall have, hold
ities and jurisdic-
nty courts of this
exercised, except
eneral court; and
their sessions in the
all places as the fu-
ll direct and ap-

act shall be con-
ter the next elec-
on after such new
rm of government
and the alterations
and form of go-
ve taken and con-
valid, as a part of
government, to all
the said constitu-
ed to the contrary

every part of the
nt that relates to
eral court, as now
proof, or that is in
stent with, the pro-
by declared to be
firmation of proof.

TED,
g-house, lately oc-
ANY, Esq; in this
ellent garden, out
to Mr. ADDISON,
or to
JUEL RIDOUT.

ward.

after Whit Sunday
EZ, about nineteen
a black fellow, and
n artful villain, and
a mark by a burn
went away, a long
taloons, an ofnabrig
by his father who
ne-Arundel county,
akes up said fellow,
that I may get him
ard, paid by
LL, of ELISHA.
from harbouring said

L I S:
and SAMUEL

(LVIIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2950.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 28, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, captain Dyer, from Liverpool. Captain D. politely furnished us with his latest London papers, which are to the 31st May, from which we have only room for the following extracts:

L O N D O N, May 25.

A MAIL arrived this day from Hamburg. Our correspondent in that city, in a letter of the 20th, informs us that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war the French will take possession of that city and of the whole of the Lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial house in Berlin, to one of the first houses in Hamburg, affirms, that the king of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our Port letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth states the arrival yesterday of the squadron under Sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that squadron having taken yesterday at noon a French East-India ship, estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard, a ship of war, which event Sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerve at sea.

Private letters from the Hague, say—"The French army assembling near Nimeguen has for its ostensible destination the electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army is encamped upon the same ground, where, in 1688, the then prince of Orange, afterwards king William III., under pretence of interfering in the dispute then subsisting between prince Clement of Bavaria and the cardinal of Furlenberg, collected the army with which he in November in the same year invaded England." It is true, that the prince of Orange had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the Corsican disposer of the lives and the liberties of Frenchmen, cares less about the loss of whole armies, than the prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

"Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that "French emissaries have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names, and the tonnage of all vessels, even schairs, in our different harbours; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and the number of our sailors," but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have therefore already begun to desert and to conceal themselves. Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

"I repeat again, that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigour, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other Providence but fortune, and who, hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprises, has never ceased to be its favourite. Remember, that if one army should really attack Hanover, there are already in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of one hundred and ten thousand men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops."

May 29.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in war; after two years of insult and aggression it were folly to doubt its hostility; yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment, our ministers have determined not simply to leave open the door to negotiation, but to promote by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch and Russian ambassadors have recently made to our government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent. on our funds.—Consols for opening were in the morning at 59 3/4, being 2 1/2 above the prices at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59 3/4; and left off at 60 1/4. This rise, although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the minister for raising supplies for the year, conceiving as we do, that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburg, stating, that the senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. These letters add, that no answer had been returned.

Buonaparte, in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent, and, in order to do so, to occupy Hamburg, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish monarchy, if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian republic, should she disobey the consular mandate for our exclusion. The recent march of numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the emperor to strengthen his cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 25th instant, which state, that two French transports, full of troops, have been captured by our cruisers in la Baye D'Augueme. Their destination is not mentioned. These accounts add, that great bustle prevailed at St. Malo, sitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of; but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such an enterprise.

Buonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependant on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in the war; they must either be allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguria, Cisalpine and Etruria, will be involved in a contest with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria, and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power which would not only be unjust and oppressive in its immediate operation, but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Buonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his menaced invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would insure the fall of the latter, while, although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprise. He talks of sending his army hither in row-boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the chief consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to entertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten, should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleets, active, enterprising, and vigilant, insure us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by any accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as equivalent for eighteen slaves, who made their escape from Oran in an English vessel. The Spanish court has paid all arrears due to the dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to the equipment of three fresh cruisers. The dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made by our cruisers, &c. during the week, amongst the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by lord Nelson; a valuable merchantman by Sir S. Smith; another Surinam ship, by the Diamond; and a French East-Indiaman by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessels can enter it. On Tuesday 5 brigs, making for the harbour, were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores. Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service. One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portsmouth the Diomedes, admiral Sir R. Curtis; Jupiter, Braave and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk and Favourite, laden with stores from the same place. This squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, a homeward bound French East-Indiaman, burthen 800 tons, and valued at one hundred thousand pounds.—Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilities.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the duke of Kent on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden, by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague, on Saturday, contained definitive orders to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Batavian government.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris—within these few days several emigrants have been sent to the temple.

Private intelligence from France states, that the cordon of 20,000 Austrians on the frontiers of Italy,

is complete, but orders have been sent for 15,000 more troops to join it. This has offended Murat, who has demanded new reinforcements from France. Not only the Italian troops, but the French conscripts desert, in bands of 20 or 30 over to the Austrians. Generals Verdier, Pully, and Florella, agree only in their hatred to Murat. The demand of occupying Sicily with French troops has been refused for the third time.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, says, Mr. Falcon, the British consul, has been exposed to the most imminent danger. An officer of the regency and a party of guards summoned him to open his house, the domestics fled, the house was broke open, and two Turkish women found in it, were condemned each to receive 500 blows with a stick. One of the slaves having made a confession which criminated the consul and his secretary, they were both seized, sent on board a vessel, and compelled immediately to put to sea.

Our government, it is said, have received advice that the Dutch will not be suffered to remain neutral.

The French have resolved to send no more mails to England; but the English mails to France are sent to Dover in their regular course.

Letters by the Dutch mail state, that an army of 13,000 men, under the appellation of the "Army of Hanover," had been collected at Coverden, in order to be immediately marched against that electorate.

A private letter from Paris says, "On the 12th instant orders were sent for the French troops in Italy to occupy Anconia, Civita-Vecchia, Tarentum, and other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. On the same day, instructions were forwarded to all French agents in Italy, to insist upon the sequestration of all English property."

Another attempt has been made by the French government to renew the negotiation. A new proposition was on Wednesday presented by the Dutch ambassador to lord Hawkesbury; but it was of so inadmissible a description, as to be instantly rejected.

May 31.

The Auckland packet sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais, as a flag of truce, with dispatches in answer to those which were received from Mr. Talbot on Saturday. The packet returned in the afternoon, brought intelligence that the two packets which were detained, the Prince of Wales and the Nancy, are to be liberated, and were expected to sail to-day. We have not heard whether Mr. Talbot is to be suffered to return home; we rather think that he is not, for as his return is much wished by his majesty's ministers, he would of course avail himself of the opportunity of coming home in the Auckland packet.

Mr. Liston our ambassador at the Hague, has not, as was generally reported, been thrown into prison; but the consular decree has certainly extended to all the English in Holland. Mr. East, the messenger, has been arrested, and general Victor has ordered the crews of three English packets, and the agent for the packets at Helvoetsluis, to be thrown into prison. Dispatches, we understand, have been sent to Holland, to recal Mr. Liston. M. Schimmelpenninck will of course depart immediately. His present situation must be extremely irksome. It is supposed that a message will to-morrow be delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty, announcing, that his majesty has ordered letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the Dutch.

Spain may be expected to obey the commands of France; but Buonaparte will attempt to delay our hostilities against her for the purpose of enabling her to bring home her treasures and galleons. His majesty's ministers, however, will see through this artifice, and we have no doubt will order all Spanish ships to be detained and sent into British ports. The rich Manilla squadron put into Table Bay, as Sir Roger Curtis was leaving the Cape. It consists of a ship of the line and four frigates, all laden with bullion, to the amount, it is said, of four million sterling. What riches in store for our gallant tars!

Buonaparte, it seems, attempts to justify himself by the law of nations, which he asserts, gives him a right to seize the persons of British subjects in his territories, because we have taken ships, and made French subjects prisoners without a previous declaration of war. Where did the consul learn the law of nations? In some of his new fangled classes of the national institute?

A formal declaration of war is not necessary. The recal of ambassadors is a sufficient declaration of war, and proves that the two countries are from that moment to be considered as in a state of war. In future, foreigners will be unwilling to visit France; for they will have no guaranty, that the customs and usages of civilized nations will be extended to them.

er that their persons will be respected. The arbitrary power of the first magistrate may in a moment consign them to perils in the dark recesses of the temple, or to rot in the damp dungeons of the Conciergerie.

We informed our readers, that Mr. Tierney was to join the present ministers. He has been appointed treasurer of the navy in the room of Mr. Bagge. The appointment will, we believe, be gazetted this evening. Mr. Tierney will certainly be a most valuable acquisition.

The Hazard sloop of war, which was erroneously reported to have been taken, has brought an account of the capture of a French frigate. She was watching the motions of our channel fleet, when admiral Cornwallis, willing no doubt that she should have a nearer view of it, sent a frigate after her. She fired a few guns and struck.

Our Dover letter mentions the capture of a fine French West-Indiaman, and that a heavy firing was heard yesterday evening from the westward.

When Mr. Liffon, our ambassador in Holland, discovered the measures taken there against the English, it was suspected that no British messenger would be allowed to leave the country, and particularly it was supposed no one would be able to sail from Helvoetslooy, the usual place of embarkation. To guard against this, Mr. East, the messenger, was sent by the way of Helvoet, and Mr. Wagstaff privately took a boat at Scheveling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

Our readers will recollect what surprise the Parisian journals affected to express, at the haste with which many of the English departed from Paris, while the late negotiations were going on, "as if the good faith of the French government were not a sufficient security for their safety, even if hostilities should be renewed." With what indignation must they now hear, that that same upright government, in contempt of the usages of all civilized nations, has issued a decree, ordering that all the English who are now in France shall be made prisoners of war.

A considerable number of troops have been recently marched into Calais, or quartered along the adjacent coast. The report was generally accredited at Calais, that the chief command of all the forces in that part of the republic had been given to general Massena, whose arrival from Paris was daily expected. Massena has, during the last two years, been boasting in Paris of the facility with which he could invade England, and many curious conversations; some warm debates on the subject have occurred between him and English gentlemen into whose company he has occasionally fallen. He is one of the most dashing, and at the same time avaricious generals in the French service. He would, no doubt, be very happy to levy contributions on London.

PARIS, May 21.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The maritime prefect of Brest announces, under date this day, that two English frigates have taken two French ships in the bay of Audierne.

May 23.

An arrete was this day communicated to the three assemblies.

After inserting our orders of council for laying an embargo on French and Dutch ships, and for issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and the maritime prefect's dispatch given above, it orders all French commanders to commence hostilities against English ships. It also orders as follows:

3. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, or more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects before the declaration of war.

The arrete is followed by a reflection that we have committed hostilities without any declaration of war, and without any of the forms required by nations following the odious principle of a public right set up for ourselves alone.

The Moniteur of the 24th attempts to prove that we have mutilated or suppressed some important documents relative to the negotiation.

The legislative assemblies have, as was to be expected, echoed the sentiments of the government—they have thanked the first consul for his moderation.

The English at Paris, have been commanded to appear within 24 hours before the commandant of that place. They were then to be sent to Fontainebleau. French funds have fallen to 47 1-2.

BERMUDA, July 9.

There are a number of capital fast sailing vessels here now fit for privateers, some of which might be sent out in a few days, and commissions will no doubt be issued immediately for the purpose; it is just the season to catch the homeward bound merchantmen, which pass at no great distance from these islands.

The fortifications here are immediately to be put in a proper state of defence, and the gun boats are getting ready.

There was a great press for seamen by the boats of admiral Duckworth's fleet at Jamaica lately, which took a number of mariners from the merchantmen; a number of stout Americans voluntarily entered.

BOSTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON.

"There is a history in this man's life, figuring the nature of the time deceased."

We are happy to announce, that the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, the materials for which have

been collecting and arranging for upwards of three years, and which have excited in the highest degree the literary expectations of both hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge MARSHALL is the biographer.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Captain Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 16 days from Antigua, has furnished us with the following information: On the 20th June, the British brig Buly, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the coast of Guinea, with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 460 elephant's teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua. On the 28th, the captain of the Buly sent his boat, well manned, into St. Pierre's, (Martinique) and cut out a large French merchant ship coppered to the bends, and carried her safe into Antigua. On the 29th, 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 3 transports, with 7000 troops on board, proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique, with the intention of reducing that island. When the intelligence of war reached Antigua, three or four French vessels were lying there, who put to sea on the following night, having considerable property on shore. A very severe impetuous took place just before the departure of the expedition against Martinique—the American vessels in port were stripped of all their hands in one night, but such as had protections, or could prove their citizenship, were released the next day.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had been received at Antigua.

A fleet of seven sail of the line and four transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured 10 French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

Prices current at Antigua. Flour, 10 dollars; corn, 1 dollar per bushel; slaves, £.16 10, currency, per thousand; boards, £.9; beef, 13 dollars; mels pork, 16 dollars.

Captain Stewart, of the British armed schooner John, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) informs us, that the armed brig Hunter arrived at Port Royal 25th June, with dispatches from the British government, announcing the renewal of hostilities. It was said she had captured a French merchant vessel on the passage, and had carried her into Port Royal. On the 15th June, the English fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 43 vessels, sailed for Europe, under convoy of eight sail of the line, two of which were to proceed to the end of the voyage, and the remainder to return to Jamaica. About 11 ships of the line, besides a number of frigates and smaller vessels, were at Jamaica when capt. Stewart sailed.

July 19.

By captain Harrington, who arrived on Sunday from St. Pierre's, Martinique, we are informed that Martinique was blockaded by two British seventy-fours, four frigates and two sloops of war. There were 5000 French troops at Port-Royal, determined to oppose the British to the last extremity. The inhabitants are favourable to the British.

Flour 18 dollars; beef 23; pork 26 per barrel.

July 20.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from an officer of the government, was yesterday received by a gentleman of this city, dated

Washington, July 13, 1803.

"The Louisiana treaty arrived last night. The price is fifteen millions three hundred thousand dollars, payable ten millions and a quarter in negotiable paper of the United States, redeemable in 15 years, which sum is to go to the French government; the balance is to cover demands of our citizens for French spoliation, payable at the pleasure of the government.—The cession is absolute to the South sea and the line of Mexico; it conveys a territory of one thousand miles in length by four hundred in breadth, and actually includes all West Florida, and is in all respects without condition or stipulation of any kind in favour of France or any other nation."

BALTIMORE, July 21.

A gentleman of the faculty, advises the use of flannel next the skin, as the most certain precaution against complaints in the bowels.

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the parsnip has two uncommon and little known qualities; one is, that it will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying, to any desired length of time.—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a sea-faring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavour or diminution of their nutritive quality.

July 22.

CAUTION!

One gentleman only, had 55 dollars, in 5 dollar bank notes, crossed at the bank of Baltimore this forenoon. They were all of the letter X, of that bank, similar to those which have been heretofore de-

scribed, and had been transmitted to him in a letter from Virginia.

A LETTER

From the rev. Dr. Peters, of London, to the owners and keepers of sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

Formerly I lived amongst you and kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort and health of sheep, and also destroyers of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience, arising from ignorance of the efficacious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy those noxious insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural: as I will endeavour to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe.

1. The shepherds of France and England, take special care to give their sheep plenty of food, both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking cold, (which stop the mucous matter flowing through the nostrils and brings on the Pox, a mortal disease) by a shelter that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open to the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resists all cold winds but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of dirt, who are generated by poverty, dirt, cold, damp and ill health.

I have said, poverty is kept off by a plenty of food: dirt and cold are kept off by a circulating air under a cover which shelters them from snow and rain in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment, (which I shall describe) they rub on in October annually in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October, the washing month.

To shave a sheep, the shepherd parts the wool with his fingers on the backbone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the under plentifully on the skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side from the ridgebone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridgebone, and rubs the under as before in such abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continues the same method all round the sheep. The shepherd will shave a score of sheep in one day; and the under will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece on or storn. The expense and trouble is too small to be mentioned, when compared to the profit, advantage, and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

Considering the advantageous commerce now going on between America and Europe, and seeing how easy it is for America to better her condition by taking proper care of its stocks of sheep and their wool, I have persuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Panama and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making the unction to destroy ticks on sheep, &c.

Take one gallon of tar, put it into an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid; then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another little, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; when boiling pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unction will be of a proper insipidation, and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by summer damps and ill health, which are removed by a new shearing.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and vitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salt; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior parts of America; therefore shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will loose their teeth, appetite and wool; consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

To the editors of newspapers in New-York.

I hope you will have the goodness to give this letter a place in your extensive papers, and desire a notice in the United States to print it in their papers, that every shepherd and planter may reap the benefit pointed out, which to me appear of no little utility.

to the citizen
be as ignorant
as I myself
Should it
be amply paid
all coadjutors
Your, a

London, A

M. Jerome
has arrived at
Norfolk.

on to this
By the Cou
papers have b
Their conten
greatest im
French were
that to effec
sent of Prus
troops throug
a more reali
French were
ver.

Overtures
been made by
sent hostilities
ing article, a
mation on a p
The proceed
mons were i
Mr. Fox mas
his majesty,
diation of R
this country
discussion wh
stated the rea
plain their ac
readily to acc
his lordship
that no direct
offered on the
slightest spec
however adm
which we hav
prosecuted w
shall have be
Hawkesbury
his motion.

We are au
the proprietors
United State
per cent. floo
with France,
United State

On Sands
drowned in
taken up for
recover him
penal, it is
the cramp or
the purpose o
His remains
ing, and on
performed by

We have
pal part of
Commerce,
June, Lond
to the 31st
tant,

It appear
apprehension
will these ap
rafter of the
count. Pa
always appe
tending his
braced; no
be done
collecting

William of
England, u
English rec
that the ro
him to mak
prince. Th
at upwards
be designe
quest of wh
the number

It is con
remained b
is: no oth
ing agreea
Conform
make all I
earl (Yarr
going to
land.

The Be
accustomed
opportunity
refers me
news, is a
a great up
men.

Perhaps
petition
about half

to the citizens of America, many of whom may yet be as ignorant of this puissant cure of ticks on sheep as I myself formerly was.

Should it do any good to my native country, I shall be amply paid, and remain with gratitude to you and all coadjutors.

Your, and their very humble servant,

SAMUEL PETERS.

London, April 18, 1803.
July 23.

M. Jerome Buonaparte, brother to the first consul, has arrived at Washington from the West-Indies, via Norfolk. Report incorrectly stated that he had come on to this city.

By the Commerce, arrived at Philadelphia, London papers have been received as late as the 31st May. Their contents, however, do not appear to be of the greatest importance. Rumours prevailed that the French were preparing to seize upon Hamburg, and that to effect this object they had obtained the consent of Prussia to march the requisite number of troops through its intervening territory. Reports, of a more feasible nature, were also current that the French were about occupying the electorate of Hanover.

Overtures of mediation had been stated to have been made by Russia, in order to put an end to present hostilities. On this subject we copy the following article, as containing the most satisfactory information on a point of general interest.

The proceedings last night in the house of commons were particularly interesting and important. Mr. Fox made his promised motion for an address to his majesty, to avail himself of the professed mediation of Russia to settle the differences between this country and France; and in the course of the discussion which ensued, lord Hawkesbury candidly stated the readiness of his majesty's ministers to explain their views to the court of St. Petersburg, and readily to accept the mediation of that power. But his lordship repeated what he had mentioned before, that no direct or precise offer of mediation had been offered on the part of Russia; it was merely of the slightest species of assurance of mediation. It was however admitted, that, meanwhile, the contest into which we have again been obliged to enter, should be prosecuted with vigour, until views of mediation shall have been realized; and in consequence of lord Hawkesbury's candid statement, Mr. Fox withdrew his motion. [Lon. paper May 28.]

We are authorized to state, for the information of the proprietors of stock in the public funds of the United States, that although the principal of the five per cent. stock to be created by virtue of the treaty with France, is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States, the interest is payable in Europe.

[Nat. Intel.]

J. T. GALLENDER.

On Sunday last Mr. Gallender was accidentally drowned in James river, near this city. He was taken up soon after, and some efforts were made to recover him. The water being shallow where it happened, it is supposed that he was affected either by the cramp or by a fit. He went into the water for the purpose of bathing, which was his usual practice. His remains were decently interred on the same evening, and on the day following the funeral rites were performed by the rev. Mr. Blair. [Virg. Gaz.]

July 25.

We have given in this morning's paper the principal part of the news received at Philadelphia, by the Commerce, which left Liverpool on the 3d of June, London papers are received by this arrival to the 31st of May; it will not be deemed unimportant.

It appears that the English entertain considerable apprehension of being visited by Buonaparte. Nor will these apprehensions appear vain, when the character of that extraordinary man is taken into the account. Passionately fond of military glory, he has always appeared jealous when an opportunity of extending his fame as a general, could not be embraced; nothing is done while any thing remains to be done; he has always been his motto. An army is now collecting near Nimeguen, on the very spot where William of Orange assembled his army to invade England, upwards of one hundred years ago. The English recall the circumstance, and seem to think that the romantic turn of the consul might induce him to make choice of the very rout of the Dutch prince. This is as probable as that this army, stated at upwards of 110,000 men daily augmenting, should be designed for the invasion of Hanover, for the conquest of which, if not opposed by Prussia, one fifth of the number would be too many.

It is conjectured in London, that Mr. Talbot, who remained behind lord Whitworth, is detained at Paris no other way can they account for his not returning agreeably to the wishes of the king.

Conformably to the decree of the consul to make all Englishmen prisoners of war, an English earl (Yarmouth) has been arrested at Calais, when going to Paris to conduct his countess to England.

The British have prosecuted the war with their accustomed vigour, and as far as they have had an opportunity with their usual success. Besides the vessels mentioned in the extracts from the English news, it appears that their cruisers have captured a great number of French and Batavian merchantmen.

From the BALANCE.

Perhaps there is not a more astonishing instance of profusion in the western world, than is to be seen about half a mile south-east from the court-house in Schoharie county. And, what is almost as astonishing, it has never been noticed by any geographer or naturalist. It is a hill, whose fine almost entitles it to the appellation of a mountain, which may be pronounced a mere mass of petrified shells. I went to the top of the hill (which is some thousand feet higher than the ground where the court-house stands) and examined the rock as I went up, and then along the top of the ridge for one half mile. The rock is generally covered with a thin soil, but lies bare at different intervals, not far distant from each other, in its whole extent; and in some places projects from the ground ten or twelve feet. Every inch of the rock exhibits petrified shells in their perfect form.

In one place I broke off a piece of the rock, in a deep fissure, ten feet from the surface of the rock, and found it to be of the same composition. Wherever the rock is exposed to the sun, it resembles limestone; where it is hid from the sun, it is dark, coarse and rough. There is one thing particularly worthy of remark. Although it is a ridge so elevated, that no water of a petrified quality, or otherwise, can possibly run there. I saw a bench of moss, which a gentleman found there, perfectly petrified.

I have no leisure, neither am I enough of a naturalist, to investigate and make due reflection upon this wonderful phenomenon; but I hope this communication will excite the curiosity of some ingenious naturalist to do justice to the subject.

PUER.

Livingston Ville, Schoharie county.

Annapolis, July 28.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 16th day of August next,

THE personal estate of JOHN WELLS, deceased. A credit of three months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton; care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderlon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6); James St. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, Sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Proüt (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gallaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

3/

C. MILLS.

FOR SALE.

ALIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers July 5, 1803. 4

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of Henry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated.

July 12, 1803. 2 FRANCIS CROMWELL.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVERNOR'S FARM, KENNEDY'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE, Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 2

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new oshabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any goal so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803. 2

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCE, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDOR HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old; the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

MRS. KEY,

PRESENTS her respects to the patrons of her school, and with regret informs them that she is under the necessity of declining the business of tuition, that she may use proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement she has received was beyond her merit and will ever retain the most grateful sense of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.
Annapolis, July 11, 1803.

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in August next, to receive all just claims against the said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.
July 5, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his clothing a white flannel short coat; an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of SARAH JOICE, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah Joice are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator W. A.
June 25, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Junr.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premises of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horses, and wheat; taken at the suit of William Taylor, use of Caleb Dorley, of Thos. B. use of Henry Howard, and for officers' fees, taken as the property of the said Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and sundry negroes, consisting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the said Thomas Warfield at the suit of Allen Quynn, administrator of William Goldsmith, and for officers' fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

Sheriff's Request.

AS this is the last year of my sheriffalty, and wishing to close my business against the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly request that all persons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwise, will come forward and make payment, or disagreeable measures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly those that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no request of postponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no respect of persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet the executors of said deceased, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the first Monday in August next, to receive their dividends of the bonds and notes taken for the sale of the personal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by consent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. }

The high bred Horse SPOT.

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Spriggs's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.
Annapolis, March 26, 1803.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates.
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 1 do.
Orphan of Stangford, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Castle of Cathness, 2 do.
Helen of Glenross, 4 do.
Frederick, 3 do.
Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.
D'Israeli's Romances.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Barke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap-ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Grieve's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions, Judge of the Court of Appeals; whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-Georges and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in each district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county courts; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

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

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation of this act.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DEVAL, of ENNIS.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.