

1 44
2 5
10 74
9 54

GIVEN,
proportion of ad-
verses due on the land
of M. MARON, ex
of Allegany county,
June next, the lands
part thereof as may
be thereon, shall be
the payment of the

ers of the Tax
BROWNE, Ck.
in the name of Ben-
by him; the owner
will have nothing to
A. A. B.
1804.
COURT,
1804.

plaintant,
William Robey, Thomas
Robey, and Mary
Robey, defendants.

led in this cause is to
of land, called Robey's
on Patch, lying and
containing fifteen acres,
purchased of the said
and for the due and
said William Robey
curry Roberts. It ap-
turn of the Sheriff of
the defendants, to wit:
are not to be found in
ing to the satisfaction
ams and Prior are not
ryland; it is thereon
by causing a copy of
Maryland Gazette, and
effective weeks before
ry next, another copy
places of abode of the
leaving this state, and
the door of the court-
notice of this applica-
object of the bill, that
e warned to appear in
itor, on or before the
ry next, to show cause,
a decree should not be
the copy,
H. BARNES, Ck.

notice,
obtained from the or-
rundel county, state of
tration on the estate of
said county, deceased;
claims against said de-
them in, legally authen-
debted are requested to
RIS, Administrator.

notice,
from the orphans court,
nty, letters of adminis-
estate of CHARLES
are all who have claims
ed to send them in, le-
those who are indebted
time, informed, that if
ad settle their respective
day of April next, that
out respect to persons.
RIS, Administrator,
of CHARLES FARIS.

C E.
persons from either push-
ding through my encla-
or gun, on my lands in
am resolved to put the
offenders.
JACOB WATERS.

Reward.
in the road near Mary-
WATCH. Any person
ing it at the Printing-Of-
reward. 3

OLIS:
ICK and SAMUEL
EN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 7, 1805.

miscellany.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

"I AM out of all patience with your humdrum, odious politics, which are only fit for those odious, humdrum creatures—the men.—Do now, C— give us something pretty to-morrow."

Lovely and fair is she who said so—and as good as she is fair.—I wished to please her, but how could I?

"Alas! my dear," said I, "it is not from C—, that any thing pretty is to be expected.—At his time of life the fancy is chilled—the genial current of the warmest imagination begins to be ice-locked, when it turns the frothy corner of forty. Besides, my dear, odious politics, as you say, have corrupted his taste."

"Nay, I'll not be denied," said she, in a tone of voice and with a look, which, if life itself were the demand, could not be refused, "Come, try your hand at a novel—give us a specimen of what you could do in Romance."

"Alas! lovely girl, the pen that has been dabbling in the vile ink-horn of politics, is very unfit for works of delicacy and virtue. He whose mind is exasperated, and taste polluted with contemplating the baleful practices and pernicious conduct of statesmen, must be wholly unfit for painting the pure and perfect portraits of Romance."

"You won't do it then?—will you tell me so!"

"Nay—I don't say so—for, I will do any thing, every thing I can do—to please you. One smile of approbation—one syllable of thanks from those lips of yours, will atone for the ridicule of the world, should I incur it by the attempt. So here—take this specimen—If you like it, you shall have more."

A FRAGMENT OF ROMANCE.

AS the inhabitants of a small town on the banks of the river Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon, in Spain, were offering up their weekly tribute of prayer and thanksgiving at the church of the Holy Trinity, their attention was suddenly engaged by a voice, which, joining in the *magnificat*, was so clearly distinguishable from the rest—so unlike any ever heard there before—and so exquisitely sweet, that their devotion became instantly suspended, in astonishment, and all at once ceased to sing, while the strange voice continued to go through the rest of the anthem, accompanied by the organ. The faculties of the whole congregation were entirely absorbed in attention—they were all ear—not a lip moved—scarce a breath was heard—the stillness was perfect—amazement chained them down to their seats; and yet their delight far exceeded their amazement.—The notes seemed rather of celestial, than of earthly order—of a seraph rather than a mortal. Prepared for the reception of the music by the enthusiasm of their ritual religion, and by the awful solemnity of the mass, their souls felt a foretaste of immortal bliss, and hung upon the sounds, as if desirous to shake off the bonds of earth, and follow them to the regions to which they were directed. The anthem closed—the organ stopped—and the voice continued to dwell upon the last note, in a long, clear, uninterrupted strain of affecting melody, till gradually melting down in a plaintive, dying cadence, it terminated with a shake, which wound up every heart to a pitch of thrilling ecstasy before unfelt, and left them for some moments deprived of breath and of reflection.

As soon as they had a little recovered from this delicious enrapturement, they turned their eyes towards that part of the church from which the voice was perceived to issue, and beheld, seated in a niche in one of the vast pillars which sustained the roof of the edifice, two persons, who appeared to be utter strangers in the place.—A man, apparently about the middle age, tall, muscular, of a grave and authoritative aspect, held by the hand a boy seemingly about twelve years old, of exquisite beauty, of the most perfectly symmetrized shape, and of a nobleness of aspect, which his homely clothing could not conceal. The man was observed, regardless of the congregation, to be speaking to the boy, in a voice too low to be distinctly heard, but with an expression of earnest tenderness, and anxious interest, and with an air of mild authority, which indicated that he was bestowing instruction upon one very dear to him.—While the boy, fully attentive as himself to the surrounding crowd, riveted his eyes upon him in return, and seemed to hang upon his lips as if to catch with avidity every word that fell from them.

Such a sight did not fail to interest all the spectators. Every thing that could inspire partial affection, and conciliate the heart, appeared in the boy.—Every thing that could impress them with respect, and even veneration, in the man.—Their clothing was coarse and homely; and in that of the elder there was a certain manner—a pleasing peculiarity, which struck

the fancy at first sight.—It was not the dress of a man of the world, nor yet that of a recluse; but from the person and deportment of the wearer, it derived a grace which rendered it, in no common degree, interesting and respectable.

While the congregation on one hand, and on the other the two strangers were engaged in this manner, they were suddenly interrupted by a noise from the opposite side of the church, and a tumultuary kind of exclamation of several persons crying aloud, "make way there, make way for Don Givaldo—make way and let Don Givaldo pass!" The strange man, hastily lifting up his eyes, directed them towards the noise with anxious, staring astonishment.—The name of Don Givaldo seemed to have penetrated his soul with the quickness, the force, and the subtlety of electric fire.—Amazed, he looked with an eye of earnest attention, and keen inquiry, towards the place from which the tumult proceeded.—The whole congregation did so too. All their eyes were directed to the same object.—With surprise they beheld that Don Givaldo who had been named, bustling forward, impatiently forcing his way through the crowd, and with an abrupt impetuosity and a violence which they had never before perceived in him pushing the people out of his way, and rushing on towards the place where the strangers stood. His features agitated—his colour shifting alternately from red to pale, and from pale to red—his limbs trembling—his whole frame convulsed—and his gestures and deportment plainly testifying that he laboured under emotions of extraordinary weight and acuteness. "Let me pass! do I beseech you, let me pass! stand not in my way!—Do—prithce, prithce—do let me pass!—Oh, gracious God!—Is it possible? Can it, can it, can it be!—Do let me forward!" he continued to exclaim, without a pause, and in a tone of rapid vehemence; and while he urged his request and his way through the crowd, fumed wholly unconscious of the extravagance of his conduct, and regardless of the strange impressions it must necessarily make on the minds of those who witnessed it. Having forced his way to within a few paces of the pillar where the strangers had been seen, he directed his eyes thither, sweeping them to and fro with astonishing quickness and anxiety, and crying "Where is he? Where is he gone?"—The people directed their eyes thither also.—The strangers had disappeared!

"He is gone," exclaimed several who apprehended a-right the person whom Don Givaldo meant—"he is gone!"

"Where? How? Whither? How gone? Was he not here but this instant?" said Don Givaldo hastily, and with a loudness and harshness indicating anger. He looked round the pillar; the stranger was not to be found. His temper sunk into tenderness. "Nay now, my dear, dear friends," cried he, "tell me where he is. You saw him; he did not surely—nay, he could not go without your perceiving him. Then tell me, do tell me, which way did he go, or is he not now in the church, and concealed among the crowd?"

Many voices were heard at once to reply, He is not here, Don Givaldo! He must have left the church, though we did not perceive him.

Don Givaldo, followed by the congregation, burst through the great gate, and rushed out of the Church. Not a trace of the strangers was to be discovered. Anguish, disappointment, melancholy, and vexation, were legibly written in his face. He hung down his head in studious, silent reflection. Some moments he remained so. A heavy sigh burst from his heart. He wrung his hands in speechless agony—cast them and his eyes up to Heaven, as if to draw down relief for his heart. At length the big tears rolled over his cheeks, and in a low, tremulous voice, which deeply affected all the hearers, he exclaimed: "Mistaken, unhappy, dear friend of my youth! unkind, unjust, cruel man! Why is this? Why didst thou fly? Dost thou then so little know thy once beloved Givaldo?"

Nothing could exceed the astonishment of those who witnessed this extraordinary proceeding. Don Givaldo was deep in the hearts of the people, and deserved to be so. They loved him almost to idolatry; and every pang he now endured was returned with a responsive throb of sorrow from every heart. "We will find this strange person," they cried, "if he be above ground; content yourself Don Givaldo; he shall be found!"—The most able and active men, and those best acquainted with the surrounding country, sallied forth. Some examined the church, some the cloisters; the very cemetery was searched. A great portion of the people stood as if transfixed, gazing in wonder and deep concern at Don Givaldo, who, on his part, manifested that he was a prey to the most painful emotions. For some time he continued so. At length his thoughts seemed gradually to assume a new arrangement, and to come to a point of determination. In an abrupt manner, in rapid transitions, and in short, broken sentences, he alternately gave

directions for pursuit, and vent to his feelings as they rose uppermost in his heart. The accents of grief, of wonder, of indignation, or rather tender resentment, issued in quick succession from his lips. He ordered his servants to take horse and pursue the strangers; and after having nearly exhausted his strength and spirits with agitation and exertion, and in some sort emptied the contents of his full heart in passionate exclamations, he, silent, sad and thoughtful, with eyes rivetted to the earth, and head sunk upon his bosom, bent his way towards home.

The concern of the people was no less sincere than their astonishment was well founded. As the general conduct of Don Givaldo was well governed; as his temper was kept in correction by much wisdom, by habitual gentleness and great good nature, and as, however warmly impassioned his temper might be on great and important occasions, and to great and important personages, it never discoloured itself to those among whom he now lived, in any other forms than those of dignified mildness, affability, and benevolence, it is not to be wondered at, that such starts as those they had just witnessed, in such a man, and upon such an occasion in their eyes trivial and disproportioned to such an effect, should have excited a degree of amazement, sufficient to confound, to alarm, and to set them upon the rack of concern, doubt, and conjecture.

When such were the feelings of people unconnected by any tie, but that which arose from honest sympathy, and gratitude for general kindness, what must have been the emotion of the most tender of the tender sex—the wife of Don Givaldo. That charm which had for years hung about his neck, and never in a single instance failed to operate upon him like a spell, before which every storm that could ruffle the tranquillity of his mind, or curl the surface of his temper, vanished, and left his bosom a calm, smoothly polished mirror, in which her lovely image was ever faithfully reflected, she who in that, her magic wonder-working power, felt the only pride she was capable of feeling—her chief felicity—her heaven by anticipation, here upon earth.—What must have been her feelings—what her astonishment—what her grief—what her horror—to behold her Givaldo overwhelmed with a multitude of conflicting agonies, which but that very morning she did not suppose capable of finding a place in such a breast as his, and which she was convinced could arise only from some long concealed, deep-rooted evil, the cure of which it might be impossible ever to accomplish; and to discover that, in that heart, every thought, every throb, of which she flattered herself had been a thousand times revealed to her view, there should have been so long deposited in concealment a secret of such magnitude. As they walked towards home, she watched with tender anxiety, and with poignant affliction noted, his every pause, every start, every motion, every sigh—(those harbingers and betrayers of the inmost emotions of the soul) and more true and perfect than the finest piece of mechanism which human art can form, she returned them all with quick responsive sympathy. Once, when with clasped hands, and eyes filled with tears, he exclaimed, "Oh memory, memory, whither wouldst thou lead me?" she underwent a suffusion of anguish never before experienced, wept, seized him by the hand, and gazed upon him with a look of tender expostulation, in which was legibly inscribed, "What is that which gives pain to Givaldo, and yet Maria is forbidden to share in?"—But he, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the past, understood not that kind of language. The eloquence which the eye alone could catch was lost upon him. So, wholly ignorant of her suffering, and almost unconscious of what he himself was doing, he returned back, and once more crossed his own threshold.

ANECDOTE.

THE Boatwain of a Man of War, that had just been paid off passing through Monmouth-street with full pockets and a prodigal heart, was so captivated with the richness and finery of a velvet suit which was displayed at the door, that he immediately went in and bargained for it. Having tried it on, he was so well pleased with his appearance, that he was easily prevailed upon by the merchant to complete his dress with the necessary appendages, a bag wig, a sword, and a chapeau au bras. Thus equipped his next care was where to exhibit himself.—The theatre readily occurred, whither he went, and placing himself in the front row of one of the side boxes, soon became attentive to the play. Notwithstanding his disguise, he was presently recognized by one of his shipmates in the upper gallery, who pointing him out to his comrade, asked him if that was not their boatwain; a question which the other answered in the negative, assuring him that it was "a lord or some great gentleman." "We'll soon settle it," said the first, for we'll hail him. "Ohoy, the boatwain of the Romney, Ohoy!" who forgetting his situation, started from his seat, answering "Holloa!" and was discovered.

ECLIPSE.

ON the 16th June, 1806, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible, if the air be clear. The darkness, occasioned by this remarkable eclipse, will be so great, that if our Atmosphere should be free from clouds, the stars will undoubtedly appear.

A total eclipse of the Sun, is such a rare phenomenon in the catalogue of eclipses, that there will not probably be another of the kind, at the same place, within the period of the present generation. We have therefore, for the gratification of such of our readers as delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomena, been at the trouble of making some calculations relative to the different aspects and phases of this great eclipse. The calculations are made for the meridian of Norwich, (Con.) in lat. 41. 37. N. long. 72. 12. W. of Greenwich, and are as follow:

	h. m. sec.	A. M. ap. time
Beginning of the eclipse at	9 53	
Total darkness,	11 15 30	
Middle of the eclipse,	11 16 30	
End of total darkness,	11 17 30	
Eclipse ends,	12 44	
Duration,	2 51	

The Moon's dark shadow will cover a spot on the Earth's surface of more than 200 miles broad, at all places within which the Sun will appear totally eclipsed.

As our method of calculation has been rather tentative, than strictly mathematical, we present the reader with the following elements of this eclipse, that he may amuse himself, if he pleases, with a trigonometrical calculation of its different phases:

	h. m. sec.
True app. time of conjunction,	11 32 23
Semi-diam. Earth's disk	59 43
Sun's distance from the nearest solstice	5 35 2
Sun's dec.	23 22 N.
Sun's semi-diam.	15 55
Moon's do.	16 23
Moon's lat.	18 37 N. defo.
Semi-diam. of penumbra	32 18
Moon's hor. motion from the Sun	33 49
Angle of the Moon's visible path with the Ecliptic,	5 35

This eclipse having travelled in the expanse ever since creation, fell in open space quite clear of the earth at every return of the Chaldean period, till about the middle of the 10th Century, when it first touched the Earth at the South pole: since which time, it has continued to wear to the Northward, at each periodical return of 18 years, &c.—And according to the equable motions of the sun, moon and retrocession of the lunar nodes, this eclipse will wear off at the North pole of the Earth about the year A. D. 2344, whence it again commences its ethereal route, from which it will not return to the Earth so as to perform the same revolution over again, until after a period of more than 10,000 years.

The schooner Sally Barker Winfor, captain Luce, has arrived off this port in 18 days from Bolton.

On Monday last, the senate of Pennsylvania decided on the articles of impeachment against the honourable Judges of the Supreme Court:—Thirteen of the Members voted for condemning, and eleven for acquitting them, to wit:

Joseph Hart,	James Brady,
Jonas Hartuel,	James Gambel,
Gabriel Heister,	James Harris,
William M. Arthur,	John Heister,
D. Montgomery, jr.	Edward Heston,
Thomas Morton,	John Kean,
John Piper,	Presley Carr Lane,
John Porter,	Christopher Mayer,
William Reed,	Thomas Mewhorter,
Rudolph Spangler,	William Pennell,
John Steele,	John Richards—11.
Joseph Vance,	
Robert Whitehill—13.	

They are therefore acquitted, as no person can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

The number of the votes being reported to the speaker, by the clerk.

The speaker said to the judges; Edward Shippen, Joseph Yates, and Thomas Smith, you have been tried upon an impeachment, brought against you by the house of representatives, of the commonwealth, and you have heard the opinion of the court—there are 13 votes which declare you guilty, and 11 which declare you not guilty; the number which declare you guilty, not amounting to two-thirds—according to the constitution you are acquitted.

The judges thereupon immediately rose and retired, and the court was closed by an adjournment to the chamber of the senate—and the committee of the whole house of representatives having reported, the house also adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A bill authorizing the introduction of Dearborn's Patent Balances into the Warehouses in Virginia, has been passed by the legislature of that state.

LAW CASE.

At the last legislature, application by petition was made by a person having neither wife nor legitimate child, stating that he was the reputed father of a certain lad named therein, and praying that said lad might bear his name. The legislature passed an act accordingly.

In this case it would appear that there was an assumption of parentage on the part of the petitioner, and that the legislature has recognized the justice of such assumption by bestowing on the child the family name of the applicant. QUERR, If such parent dies intestate, will the son so named have a right to inherit as heir at law; the act being silent on that subject?

As this is a principle of some importance, the opinion of gentlemen of the profession is requested.

[Georgia Republican.]

PLASTER OF PARIS.

[The Farmers of the eastern states are said to have derived great advantages from the use of Plaster of Paris as a manure. It is certain that the greater part of our soil is of that quality supposed to be most suitable to its operation. Why, therefore, the Virginia Farmers are so much averse to it, appears somewhat strange.—The following extract from a publication of Judge Peters on the subject, may be serviceable to those who choose to try experiments.]

Question. How long have you used the plaster? Answer. About twenty-five years. I was among the first who began the use of it in Pennsylvania.

Q. In what condition was your land when you began to apply it?

A. Worn out by long and bad culture: full of weeds and other noxious plants.

Q. What quantity per acre have you generally used?

A. I have seldom used more than two bushels per acre in one season, but generally one, and one and a half, bushels, which I find sufficient if repeated yearly, whilst in clover.

Q. What soils are the most proper for this manure?

A. Light soils, dry and sandy, or loamy. On clay I never succeed, though I have heard of its being used in clay with a degree of success.

Q. Have you repeated the application of it with or without ploughing; at what intervals, and with what effects?

A. I have beneficially repeated the application, with and without ploughing: but I succeed best in a repetition after cultivation, and dressing slightly with stable manure, or with ploughing in green manures, such as buckwheat in full blossom.

Q. Do you find that it renders the earth sterile, after its useful effects are gone?

A. I perceive no greater degree of sterility after plaster than after dung.

Q. To what products can it be most profitably applied; grains and what kinds, grasses and what kinds?

A. Its effects is immediate upon grasses of all kinds, and upon Indian corn; and upon all other kinds of grain the year following, when it is well mixed with the soil by ploughing.

Q. When is the best time to scatter it?

A. From the first of March, if the ground is clear of frost, to the first of May, being careful always to choose a calm, foggy, or damp time.

Q. What is the greatest product per acre of grass, &c. you have known by the means of plaster?

A. As much as from any other manure; I never weighed, or kept an exact account; I think I have had five tons per acre, at two cuttings, in one season; and I have sometimes, cut a third crop; though I seldom do this, as I prefer feeding the third growth.

Mr. Crowninshield has offered to the house of representatives of the United States, an important resolution, proposing to prohibit the exportation from the United States of all goods and merchandise whatever in foreign ships bound to any port with which the vessels of the United States are not allowed communication, or where a free and unrestrained trade is not permitted in the productions of the United States. It also instructs the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire and report whether any and what further provision may be necessary for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States.

This resolution was preceded by some pointed remarks upon the impressment of American seamen by the English, together with a motion to print a letter of the secretary of state reporting the names of more than 150000 men thus impressed, who are now detained, Mr. Crowninshield says, in a state of slavery by a foreign government. He then adverted to some late proclamations of the British governors of several W. India islands, interdicting the American trade after May next. He then introduced his resolution, the object of which is, to frustrate the intention of the English to become the carriers of our produce to their own colonies. At the request of Mr. Randolph it was consented that the resolution should lie upon the table for a few days, Mr. Crowninshield at the same time remarking that he would not consent to its remaining unacted upon till a period so late as to preclude any measures from being adopted this session.

A letter of a late date from London mentions, that the British government had actually granted letters of marque and reprisal against the Spaniards.

A few days previous to the Aurora's sailing from Nantes, an embargo was laid on Swedish vessels in all the French ports. The coronation of Buonaparte was to take place on the 3d December. The old story of invasion, it is said, was still going on.

[New-York paper.]

Destructive hurricane at Tonquin.

Letters from Tonquin state that coast to have been lately visited by a hurricane, more violent and destructive than ever was remembered in that quarter. Upwards of twenty native vessels foundered in the bay, and between fifty and sixty were dashed to pieces on the shore.—The coast for many miles was strewn with dead bodies and fragments of wrecks.

Several villages have been totally destroyed, some instances presenting heaps of ruins, while in others there was scarcely a vestige of them remaining.—Upwards of twenty thousand persons are stated to have perished on the occasion.

From LANCASTER:

January 31, 1805.

On motion of Mr. Holgate and Mr. Ogle, the following resolution was adopted on Tuesday last:

Whereas the managers appointed by the house of representatives to carry on the impeachment against Edward Shippen, Jasper Yates and Thomas Smith, Esquires, three of the judges of the supreme court, were authorized to employ one or more counsel to assist them in the prosecution of the said impeachment, and in pursuance of the said authority they made application to fix of the most eminent counsel in this state for the purpose aforesaid, but without success, consequently were compelled to go without the state for that professional aid which in this state they sought in vain.—And whereas C. A. Rodney, of the state of Delaware, on application by the said managers, undertook to assist in the prosecution, and discharged his duty with great firmness, independence, and ability.—And whereas the said impeachment involved in its decision the dearest rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, it is just and reasonable that a compensation in some degree proportioned to the arduousness of conducting a prosecution of such magnitude, should be allowed to the said C. A. Rodney: Therefore,

Resolved, That the speaker draw his warrant for one thousand dollars in favour of C. A. Rodney, employed in behalf of this commonwealth to assist in the prosecution and trial aforesaid.

It is rumoured that Caesar Augustus Rodney, esq; is to receive the appointment of attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Levi Lincoln, resigned.

[Phil. paper.]

Mr. Bayard has been elected, by the legislature of Delaware, a senator of the United States, for five years from the 4th of March next.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, has arrived at New-York in 60 days from Liverpool. Spoke, December 1, in long. 17, the British frigate Phoenix on a cruise—had taken a Danish ship with Spanish property, and sent her for Cork—next day spoke the French frigate La Cybele and Didon, from New-York, on a cruise—they had retaken a Spanish ship, and sent her for a Spanish port.

At the time the William Penn, (arrived at New-York from Prince of Wales island,) sailed, there was a prevalent rumour of a Maharrata war, and at that island fears were generally entertained of a descent being attempted by admiral Linois.—The forts were put in the best state of defence, and every preparation made to give him a warm reception should he attempt a landing.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, dated November 20.

"A gentleman just arrived here from Nagadoches, informs that the Spaniards are about to establish a new post at a place called Martagorda, which is said to be about 150 miles from Nagadoches; they are to send two thousand men there. They have likewise taken a position thirty miles this side the Sabine river, and within 30 miles of this place, at a place called the Nann; are likewise going to re-settle the Acadians, where they once had an establishment; this place is near the Quelquehoec lake, tide water comes to it, and is nearly south of Nagadoches, in a delightful country."

[Natchez paper.]

On Friday last, the 18th January, in the afternoon, was witnessed in this city the phenomenon of a severe thunder storm; the lightning was vivid, and the thunder heavy, and the rain fell in torrents.—At the same time every object presented the dazzling glare of ice.

New-London Gazette.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

Captain How, of the schooner Mary, arrived last night, left St. Lucar the 25th of November. He informs that an English squadron was off Cadiz, and that they boarded all vessels bound in or out of the different ports of Spain. A Spanish frigate bound to Lima was boarded by the squadron, and ordered to return to Cadiz. After a proclamation had been published and Te Deum sung for the restoration of health at Cadiz, the fever had again broke out and became very tickly. It was still tickly at Carthagena, Malaga and Gibraltar. The Essex American frigate was lying at Cadiz the 15th of November.

LONDON, November 26.

It is said that government yesterday received from the continent the very important intelligence that the Austrian ambassador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the court of Petersburg, the emperors of France and Austria having agreed on the attack and conquest of Turkey. Prussia is said to be hostile to this new plan of aggrandizement.

The I

MARRIED, on Thursday, Mr. HENRY SYMONS, both of this city.

The I

DIED, on Sunday evening, JOHN THOMAS, Esquire, of this state.

—, at George-town, short and painful illness, M. of Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire, on the 9th of 1.

Fleetby, Northumberland, HENRY, Esq; aged 73. was a member of the old c.

—, in Amwel, New aged about 103 years. S. hood in its first settle that for upwards of fifty, consisted of bohea tea and three times a day; and her by smoking tobacco.

Sheriff

By virtue of a writ of re- rected out of Anne-Ar- EXPOSED at PUBLIC 25th day of March, 18 liam Whetcroft, known

YARD, ONE negro boy nam- perty of William V. William, and will be s. Ridgely and Evans.

By virtue of another wr me directed as above, sale, for call, on the 2 at the dwelling plantatio ONE negro man name man named Deborah, on ad one negro girl name perty of Elizabeth Deale. and will be sold to satisfi tion.

By virtue of one other wr me directed, will be so on the 29th day of M ing plantation of Joseph ONE negro woman n boy named Tom, taken as lins, to satisfy a debt d Baker and Burniflon. JASP

Annapolis, February 5,

FOR

On the subscriber's planta infl, if fair, or the flit viz.

SIX valuable male ar them is a young fell men, and a good hand f of the women are good cattle, hogs, and househo are young, of a good cha sity is the cause of pa therefore will be withou dey only.

WILLIAM J of the Vine few miles from timore road. Horse.

February 5, 1805.

Notice is h

THAT I intend t court, at their n million under the act of Bon, 1786, chap. 33, loring tracts or parcels being in William and M foreaid, viz. ROBINS HALL, CROWLEY, and tract of land called Sec Charles county, Janu

Anne-Arundel cou DO certify, that J brought before me EOLT, two years old half hands high, two ar in its forehead, and aral trotter, and is wit

The owner is desired charges, and take it aw JAMES WAL the lower Pat January 26, 1805.

N O

THERE is at the on the Head of S outy, taken up as a out two years old this w fork in the right ea the owner is requested charges and take her aw

January 31, 1805.

at Tonguin.
at coast to have been
more violent and de-
bated in that quarter.
fields founded in the
city were dashed to
for many miles was
remnants of wrecks,
totally destroyed—
of ruins, while in
sight of them remain-
land persons are flated

January 31, 1805.
and Mr. Ogle, the
on Tuesday last:
pointed by the house of
the impeachment against
and Thomas Smith,
of the supreme court,
or more counsel to at-
the said impeachment,
authority they made ap-
ponent counsel in this
but without success,
to go without the state
in this state they fought
Rodney, of the state
by the said managers,
cution, and discharged
independence, and ab-
impeachment involved
rights of the citizens of
and reasonable that a
proportioned to the ac-
of such mag-
the said C. A. Rodney:

draw his warrant for
of C. A. Rodney, em-
monwealth to assist in
said.

Augustus Rodney, esq;
of attorney-general of
om of Levi Lincoln, re-
[Phil. paper.]

ed, by the legislature of
United States, for fix
next.

s, has arrived at New-
pool. Spoke, December
igate Phoenix on a cruise
with Spanish property, and
spoke the French frigate
New-York, on a cruise
ship, and sent her for

Penn. (arrived at New-
island.) sailed, there was
ahratta war, and at that
entertained of a descent
Lincoln.—The forts were
fence, and every prepara-
arm reception should be

gentleman at Natchitoches,
mber 20.

ed here from Nagadoches,
ed about to establish a new
gorda, which is said to be
adachies; they are to send
They have likewise taken
side the Sabine river, and
ace, at a place called the
to re-settle the Acokela
establishment; this place is
tide water comes to it,
Nagadoches, in a delightful
[Natchez paper.]

January, in the afternoon,
the phenomenon of a light-
ning was vivid, and the
fell in torrents.—At the
ented the dazzling glare of
New-London Gazette.

New-York, January 30.
houner Mary, arrived full
25th of November.—Be-
madron was off Cadix, and
its bound in or out of the
A Spanish frigate bound to
e squadron, and ordered to
proclamation had been pub-
for the restoration of health
gain broke out and became
kly at Carthagena, Major
American frigate was by
November.

LONDON, November 26.
vesterday received from
important intelligence that the
made arrangements for the
the court of Petersburg,
and Austria having agreed
left of Turkey. Predu is
new plan of aggrandisement

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by the rev. Mr. DUKES, Mr. HENRY STALE to Miss MARY STAL- LONS, both of this city.

The Knell.

DIED, on Sunday evening last, at West river, JOHN THOMAS, Esquire, formerly president of the Senate of this State.

— at George-town, on the 21st ult. after a short and painful illness, Mrs. MARY LEE, the lady of Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire.

— on the 9th of December last, at his seat, Fleetby, Northumberland county, Virginia, JAMES HENRY, Esq; aged 73. This respectable gentleman was a member of the old congress.

— in Amwell, New-Jersey, Mrs. NAYLOR, aged about 103 years. She was born in that neigh- borhood in its first settlement. It is remarkable, that for upwards of fifty years past, her whole diet consisted of bohea tea and a little bread and butter, three times a day; and her amusement was continual- ly smoking tobacco.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me di- rected out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of Wil- liam Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINE- YARD,

ONE negro boy named Jim, taken as the pro- perty of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

By virtue of another writ of venditioni exponas to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale,

ONE negro man named Sampson, one negro wo- man named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the pro- perty of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Pat- tison.

By virtue of one other writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwell- ing plantation of Joseph Watkins,

ONE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Wat- kins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, use of Baker and Burniflon.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.

Annapolis, February 5, 1805.

FOR SALE.

On the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday the 23d inst. if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, viz.

SIX valuable male and female negroes, one of them is a young fellow, well qualified to train them, and a good hand for plantation business, two of the women are good house-maids, some horses, cattle, hogs, and household furniture. The negroes are young, of a good character and disposition. Ne- cessity is the cause of parting with them. The sale therefore will be without reserve and for ready money only.

WILLIAM JOYCE, living at the back of the Vineyard, near Severn river, a few miles from Annapolis, on the Bal- timore road. Inquire at the Black Horse.

February 5, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Charles county court, at their next March term, for a com- mission under the act of assembly of November ses- sion, 1786, chap. 33, to mark and bound the fol- lowing tracts or parcels of land, lying, situate, and being in William and Mary Parish, in Charles county aforesaid, viz. ROBINS and HENLEY, BURROUGH HALL, CROWLEY, and the subscriber's part of a tract of land called SECOND THOUGHT.

WILLIAM COURTS. Charles county, January 29, 1805.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

I DO certify, that JAMES WALKER, of Charles, brought before me a trespassing stray bay mare COLT, two years old last spring, about twelve and a half hands high, two white hind feet, with a large star in its forehead, and snip nose; said colt is a natural trotter, and is without any perceivable brand.

H. H. DORSEY.

The owner is desired to come, prove said colt, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES WALKER, of CHARLES, near the lower Patapasco ferry. 10th 7/6

January 28, 1805.

NOTICE.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, on the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brindle HEIFER, about two years old this spring, marked with a swal- low fork in the right ear, no other perceivable mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

10th 7/6 JOHN SEWELL. January 31, 1805.

MILLINERY.

HENRIETTA DARGEN most respectfully of- fers her services to the ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity. Having established a correspondence with the celebrated Mrs. Williams, of Baltimore, with whom she resided several years, it will be in her power to accommodate her customers with the newest fashions from London. Those ladies who honour her with their patronage, may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and dis- patch. She has for sale, an assortment of LONDON MILLINERY GOODS, among which are cloaks, pellices and spencer patterns, tobine, figured, spotted and clouded plush velvets, plain plush ditto, black and coloured plain velvets, ribbands and farlenets, plain and figured crapes, dressed and undressed, black white and coloured, rich millinery trimmings, in gold and silver, artificial flowers, in wreaths and bunches, fancy feathers, Georgian and netted silk girdles for the waist, cords and tassels, black, white and coloured, coque de pearl bandeaus.

Green-street, next door to the rev. Mr. Wyat's. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being seized of part of a tract of land, situate in Prince-George's county, called The LONGER, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, intends to ap- ply to the next county court, to be holden for said county on the first Monday in April next, to grant him a commission to mark and bound as well the whole of said tract of land as his particular part thereof.

November, 1804. 3 ELIJAH RYAN.

Notice is hereby given,

TO those holders of stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the treasurer of said company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the directors, WM. BRENT, Treasurer. Washington, January 16, 1805.

In virtue of an order from the orphans court of Cal- vert county, State of Maryland, I shall offer for SALE, on a credit of six months, on bond, with approved security, at the late dwelling of BENJA- MIN WARD, late of said county, deceased,

TWO negro men, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and also corn, fodder, wheat, and the crop of tobacco now in the house. The sale of the above property will take place on Thursday the 28th day of February, 1805, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, and commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having claims against the estate of said Benjamin Ward are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, or they will be excluded in a distribution, and all persons in- debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ZACHARIAH WARD, Administrator. Calvert county, January 5, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the court of Kent county, at their next March term, for a com- mission, under the act of assembly of November ses- sion, 1786, ch. 33, to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. Mitchell's Risk and Mitchell's Park, and the resurvey thereon, called by the same name, likewise my part of the said lands; also to mark and bound the Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant, and the several tracts of which it consists, viz. the Remains of his Lordship's Grant, and Mitchell's Park, including a tract of land origi- nally taken up by a captain Richard Smith, and a tract called the Beaver Dam, originally taken up by a certain John Parsons; and also, to mark and bound my land called the Remains of my Lord's Gracious Grant, and the resurvey made thereon, and part of Mitchell's Park aforesaid, called by the patent of confirmation thereof by the name of the Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant—these lands lie in Kent county, Maryland, and in New-Castle and Kent counties in the State of Delaware.

WALTER DULANY. Duck Creek, Cross Roads, December 2, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel coun- ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testa- mentary on the personal estate of EDWARD LEE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the tenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 10th day of December, 1804.

MARGARET LEE, } Execu- JOSEPH JENIFER, } tors.

NOTICE.

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND. 14

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ADDRESS of a FELON to his CHILD, ON THE MORNING OF HIS EXECUTION.

WRITTEN BY MRS. OPIE.

And respectfully inscribed to the London Philanthropic Society.

POOR Babe, that thro' this darksome grate Survey'st yon crowd with curious eye, If thou wouldst learn why thus they wait— Know, 'tis to see THY FATHER DIE!

To see how I that death shall bear They deem for crimes like mine most fit; Crimes urg'd by want, which many there Were never tempted to commit!

A death, sweet innocent, for which Thou'lt be, alas, one day revil'd; For which my guilt the rude of speech Too often will reproach MY CHILD!

Poor outcast, whither canst thou turn?— Thy future fate adds pangs to mine: I must my own offences mourn, And fear, devoted babe, for thine!

For all thou canst from me receive Is but a legacy of shame; And shouldst thou up to manhood live, Thou'lt learn to CURSE thy Father's Name!

But while my guilt's to thee unknown, Come let me press thee to my breast, Thou treasure without crime—my son— Thou only wealth I e'er possess'd!

Thou pledge of pure and faithful loves, Image of one I still deplore; Yet now her death a blessing proves— She lives not to behold this hour!

But from my arms, ah, wherefore fly? Why do I court thy kisses in vain? Whence spring those tears; what means that cry? Ah me! thou fear'st my clanking chain!

'Till now I felt not all its weight; But soon they'll come my limbs to free: When I am summon'd to my fate, My arms unchain'd may close on thee!

Then welcome, bitter hour of death: Thou'lt be of some keen pangs beguil'd; For, e'er I yield my forfeit breath, I closely may embrace my child!

And see, they come to take me hence! My injur'd precious boy, adieu! O! cruel world, for my offence Wilt thou this child with horror view?

Ah! yes!—with me his hopes must die; For who will take him to their care?— The prudent e'en his fight will fly, Left, with my blood, my guilt he share!

And soon to vice and misery driven, Unknown, or else disdain'd by worth; Untaught, my child, the way to Heaven, Thou'lt yet be deem'd unfit for earth!

What words are these, that to my soul A feeling like delight impart?— That fear and agony control, And bind an almost broken heart?

They say a generous few have join'd, (The pride of those enlighten'd times) Poor outcast, orphan babes to find, And save them from their parent's crimes!

To them instruction's page they ope, Teach them to toil for honest fame, And by their own good actions hope To wipe away their parent's shame.

Blest men! a dying culprit's prayer Now seeks for you the heav'nly throne; For making thus our babes your care, May Heav'n reward you in your own!

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint- Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may other- wise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE. November 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from either pull- ing down my fences, riding through my enclo- sures, or hunting with dog or gun, on my lands called WHITE HALL and LINTHICUM'S WALKS, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am resolved to put the law in force against all such offenders.

OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Friday last, in the road near Mayna- dier's, A SILVER WATCH. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Printing-Of- fice, shall receive the above reward.

January 16, 1805.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 14, 1805.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

ON Saturday last arrived here two British packets, both of them from Falmouth, (Eng.) One is the *Eliza*, captain Patterson, with the November mail; the other is the *Leicester*, capt. Bell, with the December mail. The latter had a passage of 49 days, and brings London papers to the evening of the 12th December.

From these papers it appears, that Mr. Pitt had publicly declared, that war with Spain was inevitable, and that he feared Portugal would be obliged to become a party in the war against England. The presumption, therefore is, that as soon as parliament assembles war will be immediately declared.

One of the papers contains an account of the loss of the British ship *Rodney*, of 50 guns, on the coast of Holland, laden with bullocks and vegetables for the Texel fleet. Crew saved. This disaster took place on the South Haak Sand, five miles west of the Texel. All the masts went overboard, and the officers & crew quitted her on rafts & in boats. A few of the men were picked up by a British ship of war: all the officers and the rest of the seamen were made prisoners by the boats of the Dutch fleet, and this valuable ship soon after went to pieces. This accident is said to have originated by the *Rodney* mistaking three American ships, wrecked the night before on the Haak Sand, for part of the Texel fleet at anchor. Several merchant vessels went ashore about the same time. The gales on the coast of Holland are stated to have been dreadful.

MADRID, November 3.

According to accounts from Cadiz, general Moreau has happily recovered from the yellow fever, and is now at Chiavennne, a country place in the vicinity of Cadiz.

PARIS, November 9.

The mayor of Rennes, has caused the jacobin red cap to be taken down, which was placed above the town clock, and the imperial eagle to be placed in its stead.

All the trees of liberty, which were left in several parts of this metropolis, were pulled down last week.

General Regnier has passed thro' Nice, to embark for Corsica, where he will take the command in chief over the troops.

Two regiments are marched from hence to Brest, where they will arrive in a few days, to reinforce the corps destined for Ireland.

Six thousand men are on the point of marching to Toulon, to embark for the Mediterranean.

November 12.

The American minister to England, Mr. Monroe, who had the honour of being presented to the emperor last Sunday, was received in a most gracious manner, and his majesty condescended to converse with him for a quarter of an hour. The object of his minister's arrival in France is said to be to obtain information of the emperor's opinion concerning the differences which subsist between America and Spain, since the former purchased Louisiana. He has already had several conferences with his excellency Talleyrand, and intends, according to report, immediately after the arrival of the new American ambassador, general Armstrong, to set out for Madrid, should the Spanish court not subscribe to the demands of America, such as they have been approved of in France. In the present circumstances, a war upon the continent of America would exactly be what the court of St. James's would desire, as it would make the United States either the direct or indirect allies of Great-Britain—both France and Spain are interested to prevent such an event.

Mr. Monroe, the American minister to England, at the last diplomatic audience was so graciously received by our emperor, is well known to all lovers of liberty in France, where he arrived in 1792, as an ambassador from his country, in which capacity he continued to reside here until 1795, when English intrigues about the late general Washington caused him to be recalled, after their plots had produced the political and unnatural treaty of commerce, still subsisting between the United States and Great-Britain. His excellency is the intimate and confidential friend of the present worthy American president, and very popular and powerful with his party, the anti-federalists, whose attachment to France and hatred to England, do them equal honour in the eyes of all persons abhorring the tyranny of Great-Britain, and desiring the liberty and independence of mankind.

[Le Clef du Cabinet.]

November 25.

This day at half after twelve in the forenoon, his holiness arrived at Fontainebleau. His majesty, the emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback, being informed of the approach of the pope, proceeded to meet his holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The emperor and the pope alighted both at the same time; they approached and embraced each other. Six of his majesty's carriages then came up. The emperor entered first into the carriage to place his holiness on the right. They arrived at the castle through two lines of troops and the noise of artillery. His eminence cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of his majesty's household, received them at the bottom of the stair case, as far as the place which separates their apartments. His highness having there quitted the emperor, was conducted by the grand chamberlain, the grand master of the palace, and the grand master of the ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

Having rested some time, his holiness paid a visit to the emperor; he was conducted into his closet by the great officers of his majesty. The emperor reconducted the pope to the hall of the great officers. His highness immediately after paid a visit to the empress. The lady of honour, who went to meet his holiness, introduced him into the closet of the empress. Her majesty reconducted the pope as far as the second room of her apartments. The pope having returned to his own apartment, the minister and great officers of the empire had the honour of being presented to his holiness.

At four o'clock the emperor sent notice to the pope, that he intended to pay him a visit and repair to the closet of his holiness, preceded by the great officers of his household. The same ceremonies were observed in regard to the visit of the pope to the emperor. At each of these visits the pope and the emperor remained together alone for half an hour.

Prince Louis, who was at Fontainebleau, paid a visit also to his holiness. The emperor presented to the pope the arch-chancellor and arch-treasurer.

His eminence cardinal Felch was presented to the emperor the same day.

His holiness will take some days rest at Fontainebleau, and repair to Paris before the consecration, which will take place next Sunday.

The elector arch-chancellor of the empire arrived this day at Fontainebleau, at 3 o'clock; he occupies in the castle the apartment destined for him. The same day he was presented to their majesties.

LONDON, November 27.

We received last night some small French papers up to the 14th instant, or one day later than any possessed by our contemporaries; and this morning the *Moniteur* of the 13th—Bonaparte is said to have been accepted as mediator, both by Spain and America, to settle their differences. General Armstrong, the new American minister in France, is arrived at Paris, with the acknowledgments of the Usurper as an emperor of the French, by his government. The Spanish commander at St. Roche is reported to have asked for reinforcement of troops to strengthen his cordon round Gibraltar. Among other persons in general Buonaparte's suit, on his return, as an ambassador to the court of Madrid, are two aid de camps, and one of Talleyrand's secretaries. A paragraph by the *Journal de Paris*, states that general Moreau, his wife, and child, have died of the yellow fever at Cadiz. This is, however, contradicted by another paper on the supposition that this general had failed for Majorca. It is curious enough, and shews both the jealousy and malice of the Usurper against this rival, that this is the first time, for the last four months, that any notice is taken in the Paris papers, even of the name of this great and unfortunate general, to whom France owes more than to the Corsican.

December 3.

A Swede which left the Texel on the 15th ult. has brought intelligence to our squadron, that 50,000 French are now advancing into Holland, supposed with orders to march and take possession of Hamburg and Swedish Pomerania.

December 5.

Notice has been stuck up at Lloyd's, that government is ready to contract for a number of vessels (transports) of from 130 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to inquire into or state the object of this measure.

December 12.

The senate of Hamburg has deliberated secretly to send a courier to the king of Prussia, to demand a Prussian garrison. That deliberation is the effect of the demand of a new loan of six millions of marks, made by the French government.

We have heard that government has two expeditions in meditation, one for Minorca and Majorca, and

another for the Canary Islands, which will probably fail very soon. Besides these, another expedition is fitting out, and will be completed in a few weeks. Its destination cannot be known; but report says, that from its magnitude it is supposed that Spanish America is its object.

It is reported that a Spanish frigate has been captured by Sir John Orde's squadron.

Captain Sir R. Strachan, of the *Donegal*, has captured, off St. Mary's, the Amphitrite Spanish frigate, after a short action of eight minutes, in which the Spanish captain was killed, and a few of the men wounded.

Last Sunday night the *Niger* frigate arrived at Plymouth with dispatches from Lord Nelson. The captain immediately set off with them for London, but the frigate has been put under quarantine. Dispatches from Lord Nelson also arrived at Liverpool last Saturday, brought by the *Fox* cutter. They state that the fleet were all well; that they had made several small captures, and detained a whole Spanish regiment on its passage to reinforce the garrison of Minorca.

The persons who have lately arrived from Petersburg give the most favourable account of the disposition of the Russian cabinet. It is decidedly hostile to France; and the recent outrage committed upon the person of Sir George Rumbold, is stated to have produced the deepest sensation. At a council of state held immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, it was determined to send off couriers to Vienna and Berlin, inviting both those powers to make the strongest representations upon this subject. But Prussia, as our readers know, did not wait to ascertain the sentiments of other courts, but instantly dispatched a strong remonstrance to Paris. In the answer to Mr. Jackson's spirited note, Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, declared "that he took the earliest opportunity, in obedience to his majesty's commands, to express the astonishment and regret with which his majesty had received the attack upon the rights of nations, in the person of a minister accredited to a circle of which he was director. In consequence his Prussian majesty did not hesitate for an instant to comply with the request of Mr. Jackson, and he had dispatched a courier to Paris, to the French government, by whom he required the immediate liberation of Sir George Rumbold. His majesty had reason to expect a favourable and satisfactory result from those proceedings." We must again, however, repeat, that the affair had been left in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory manner.

The prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, has given orders that all English couriers passing through his dominions shall be provided with a proper escort until further orders.

No official statement has yet been published of the attack made on Calais on Sunday last, nor have our correspondents been able to send us any further particulars.

The officer, under whom the exploding vessel was sent against Fort Rouge, was Lieut. Stewart. With the assistance of 12 men he carried the vessel close to the fort, and with great adroitness lodged her bowsprit between the piles on which it was erected, and secured her fast with grapples. At the given time it blew up.—The explosion nearly demolished the Fort, and it is said, that the platform having given way, the guns came tumbling down between the piles. The Pier also, composed as it is, of timber and loose stones, must have received considerable damage.

Some of our contemporaries have stated that letters of marque have been issued against Spain. The fact we can assert is not so: on the contrary, we have reason to believe that Mr. Frere, instead of quitting Madrid at the time expected, was induced to remain, and that hopes are in consequence entertained of peace being continued between the two countries. On the other hand, however, the public ought to know, that on Saturday last Mr. Pitt declared to a deputation of manufacturers, interested in the Spanish trade, that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Frere had actually quitted Madrid. He said at the same time, however, that in a dispatch from Admiral Cochrane, dated the 29th ult. he mentioned a report, that after Mr. Frere had left Madrid, he had received an invitation to return. To this rumour Mr. Pitt said he paid very little regard, though undoubtedly it might be so. He had no scruple, however, to declare, that in his mind a war with Spain was inevitable; and he feared that even our ancient ally, Portugal, might be forced to separate herself from us. He trusted, therefore, that the persons interested in the trade of those countries would take every possible precaution for the safety of their property. From the present exhausted state of those countries, little was to be apprehended from their hostility for months to come; but after the unexpected effort which the French had made in this revolution, it was impossible to foresee what they might not attempt on her conjunction with those powers.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 14, 1805.

List of vessels now lying in this harbour.

Ships *Serpent*, *Hayes*, from St. Domingo; *Bachus*, *Davy*, *Idle of France*; *Pamela*, *Taylor*, river *Jade*; —*Snows Comet*, *Bunbury*, *Demarara*; *Charlotte*, *Moffat*, *St. Martins*; —*Brigs Alliance*, *Cathail*, *Jeremie*, *Polly and Nancy*, *Groom*, river *Jade*; *Two Brothers*, late *Anderion*, *Varell*; *Carmelite*, *Hall*, *Bourdeaux*; —*Sch oners Victory*, *Howe*, *Jeremie*, *Felicity*, *Welt*, ditto; *John*, *Bartlett*, ditto; *Antelope*, *Gold*, *Lanceveau*; *Hannah Maria*, *Fow*, ditto; *Sally*, *Eldridge*, *Boston*; *Sally Barker*, *Windfor*, *Luce*, ditto; *Regulator*, *Perry*, *Currituck*; *Montferat*, *Meader*, *St. Pierre*, *Martinique*; *St. Tammany*, *Wright*, *Meriguan*; *Plato*, *Gold*, *Cape Francois*.

Arrived on Tuesday, and anchored off this city, the ships *Harriet*, *Pierce*, from Amsterdam; *London Packet*, *Spawford*, ditto; *Birmingham*, *Lewis*, *Cadiz*; *Erin*, *Stevenson*, *Lisbon*, via *Barracoa*; *Brigs Argo*, *Copeland*, *Boston*; *Betsey*, *Chatfield*, *Kingston*, *Jamaica*.

The ship *Nancy*, *Williams*, has cleared for Leghorn; and the brig *Three Brothers*, *M'Meal*, for Guadeloupe.

The *Pamela*, *Taylor*, is still aground on Horn Point, and the *Eliza*, *Howey*, on Poplar Island.

Saturday last the body of Mr. SEARSON DOVE, of this city, who had been missing near three weeks, was found at Belmont, the plantation of J. T. Chafe, Esq;—On Sunday morning a jury of inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he perished and froze to death.

Three ships and four brigs were cast away in Boston Bay, in the snow storm of the 27th and 28th ult.

On Wednesday, says the Boston Palladium of the 11th instant, eggs were sold in market at ONE DOLLAR PER DOZEN.

A New-York paper states, that Mr. Nathan Sandford, of the city of New-York, and one of the district attorneys, has been appointed attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Mr. Lincoln, resigned.

By late returns, the Danish army consists of 74,000 men, and its navy of 27 sail of the line, and 14 or 15 frigates. The Swedish army consists of about 47,000 men, and its navy of 30 sail of the line, and twenty-four frigates.

Mr. Fox's long-expected history of the house of Stuart, has received the last revision from its distinguished author, and may therefore soon be expected for the press.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

On Monday the trial of judge Chafe commenced before the high court of impeachments.

About a quarter before one o'clock, the senate took their seats, every member of the body being present. Immediately after the managers, viz. Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Rodney, Boyle, Early, G. W. Campbell, and Clark, appointed to conduct the impeachment, entered, accompanied by the speaker and members of the house of representatives, to whom seats were assigned. As soon as they were seated, Samuel Chafe, being called upon to appear, entered, attended by his counsel, Messrs Martin, Harper, and Hopkinson, to whom seats were likewise assigned on the left of the chair, the managers being accommodated with seats on the right of the chair on the same line.

The president (Mr. Burr) after stating to Mr. Chafe the indulgence of time which had been allowed, enquired if he were prepared to give in his answer.

Judge Chafe said he had prepared, as well as circumstances would permit, his answer, which he begged permission to read by himself or counsel; this being granted, he commenced the reading of his answer about one o'clock, in which he was relieved by Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson, and which occupied the court till half after four.

Mr. J. Randolph, in behalf of the managers, requested time to consult the house of representatives, and likewise to be furnished with a copy of the answer of judge Chafe, for the purpose of making a replication thereto.

The president said the senate would take the request into consideration, and make known to the house of representatives the order taken thereon.

Whereupon the senate retired, at the suggestion of the president, to their legislative apartment.

Yesterday the supreme court of the United States was opened, present, chief justice Marshall, and justices Cushing, Patterson, Chafe, and Washington.

The senate have, we understand, rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state of Georgia; twelve votes being given in its favour, and nineteen against it. The treaty provided for extinguishing the Indian title to a tract of land not exceeding two millions of acres, and for the payment by the United States, of two hundred thousand dollars, by the creation of an irrevocable stock to that amount, and the payment of a perpetual interest thereon of twelve thousand dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 30.

On motion, **RESOLVED**, That the president of the U. States be requested to inform this house, whether Samuel Hammond, a member of this house, has not accepted an executive appointment, and when?

Ordered, that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Eppes, be appointed a committee to present the foregoing resolution to the president of the United States.

Friday, February 1.

The speaker laid before the house, a letter from Gideon Granger, post-master-general of the United States, stating "that he had received information from various sources, that both his public and private character and conduct had been arraigned on the floor of this house by one of the members thereof, in a debate of the 29th and in another of the 31st ultimo; and requesting that an investigation may be made into his official, and if it should be the pleasure of the house, into his private conduct, from the first moment that the post-office department was committed to his charge to the present period, in such manner as this house, in its wisdom and justice, shall deem proper."

The said letter was read: whereupon, A motion was made by general Varnum, that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the letter of the post-master-general, of this day, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the subject matter thereof, and report a statement of the facts thereon, to the house.

Mr. Nelson opposed the reference. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Bryan on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. Elliot advocated the reference. Mr. Nicholson opposed it, not as improper altogether to make the enquiry, but on account of disrespectful language used by the writer.

Mr. Holland thought the letter sufficiently respectful and was in favour of the reference.

Mr. Gregg opposed the reference as particularly unfeasonable at this advanced period of the session.

Mr. Clark joined in the opposition to the reference.

Mr. Lyon rose, and after uttering a few words, was called to order by Mr. Nicholson, for a breach of decorum, in debate, contrary to the rules of the house, by alleging, "that he had been belied by another member of the house?" Whereupon

Mr. Lyon sat down, and Mr. Speaker decided, "that he was out of order;" after which, Mr. Lyon again arose to proceed in the debate, and addressed the chair, which being excepted to, as not in order,

Mr. Speaker decided, that he was in order, from which decision of the chair,

An appeal was made to the house, by two members; on which appeal,

The question being stated, to wit:—"Is the decision of the chair in order?"

It was resolved in the affirmative, yeas 81, nays 34.

The question of referring the post-master-general's letter recurred. It was again advocated by Mr. Elliot, and opposed by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Huger moved the postponement of the question to next Monday, in which he was seconded by Mr. Smilie. The question of postponement was carried, 92 members rising in its favour.

LONDON, December 6.

The *Young Roscius* was introduced to the prince of Wales yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, at Carleton-house, by Mr. Sheridan. His royal highness, on the entrance of this prodigy, took him by the hand and complimented him in the most flattering terms on his theatrical abilities, and assured him that he ever should find him a warm friend.

The *Infant Roscius* visits the lord chancellor this morning at ten o'clock, in consequence of a pressing invitation from his lordship.

December 12.

Letters from Ireland mention that on the 5th inst. three regiments which had been embarked at the Cove of Cork, for foreign service, were suddenly disembarked, and marched into the interior of the country. This circumstance occasioned very considerable alarm, and various reports were circulated as to the cause of the measure. Our correspondent assures us, that in the highest political circles in Dublin, it was believed, that government had received information of a meditated attack on Ireland, and that emissaries of the French were actually spread over the country.

It was yesterday asserted at the Exchange, on the authority of private letters from Paris, that the coronation took place on Sunday, agreeably to the forms which had been previously arranged, and that the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost order, and without the least tumult or accident.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) January 8.

We were yesterday informed, that a band of robbers infest the road across the Alleghany Mountains, and have committed some depredations.—That several gentlemen who were packing specie from this place to Philadelphia were so much alarmed that they thought it prudent to leave their money in Pittsburg.

Died, in New-York, Thomas Gardner; he served an apprenticeship to the tailor's business; and afterwards by a steady course of industry, prudence and good fortune, acquired property in houses and lots nearly to the amount of a million of dollars. The life of this extraordinary man is preparing for the press.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

A private letter from Paris of the 10th November states, that admiral Gavina, the Spanish ambassador in that city, had received upon the 8th, a courier from his court, with an account of the capture of the Spanish treasure ships, that his sovereign would in consequence, be unable to pay the instalment of tribute due to Buonaparte in December. The same letter states as a fact well known in Paris, that all the bills drawn since the beginning of October by Marbois, the minister of Buonaparte's treasury, upon the senate of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, have been sent back, protested and unpaid; and that the magistrates of these cities have been encouraged to this resistance of French extortions, by the cabinet of St. Petersburg. These bills have been taken up by the bank of France, and the money has been advanced by it as a loan upon a revenue of the year 15, commencing the 23d of September, 1806, the public revenue being already mortgaged to that time, by the French government.

A late London paper says, "We understand that advances have been received from Holland, which state that the menaced prohibition between that country and Great-Britain, will not take place, but that it will be suffered to proceed, on the merchants paying a certain per centage for the permission."

We learn by captain Morell, from Martinique, that the British man of war *Centaur*, of 74 guns, the frigate *Barbados*, and another frigate, name not recollected, were lying off the harbour of St. Pierre, though the place had not been declared in a state of blockade. The squadron received intelligence the day before captain M. sailed, that the *Cock* fleet had arrived at Barbadoes with several transports, and that part of them were to join the squadron for the purpose of making an immediate attack on Martinique. Capt. M. also informs us that four Spanish ships had lately been carried into Antigua and Tortola; and that the British have captured the French privateers *Buonaparte*, the *Old Marlborough Packet*, and another whose name he has forgotten. Markets dull at Antigua.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 7th November, 1804.

"Many of us are much interested in a Mohawk Chief, lately arrived, called John Norton, or Teyahackarawin. His early manners, good conduct and superior sense, recommend him to general notice. He has translated the Gospel of St. John into Mohawk, and has directed it to be printed. He is also writing for me, the present state of the Indians in North-America. If he returns through New-York and Philadelphia (as he talks of) I will give him letters to my friend with you."

Mr. Perkins has obtained leave to introduced into the legislature of Delaware, a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery within that state, which provides, that all children born after the passing of the act shall be free, but to remain the servant of the owner of the mother until 21 years of age. It provides also for the registering by the recorder of each county of all such children, and for all slaves now in this state, and declares that all not registered within 6 months shall be deemed free. It also provides against the separation of a husband and wife, or child under four years of age, from a parent; it has passed the committee of the whole house, and its friends hope its final passage.

The New-York Gazette of the 5th inst. contains the following interesting intelligence:—

"We have received accounts direct from Lisbon, as late as the 26th of November, which state that a war between England and Spain was inevitable; that the blockade of Cadiz was resumed by Sir J. Oakes, who no doubt would capture the most valuable ships belonging to Spain. It was also stated that in addition to these external evils, divisions were fermenting in the interior of Spain; and it is said the king of Spain has been obliged to leave Madrid, and has actually fled to Portugal. The only chance which Portugal has in remaining at peace, is, that it is the interest of both parties to respect her neutrality. The letter of our correspondent concludes thus: "There is every prospect, that by the ensuing spring all the north of Europe will be involved in the war!"

The goal and penitentiary house at Richmond, in the state of Virginia, contained 89 convicts on the 14th ult. of whom 10 were for murder in the second degree, 17 grand larceny, 4 forging and passing counterfeit money, 9 burglary, 28 horse stealing, 3 manslaughter, 1 rape, 1 highway-robbery, 1 infanticide, 10 felony, and 1 stabbing. Of this number 70 were whites, and 19 blacks—34 from Virginia, 3 from Maryland, 7 from Pennsylvania, 7 from North-Carolina, 1 from Georgia, 3 from New-York, 3 from England, and 6 from Ireland.—30 Americans—9 Foreigners.

EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY.

A gentleman from Marietta, informs that just before he left that place, he saw a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who had gone 20 miles out of his route to see a family from Massachusetts, lately settled on the Muskingum, consisting of twenty-four sons, all produced at twelve births, from one woman!! It is added, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of the state of Ohio, at their next session, to grant each member of this extraordinary family one hundred acres of land. [Continued.]

A hog was exhibited week, which was five y lbs. He measured ten inches round his body, six inches long, a hix of his body, that he cognized. He was own town, Maff. and fold for

A Paris paper of Octo paragraph:—"It is rep our charge d'affaires to ceived orders from the majesty should see with tween his Catholic majet America soon and amical its, but that before now ana and Spanish Florida had not British gold and duct of one, if not both pa

The eighteenth

The governor of the lished a proclamation, de arrived at the represent in consequence, an electi the 3d ult. for members meet at Vincennes this

Buonaparte (says a Lo conciliate Russia, has off the state of Siena, in Ita 300,000 francs, as an inc mont; but his majesty, proposition.

On the 28th inst. the SALE, at his plantat Prince-George's coun viz.

SUNDRY negroes, and children, also Terms of sale, twelve approved security, will b

Queen-Anne, Februar

Ladies

MRS. KEETS tak ing the public, academy commences on ladies are taught the Eu arithmetic, geography, work, music and drawing greatest respectability, their several department continuance of the pat since her residence in A now returns her most gra Annapolis, February 1

Notice is

THAT the subscrib administration on WATKINS, sen. late ceased. All persons have are requested to bring th and all persons indebted to make immediate paym ANN W February 12, 1805.

This is to

THAT the subscrib in the State of M the orphans court of A ryland, letters testamen ALLEN QUINN, la deceased. All persons trated are hereby warn the vouchers thereof, to the twenty-eighth day and five, they may oth from all benefit of s hand, this 26th day of

This is to

THAT we the unde the orphans cour letters testamentary on DIGGES, late of Warb do hereby warn all the said deceased, to ex the vouchers thereof) to them, on or before the otherwise they may b benefit of said estate. 10th day of February, THOMAS AT

WILLIAM C

N O

THE subscriber b of land, situated alled The LONGE, sld under courses and to the next county on the first M on a commission to whole of said tract o hereof, November, 1804.

YORK, January 31.
of the 10th November
the Spanish ambassador
upon the 8th, a courier
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that his sovereign would
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December. The same
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We understand that ad-
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OKLAHOMA, February 8,
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1804.

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red within 6 months shall
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of the 5th inst. contains
intelligence—
counts direct from Lisbon,
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Spain was inevitable; that
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and it is said the king of
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only chance which Por-
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concludes thus: "There
the ensuing spring all the
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t forging and passing coin-
28 horse stealing, 3 mar-
ay-robbery, 1 infanticide.
Of this number 70 were
34 from Virginia, 8 from
vania, 7 from North-Caro-
New-York, 3 from Eng-
—30 Americans—9 Fo-

MARY FAMILT.
iectra, informs that just be-
saw a gentleman of
gone 20 miles out of
Massachusetts, lately
confisting of twenty-
births, from one woman
on will be presented to in
Ohio, at their next session
of this extraordinary family
[Continued.]

A Mammoth Hog.

A hog was exhibited in the village of Troy last week, which was five years old, and weighed 1060 lbs. He measured ten feet in length, and seven feet six inches round his body. His legs were not more than six inches long, and so unproportioned to the size of his body, that his species could be hardly recognized. He was owned by a man from Williams-town, Mass. and sold for 90 dollars.—N. T. pap.

A Paris paper of October 2, contains the following paragraph:—"It is reported that M. de Vaudreuil, our charge d'affaires to the court of Madrid, has received orders from the emperor, to notify, that his majesty should see with pleasure, all differences between his Catholic majesty and the United States of America soon and amicably settled. Little doubt exists, but that before now, the limits between Louisiana and Spanish Florida would have been arranged, had not British gold and intrigues influenced the conduct of one, if not both parties."

The eighteenth state in the union.

The governor of the Indiana Territory has published a proclamation, declaring that territory to have arrived at the representative grade of government; in consequence, an election was to have been held on the 3d ult. for members of an assembly, which is to meet at Vincennes this month.

Buonaparte (says a London paper) with a view to conciliate Russia, has offered to the king of Sardinia the state of Siena, in Italy, and an annual revenue of 500,000 francs, as an indemnity for his losses in Piedmont; but his majesty, it is added, has rejected the proposition.

On the 28th inst. the subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at his plantation, near the Brick Church, Prince-George's county, the following property, viz.

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, also horses, cattle, and sheep. Terms of sale, twelve months credit. Bonds, with approved security, will be required.

JAMES BELT,

Queen-Anne, February 11, 1805.

Ladies Academy.

MRS. KEETS takes the opportunity of informing the public, the ensuing quarter at her academy commences on the 20th inst. where young ladies are taught the English and French languages, arithmetic, geography, plain and ornamental needle work, music and drawing. Aided by masters of the greatest respectability, and unquestionable talents in their several departments, she flatters herself with a continuance of the patronage she has experienced since her residence in Annapolis, and for which she now returns her most grateful thanks.

Annapolis, February 12, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WATKINS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN WATKINS, Administratrix.
February 12, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, 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 ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, 1804.

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

This is to give notice,

THAT we the undersigned, having obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANN DIGGES, late of Warburton, in said county, deceased, do hereby warn all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit their said claims (with the vouchers thereof) to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1805.

THOMAS ATWOOD DIGGES, of Warburton, near Piscataway.
WILLIAM CARROLL, of Rock Creek, Montgomery county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being seized of part of a tract of land, situate in Prince-George's county, called The LONG, some of the lines whereof are old under courses and distances only, intends to apply to the next county court, to be holden for said county on the first Monday in April next, to grant on a commission to mark and bound as well the whole of said tract of land as his particular part thereof.

ELIJAH RYAN.

November, 1804.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of William Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINK-YARD,

ONE negro boy named Jim, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

2

By virtue of another writ of venditioni exponas to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale,

ONE negro man named Sampson, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the property of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Patterson.

2

By virtue of one other writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Watkins,

ONE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, use of Baker and Burnison.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.

Annapolis, February 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

On the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday the 23d inst. if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, viz.

SIX valuable male and female negroes, one of them is a young fellow, well qualified to train oxen, and a good hand for plantation business, two of the women are good house-maids, some horses, cattle, hogs, and household furniture. The negroes are young, of a good character and disposition. Necessity is the cause of parting with them. The sale therefore will be without reserve and for ready money only.

WILLIAM JOYCE, living at the back of the Vineyard, near Severn river, a few miles from Annapolis, on the Baltimore road. Inquire at the Black Horse.

February 5, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Charles county court, at their next March term, for a commission under the act of assembly of November session, 1786, chap. 33, to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, lying, situate, and being in William and Mary Parish, in Charles county aforesaid, viz. ROBINS and HENLEY, BURROUGH HALL, CROWLEY, and the subscriber's part of a tract of land called SECOND THOUGHT.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Charles county, January 29, 1805.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

I DO certify, that JAMES WALKER, of Charles, brought before me a trespassing stray bay mare COLT, two years old last spring, about twelve and a half hands high, two white hind feet, with a large star in its forehead, and snip nose; said colt is a natural trotter, and is without any perceivable brand.

H. H. DORSEY.

The owner is desired to come, prove said colt, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES WALKER, of CHARLES, near the lower Patapsco ferry.

January 25, 1805.

NOTICE.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, on the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brindle HEIFER, about two years old this spring, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, no other perceivable mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN SEWELL.

January 31, 1805.

In virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, State of Maryland, I shall offer for SALE, on a credit of six months, on bond, with approved security, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WARD, late of said county, deceased,

TWO negro men, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and also corn, fodder, wheat, and the crop of tobacco now in the house. The sale of the above property will take place on Thursday the 28th day of February, 1805, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, and commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having claims against the estate of said Benjamin Ward are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, or they will be excluded in a distribution, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ZACHARIAH WARD, Administrator.
Calvert county, January 5, 1805.

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

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

Poet's Corner.

THE WINT'RY DAY.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IS it in mansions rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That nature owns the Wint'ry day,
And shrinks to hear the howling storm?

Ah! no!

'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where mis'ry feels the shaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave,
Her children, not a friend to save—
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, fitken drest,
At tables, with profusion's heap;
Is it on pillows soft to rest
In dreams of long and balmy sleep?

Ah! no!

'Tis in the rushy hut obscure,
Where poverty's low fons endure,
And scarcely daring to repine,
On a straw pallet mute recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe:
Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh and feast, and dance and sing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ring?

Ah! no!

'Tis on the prison's flinty floor—
'Tis where the deaf'ning whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the sea boy on the mast
Hears the waves bounding to the blast,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crowd the splendid midnight ball,
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vassals wait your call?

Ah! no!

'Tis in a cheerless, naked room,
Where mis'ry's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond mother famish'd dies,
Man's desperate foe!

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The filly spendthrift scatters gold,
Where eager folly hastes to seek
The fordid, wanton, false and bold,

Ah! no!

'Tis in the silent spot obscure,
Pile genius learns, oh lesson sad!
To court the vain and on the bad
False praise bestow!

Is it where gamesters thronging round,
Their shining heaps of wealth display?
Where fashion's giddy tribes are found
Sporting their senseless hours away?

Ah! no!

'Tis where neglected genius sighs,
Where hope, exhausted, silent dies,
Where merit starves, by pride oppress'd,
Till every stream that warms the breast,
Forbear, to flow.

Mr. RUSSELL,

The TALE of "ALONSO the brave, and the fair IMOGEN," with others of a similar kind, have alarmed many a delicate maiden: At a wedding, not long since, (when BRUNO, the brave, was united to the fair LEMONA,) an EXTRAORDINARY incident occurred, which reminded me of those tales, and which is explained by the following lines; nor will they be found destitute of a MORAL interesting to CLEANLY housewives.

"NOW the laugh shakes the ball, and the ruddy wine flows,
Who, who is so merry and gay?
LEMONA is happy; for little she knows
Of the monster so grim, that lay hush'd in repose,
Expecting his evening prey.

While the music play'd sweet, & with tripping so light
BRUNO danc'd thro' the maze of the ball;
LEMONA retir'd, and her maidens in white
Led her up to her chamber, and bid her good night,
Then went down again to the hall.

The monster of blood now extended his claws,
And from under the bed did he creep;
With blood all besmear'd he now stretch'd out his paws,
With blood all besmear'd he now stretch'd out his jaws,
To feed on the Angel asleep.

He seiz'd on a vein, and he gave such a bite,
And he gave with his fangs such a tug;
She shriek'd! BRUNO ran up the stairs in a fright—
The guests followed after—when brought to the light
Lard ha' mercy! they cried—what a BUG!"

TRIFLES.

AN Irishman was lately brought before a justice at Bristol, on a charge of having six wives! the magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain as to delude so many? "Please your lordship," says Pat, "I was trying to get a good one."

A GOOD WIFE should be like three things, which three things she should not be like.

1. She should be like a snail, always to keep within her house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has upon her back.

2. She should be like an echo, and speak when she is spoken to—but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word.

3. She should be like a Town Clock, always to keep time and regularity—but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the Town may hear her.

A List of the Tracts and Lots of LAND,

IN Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the tax thereon respectively due for the years 1803 and 1804, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for, or chargeable with, the payment of the same.

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots. Taxes due in 1803. 1804.

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots.	Taxes due in 1803.	1804.
William Amos, 1071, 340, Zach. Allen, 75, 472, John Smith Brooks, 12, William Berryman, 1877, Michael Boyer, 297, 436, Aquila Brown, 489, Valentine Brother, 913, Benjamin Black, 13, John Boyd, 315, Bailey E. Clark, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3349, Elias Crutchley, 1291, Peter Casanave's heirs, 1773, 52, 1928, 1304, 1944, 1616, 20, 19, 1942, 966, 894, 1780, 441, 1842, 1048, 1000, 1972, 2018, 1160, 342, 1580, 27, 124, 1700, Samuel Davis, 3163, John Doyle, 3049, 3038, 3166, Thomas Donoldson, 1134, 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2088, 3632, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900, 440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448, George Frofs, 3123, 1423, Philip Ford, 404, William Furgulson, 255, Richard Fleming, 1963, Solomon Greer, 3126, 1720, 2022, Archibald Golder, 1124, James Greenleaf, part Spruce Springs, Robert Gover, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009, 248, 833, 196, 360, 1334, 1704, Augulline Gambrell, 1930, Henry Huntman, 3 lots, No. unknown, Elisha Hall, 197, 1305, John Hamm, 1386, Thomas B. Hugo, 1784, Thomas Hewitt, 909, James G. Howard, 273, Adam Hope, 2582, 2583, 2586, 2587, James Johnson, Bear Creek Meadows, Elisha Jarrett, 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267, Bennet Jarrett, 3158, 921, 923, Samuel Jay, 216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121, Lloyd and Paca, Small Meadows, Hunting Ground, Buck Bones, Rich Glade, George H. Meyers, 2 lots, 188 and Peter Mantz, 2709, 2710, 2719, 2720, James R. Morris, 11, 1142, Gilbert Murdock, 885, 931, James Miller, 416, 2550 359, 487, 929, 417, Greenbury Neale, 1558, Samuel Norwood, Norwood's Farm, 1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046, John Pollard, 165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850, Pearlfall and Rodgers, Bull Pasture, George Roffe, 334, John Randle, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, John Ritchie, Constitution Vale, Addition to Hunting Ground, Rich Glade, Potatoe Garden, Elk Lick, 1351, 1392, 1493, 1504, Thomas B. Randle, 950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, John Rofs, 4158, John Schley, 1237, James Shaw, 3065, Robert C. Stanley, 842, 858, 930, 1172, 1373, Philip Swearer, 3036, John H. Stone, 1382 1733, 20, 1545, 70, 437, 286, 4057, 211, 933, 1483, 446, 378, 1915, 1923, 2539, 164, 465, 2038, 1132, 1801, 951, 1830, 342, 1703, 858, 3 11 7	10 1/2	

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots. Taxes due in 1803. 1804.

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots.	Taxes due in 1803.	1804.
Gustavus Scott's heirs, Addition to Hotel, Roby's Delight, Orme's Attention, Chiefant Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487, Benjamin Stoddert, New Carthage, 96 acres, Mount Pleasant, 718 acres, Addition, 322, Caledonia, 200, John Thompson, 1326, 1136, 1325, Tho. and Sam. Turner, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, Abram Vanbibber, Diadem, part of Good and Bad, Orme's Delight, Orme's Choice, The General's With, Friendship, Elk Garden, Orme's Discovery, 1335, 1388, 3449, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, John Willson, 4045, Edward Wright, 217, 3039, 1289, 2540, 1190, 118, 4064, Philip L. Webster, 283, 1435, 375, 1466, James West, jun. 2081, 1005, William Woods, 2732, 2733, 2735, 2723, Charles Wayman, 82, John Warfield, 266, George Emory, Colemine, Harman Stidger, part Good and Bad, William Stidger, part Allegany, Wm. and Joseph Scott, Wm. and Joseph's Amendment, Richard Johns, house and lot Cresap-town, Ben. Black, Parker's Neglect, Margaret Chew, 82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, 168, in Cumberland-town, Blackburn and Brent, 8 unimproved lots Cumberland, Stephen Deakins, No. 2, Cumberland-town, Elijah Evans, 42, ditto, William King, 167, 168, ditto, James M'Lingen, 29, ditto, John M'Pherson, 1 lot Cumberland, Thomas Price, 1/2 lot No. 7, do. Anthony Reintzell, No. 99, do. Francis Thomas, No. 30, do. Owner unknown, lots No. 3470, 3471, and 3472, in Upper-Old-town hundred, Abram Arthur, 1 house and lot No. 10, in addition to Cumberland, Glahfattle, lots No. 14 & 15, in Blooker's addition to Cumberland, Jacob Reifa, 1 lot Cumberland, Robert Selby's heirs, lot No. 11, in Brodhag's addition to Cumberland, Joseph Tomlinson, 1 lot Cumberland, Contentment, Amendment, Peter Willer, No. 5, 1/2 acre lot, Cumberland, Thomas Beatty, Republican, re-survey on Miller's Delight, Fort Lip, and re-survey Flowery Meads, John Watts, lot No. 13, ditto, Charles Beatty, 50 acres land in Cumberland hundred, Jacob's Ladder, Last Shift, James Greenleaf, Durham, Richard Ridgely, Friendship Re-surveyed, George Reiley, Red Bird Thick-ct, Samuel Ridgely, part Richard's Discovery Amended, Gabriel Jacob, part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Bacon, re-survey on Fat Bacon, John C. Jones's heirs, Horse Pasture, Robert Jacob, Cow Pasture, William M. Manydier, Chance, Osborn Sprigg, executor to Joseph Sprigg, part re-survey on Good Hope, John F. Bowling, Horse Lick, Nathan Griegg, New Addition, George Mann's heirs, Buckingham, Hunting Ground re-surveyed, Folly, Robinson's Fancy, Hope and Bushy Ridge, Three Springs and White Oak Plains, Town Ridge and Dear Park, Pheasant Flight, Tracts United, What You Will, Ebenezer Mackey, Partnership,	10 1/2	

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots. Taxes due in 1803. 1804.

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots.	Taxes due in 1803.	1804.
Aaron Potts, Phitia, Henry Redburn, part Oston's Purchase, Russell's heirs, Rabbit Range, Charles A. Warfield, Far A-nough, Merry Pitt, Buck Path,	10 7 1/2	9 5 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the county tax, proportion of ad-vertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M'MANON, or THOMAS THISTLE, collectors of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county,

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clk.

N. B. The lands advertised in the name of Benjamin Stoddert are not claimed by him; the owner will take notice, Mr. Stoddert will have nothing to do with them. A. A. B. Allegany county, December 8, 1804.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1804.

Persons Names, and names of Tracts and No. of Lots.	Taxes due in 1803.	1804.
ANNE ATTERSON, John Anderson, John Affyer, Annapolis, Juliana Brice, Clare Brice, James Brice, Nancy Boitel, Wm. Bleakly, Annapolis; Lucy Battee, res. Mr. Bitouze, Samuel Bufey, Anne-Arundel county. Committee of Claims, Anne Carroll, Fanny Campbell, William Caton, Mordecai Cockey, Henry Croft, William Caton, jun. (5), Nicholas Comerford, Annapolis; Mrs. Ceder, Anne-Arundel county. George W. Dent, John Dove, Annapolis; Mr. Dowler, Thomas Davis, Francis Darnall (2), Anne-Arundel county. Richard T. Earle, Joseph Evans (2), Annapolis; William Eareckson, Broad Neck. John Forty, Annapolis; William Franklin, West river. John Gwinn (3), Frederick Grammer, Frederick Green, Annapolis; Nancy Gambrell, Bruce L. Gaffaway, Anne-Arundel county. Samuel H. Howard, Richard K. Heath, Anne Hill, Francis Howard, John Houston, Annapolis; John Harrison, Wm. Hammond, Anne-Arundel county. The Just Worshipful Court of the State of Maryland, Sophia Jonston, Annapolis; Susanna Jones, West town; Thomas Johnson, Anne-Arundel county. Victor Knight, Annapolis. Cornelia Landale, Mrs. Lufby, Anne Leatted, John Law, Lloyd M. Lowe, Robert W. Lambdin, Annapolis. James Mackibin, Hugh Maguire (2), Jno. M'Donald, Saml. Maginis, Annapolis, Thomas Norris & Edward Lee, Edward Norwood, Annapolis. John Orrell, Barker's Landing. Charles Pettibone, near Annapolis. Benjamin Rumley, John Ramburg, John Rabow, Ridgely and Weems, Annapolis; William Richardson (2), West river. John Scott, Seth Sweetser (3), Annapolis; John Stevenson, Larkin Shiply, Anne-Arundel county. Terrier de Laitre (3), John Turner, John Thomas, sen. Walter Tippet, Annapolis. John Valiant (2) Annapolis. Henrietta Warfield, Sarah Wheeler, Thomas Wilmer, Mr. Welch, Annapolis; Mr. Whetstone, Nathan Ward, Henry Wayman, Caleb Warfield (2), Joseph Watkins, Anne-Arundel county.	10 1/2	

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM FARIS, late of said county, deceased; therefore all persons who have claims against said deceased are requested to send them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix.

Also take notice,

THAT I have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of CHARLES FARIS, deceased; therefore all who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to said estate are, for the last time, informed, that if they do not come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the first day of April next, that suits will be commenced without respect to person.

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, de bonis non of CHARLES FARIS, deceased.

January 14, 1805.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIX YEAR

MA

FROM THE LONDON

JEROME

THE MINISTER OF MAR

GENERAL

Board of

For yourself only.

Paris, the 30th

French rep

I HAVE taken the

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me for the appointment

to citizen Jerome Buon

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Y GIVEN,
proportion of ad-
ges due on the lands
M'MANON, or
of Allegany county,
June next, the lands
part thereof as may
due thereon, shall be
the payment of the

ers of the Tax
BROWNE, Ck.
in the name of Ben-
by him; the owner
will have nothing to
A. A. B.
B, 1804.

etters
Annapolis, December
John Anderson, John

James Brice, Nancy
is; Lucy Battee, res.
Anne-Arundel county.
Carroll, Fanny Camp-
Cockey, Henry Croft,
holas Comerford, An-
Arundel county.

Dove, Annapolis; Mr.
is Darnall (2), Anne-
Evans (3), Annapolis;
ck.
William Franklin, West

ck Grammer, Frederick
imbrill, Bree L. Gaff-
d K. Heath, Anne Hill,
ston, Annapolis; Joh
Anne-Arundel county.

of the State of Mary-
is; Sufanna Jones, West-
ne-Arundel county.

Lufby, Anne Leatted,
s, Robert W. Lambdin,
aguire (3), Jno. M'Do-
olis,
Lee, Edward Norwood,

ding.
Annapolis.
Lamburg, John Raboury,
olis; William Richard-
er (3), Annapolis; John
Anne-Arundel county.

on Turner, John Thomas,
olis.
h Wheeler, Thomas Wil-
; Mr. Whetrest, Na-
an, Caleb Warfield (2),
Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.
ive notice,
ath obtained from the
Arundel county, State of
nistration on the estate of
of said county, deceased;
ive claims against said de-
them in, legally autho-
indebted are requested to
to
PARIS, Administrat.

e notice,
ed from the orphans court
county, letters of admini-
the estate of CHARLES
efore all who have claims
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all those who are indebted
ast time, informed, that if
and settle their respective
first day of April next, that
without respect to person.
PARIS, Administrat.

PARIS, Administrat.
n of CHARLES FARIS,

POLIS:
RICK and SAMUEL
EEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 21, 1805.

Miscellany.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

JEROME BUONAPARTE.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE TO M. PICHON, CONSULAR
GENERAL AT NEW-YORK.

Board of
For yourself only.

Paris, the 30th Germinai, 12th year of the
French republic (20th April, 1804.)

I HAVE taken the orders of the First Consul, Cit-
zen, concerning the demand which you made on
me for the appointment of an allowance to be granted
to citizen Jerome Buonaparte; and bound to obey the
orders which he has given me, in a way that shewed
it was not his intention that the slightest modification
should have place either in my mode of transmitting
them to you, or in the execution of them, I discharge
my duty in notifying to you his resolution that no mo-
ney shall be advanced on the order of citizen Jerome.

He has received orders, in his capacity of lieutenant
of the fleet, to come back to France by the first
French frigate that was returning thither; and the
execution of this order, on which the First Consul in-
sists, in the most positive manner, can only regain him
his affection.

But what the First Consul has prescribed me, above
every thing, is to order you to prohibit all captains of
French vessels, from receiving on board the young
person with whom the citizen Jerome has connected
himself, it being his intention that she shall by no
means come into France—and his will, that should
she arrive, she be not suffered to land, but be sent
back immediately to the United States.

After having thus notified to you those intentions
of the First Consul, and having ordered you to at-
tend to the arrangements he has made, it remains for
me to invite you to employ, for the persuasion of the
citizen Jerome, every expedient which your wisdom,
your prudence, and excellent judgment shall suggest.
I have written him to this purpose, and have represent-
ed to him that the glorious and brilliant career to
which his destiny calls him, requires of him a neces-
sary sacrifice, due also to his interest, his personal glory
and the designs of the Hero to whom he has the
honour to be related. Explain to him, that having
been absent for several years, he little knows the First
Consul, whose inflexibility can be compared to nothing
but the vastness of his conceptions.—Cherishing im-
portant and profound meditations, he considers him-
self as having no family but the French people; every
thing unconnected with the glory and happiness of
France, is indifferent to him. In proportion as he
delights in exalting and honouring those of his rela-
tions who participate those sentiments with him, does
he feel coldness for those who do not partake them,
or who walk in a different path from that which his
genius has traced out for himself. Unwearied fabri-
cator of his own glory, he bewails in secret that he
sees not his example followed with the same persever-
ance by those of his own blood; he is indignant at
the obstacles thrown in his way by what he calls their
effeminacy; and he declares against beholding them
otherwise engaged than in following the steps of his
career.

Citizen Joseph, his eldest brother, distinguished by
the eminent services he has rendered in his council, by
diplomatic meditations and labours known to all Eu-
rope, by the treaties he has concluded, invested with
the senatorial robe, and of the first rank in the legi-
on of honour, has seemed to him not yet sufficient-
ly clothed with glory, and wishing to crown him with
that for which every one may find instruments in perils,
hardships and genius, he has just given him one of the
regiments which are to bear into England the Na-
tional vengeance.

General Louis, general of division, known until
now by military glory, is about to add to it that of
the statesman, and has been just admitted into the
council session of legislation.

Citizen Lucien, with the reputation of past conduct,
and a fortune perfectly independent, has formed con-
nections repugnant to the views of the First Consul;
and the consequence is, that he has just quitted France,
and that, obliged to abandon the theatre of the glory of
his own family, he has exiled himself to Rome, where
he becomes the simple spectator of the declines of his
dear brother and the empire.

These examples will inform Jerome what his bro-
ther expects of him, and what he may expect from his
brother. Young as yet, and of an age at which the
laws authorize not a marriage to which relations have
not consented, he has indiscreetly and rashly contract-
ed one (these are the Consul's words; he has aban-
doned the labours which the country required of him;
yielding to an irrational passion, he has, without doubt,
acted grievously wrong, but his youth shall be suffered

to plead his excuse, provided he is wise enough not to
disobey the voice which calls him.

Ashamed of his indolence, too long protracted, let
him seize the first occasion of returning to share those
labours whereof he should have given an example,
and he will recover his brother in the head of the
state—it is the only means to consecrate the ties which
unite them.

As his friend, as devoted to his family, as his super-
intendant, in fine, in the career which he has embrac-
ed, I have a right to expect a quiet hearing from Je-
rome, and I entreat he will execute the orders he has
received, and follow my advice: I see his brother
every day, and if I give him no prospect of bending
that brother, by a different conduct, it is because,
in truth, I have perceived that he is in this respect
inflexible.

Jerome is wrong, said he to me, to fancy that he
will find in me affections that will yield to his weak-
ness; the relation in which I stand to him does not
admit of parental condescension, for, not possessing
the authority of a father over him, I cannot feel for
him a father's affection. A father is blind, and takes
a pleasure in blinding himself, because his son and he
are identified. They have given and received so much,
reciprocally, that they form but one person; but, as
to me, what am I to Jerome? What identity can sub-
sist between us? Sole fabricator of my destiny, I owe
nothing to my brothers. In what I have done for
glory, they have found means to reap for themselves
an abundant harvest; but they must not on that ac-
count abandon the field where there is something to
be reaped. They must not leave me insulated and de-
prived of the aid and services which I have a right to
expect from them. They cease to be any thing to
me if they press not around my person, and if they
follow a path that is opposite to mine. If I require so
much from those of my brothers who have already
rendered so many services, if I completely abandon
him, who in maturer years has thought proper to
withdraw himself from my direction, what has Je-
rome to expect? So young, as yet, and only known
by forgetfulness of his duties, assuredly if he does
nothing for me, I see it in the decree of fate, which
has determined that I ought to do nothing for him.

This is what the hero hath said and repeated to me
in divers conversations. The solemnity of those con-
fidential communications he has condescended to make
to me on this subject, has struck me, and I repose
them in your bosom, that you may seize the moment
and the manner of impressing them on Jerome. What
gratitude will he not owe to you if you succeed in
persuading him. I know not what degree of resist-
ance you will experience, but let him be well per-
suaded that it is more from personal attachment than
from that duty, that I insist with him on such details.
My duty might be limited to transmitting to him the
orders and arrangements of the First Consul, but this
long effusion can proceed from no other motive but
my friendship for him. The Consul would end by
forgetting him, and he is occupied by so many great
objects, that this oblivion, painful at first, would set-
tle into habit—and this is what I fear.

If the delirium of the passion should render him
inaccessible to the voice of reason, you have only one
thing to represent to him, which is, that the passions
cease, or at least decline, and that in this case the
consequence would be endless. Jerome is very young,
his life will be long, and I, who know his brother
much better than he himself knows him, am certain,
that should he not comply with his wishes, he is stor-
ing up for himself the most poignant regret.

Moreover, if, unfortunately for Jerome, he should
prolong his stay in the United States during the war,
if peace should be made before his return, what a
grief for him to have passed with a woman a season of
dangers. And what regret does he not prepare, even
for the woman herself, when humbled by his obscuri-
ty, he shall one day impute to her, were it even in-
voluntary and secretly, at the bottom of his heart,
the indolent part to which he shall have been reduced
by the passion wherewith she inspired him.

And even if he loves this woman, let him learn, for
her sake, to quit her.—Let him return and keep near
his brother—he will give him credit for the sacrifice;
and from the sentiments of good will and friendship
which will thence result, it has not forbidden him to
conceive hopes. But let him not bring her along with
him; be her accomplishments what they may they
would produce no effect, for most assuredly the order
is given to prevent her landing, and it would be fresh
trouble, and a disobedience too gross of the orders of
the First Consul to have any other effect than an ir-
ritation extremely unpleasant for what is and ought
to be most dear to the heart of Jerome.

I repeat to you Citizen, I recommend the object
of this letter to your careful attention, and to your
solid judgement, as to the use you shall make of it;
I have entered into no detail on the nature of the il-
legality of the connexion in question, because I treat

this affair in a sentimental manner merely; but I have
some difficulty to conceive how the father of the young
person hath brought himself to yield to an union, re-
probated by our laws, and which the dignity of Je-
rome's family required should be very maturely con-
sidered before it was consented to.

(Signed)

DECRES.

The example of Lucien cannot but divert Jerome
from imitating his conduct: Behold him separated
from his brother; but this afflictive separation, afflic-
tive for all the friends of their family, would have
much more unpleasant consequences for Jerome, who
has yet acquired no personal weight, no fortune, and
whose property left behind at Paris has been employ-
ed, in part, to pay the bills he has drawn on France.
But this motive is nothing in comparison of those
more prevailing ones, of the duties and the career of
glory that call upon him.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ITALIAN MULBERRY AND LOMBARDY POP-
LAR.

IN travelling in different places, but most particu-
larly between Philadelphia and Trenton, I could but
lament observing such numbers of the latter, in places
where they will undoubtedly be found extremely inju-
rious, they being more subject to sucker from the
roots than almost any other tree; and from my expe-
rience believe the wood to be of little value, and from
their spiral form are illy calculated for shades.

On the contrary, the cultivation of the Italian mul-
berry appears to be almost totally neglected, although
possessed of superior qualities, which render them the
most proper to be planted in waste ground, by fences,
road sides, or any place where shades are desirable, ex-
cept in streets of cities or towns, for the following
reasons: First, as shades, their leaves put out as soon
as necessary for that purpose—are the most glossy,
clean and beautiful green of any leaves of trees, ex-
cept evergreens, that our climate is favourable to;
the tree forms a beautiful top, makes a close shade,
drops scarcely any leaves, twigs, or bark, during the
summer, and never suckers from the root; the leaves
continue on the trees in a green state till hard frosts,
then fall suddenly, and are eat as greedily by horses,
cattle or sheep. Secondly, the females produce fruit
in great abundance, which begin to ripen and fall off
about the time early cherries ripen, and continue ripen-
ing and falling for near two months; are greedily eat-
en by, and are wholesome and nutritive to swine,
poultry, &c. and so grateful to birds, that they will
do little injury to cherries or other fruit, while they
can obtain a sufficiency of mulberries. Thirdly, the
great value of the wood or timber, which is excellent
for boat or ship timber, posts or stakes, for fencing,
and is very good fuel, and the growth is so rapid,
that having planted a number of the trees near the
margin of the Delaware, they greatly obstructed the
prospect, which induced me to fell many of them to
boat builders; which trees, when cut, to the admi-
ration of many, measured, where cut off at the butt,
from twenty to twenty-six inches diameter, and in few
places had more sap than the two last years growth,
and their age but twenty-three years. I must further
observe, that from the firmness of the wood, and its
being more hearty, agreeably to the age of the tree,
than any other wood produced within my knowledge,
and what experience I have had of its durability when
set in the ground as posts or stakes—and as the leaves
are the only food on which silk worms are fed to ad-
vantage in any part of the world, and as I have been
informed by persons from places where the culture of
silk is pursued in the eastern countries, that the leaves
of old trees are preferred to those of young for that
purpose, and as population and industry may increase,
so as to make the culture of silk in our country an
object worthy of pursuit, the having trees ready for
the purpose would be advantageous; therefore recom-
mend the propagation of said mulberry trees to my
fellow-citizens.

The Italian mulberry may be propagated by plant-
ing the seed thin in drills, in ground properly mellow-
ed and manured, and if kept clean from weeds and
grass through the summer, will grow from four to
eight feet high the first season. The spring following
the small ones should be taken up and planted in a
nursery, where they should remain till fit to be remov-
ed to the places of their destination; but care should
be taken to prevent horses or cattle destroying them,
until a proper size to protect themselves. They may
also be raised from cuttings, especially in a stiff soil;
this last method has some advantages over the former,
as you may have the trees to bear fruit, or otherwise,
agreeable to your desire, by observing from what trees
the cuttings are taken. The same purpose may be
effected by ingrafting or inoculation, both of which I
have known to succeed well.

The foregoing is recommended to the consideration
of the public, by
JOSEPH COOPER.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 21, 1805.

MONDAY last arrived off here the schooner Sally, capt. Watts, in 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba.

Laws of Maryland.

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

BE it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That where any tobacco shall be brought in parcels to any warehouse in this state, appointed in consequence of the act to which this is a further supplement, for the reception and inspection of tobacco, the inspector or inspectors are hereby directed carefully to view and examine the same, and if found to be sound, clear of trash, in good condition and merchantable, to weigh and render to the owner thereof as many transfer notes as he or she may require, to the amount of the quantity so examined and weighed, which notes shall be current, and received in payment and satisfaction of all contracts for tobacco, subject to a deduction of six per cent. when paid or received in lieu of crop tobacco, and of ten per cent. when paid or received in lieu of crop tobacco clear of cask, according to the terms and intention of the contract, judgment or decree, as the case may be, and shall be transferrable from one to another in all such tobacco payments, and shall be paid and satisfied by the inspector or inspectors who signed the same, upon demand; and the said inspector or inspectors shall and are hereby obliged to make every hoghead of tobacco by him or them paid away in discharge of such transfer notes, to contain nine hundred pounds of net tobacco at least; and for every such hoghead of tobacco by him or them paid away, well lined and nailed, in fit order for shipping, there shall be paid by the person receiving such hoghead, the sum of five dollars, for the hoghead, packing, prizing, and finding nails for lining the same; and the person demanding or receiving tobacco in discharge of transfer notes as aforesaid, shall allow the inspector or inspectors two pounds of tobacco per hundred, and so pro rata, for shrinkage and waste, if the said tobacco be paid at any time within two months after the date of the note or notes given for the same, and one pound of tobacco for every hundred for every month in which the same shall be unpaid after the said allowance, so as all such allowances for shrinkage and waste do not exceed, in the whole, six pounds for every hundred pounds of tobacco; and if any inspector or inspectors by whom such notes for tobacco as aforesaid shall be signed, shall refuse or delay to pay and satisfy the same when demanded, every inspector, so refusing or delaying, shall forfeit and pay to the party injured double the value of the tobacco so refused or delayed to be paid, to be recovered in the county court, with costs, if the note or notes so refused or delayed to be paid exceed five hundred pounds of tobacco, and if the note or notes do not exceed five hundred pounds of tobacco, double the value shall and may be recovered before a single magistrate.

And be it enacted, That the owner of any transfer note or notes may at any time receive a note or notes for a marked hoghead or hogheads of tobacco, in satisfaction for such notes, and the inspector or inspectors, on delivering the same, shall take in his or their former notes, and be answerable for the safe keeping of every hoghead of tobacco, the note for which shall be so delivered, in the same manner that they are now for crop tobacco, but the person receiving such note shall pay to the inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars for the cask, nails and prizing thereof; and the inspector or inspectors shall sell all transfer tobacco which shall not be so received and marked, on the second day of holding the county courts in each county respectively on each shore, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, by public auction, in single hogheads, and not otherwise, and shall pay the money arising from such sale at the average price of the sale of tobacco belonging to each house, in satisfaction of their notes, from time to time, to the proprietors thereof making their demand, under the same penalty as is prescribed for not paying inspectors notes.

And be it enacted, That all transfer tobacco, when prized in hogheads, shall be subject to the same charges for inspection and otherwise as crop tobacco is subject to.

And, whereas doubts have arisen as to the legality of the inspectors permitting persons who may offer tobacco in hogheads at the respective warehouses which may be refused, to carry the same, so refused, from the warehouse at which it shall have been offered, and it appearing reasonable that such indulgence should be given to every person thus circumstanced, Be it enacted, That in case any person shall hereafter offer at any warehouse for inspection any tobacco in hogheads, and the same shall be found by the inspector to be unmerchantable, it shall and may be lawful for such inspector to permit the person owning such tobacco to take away the same from the said warehouse, for the purpose of altering the condition thereof, or otherwise.

And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the same term of the continuance of the act to which this is a further supplement; provided, that nothing herein contained, so far as relates to transfer tobacco, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to Saint-Mary's county, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT incorporating the justices of the levy court in the respective counties in this state for the purposes therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy court for the time being of each and every county in this state, are hereby respectively declared to be one community, corporation and body politic, for ever hereafter.

And be it enacted, That all the property of every kind belonging to any county, or appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, to any county use or purpose, is, and the same shall be, vested in the justices of the levy court for the time being in each and every county where such property shall be, except in such counties where the same hath been already otherwise vested.

And be it enacted, That any suit or suits may be instituted in the name of The Justices of the Levy Court for each and every county respectively, for the recovery of any property belonging to said county, or for damages for any injury done to said property, or indictments may be maintained for any injury or nuisance done or committed to such property, stating the same to be the property of the justices of the levy court of such county respectively where such property may lie, or injury shall be done, or nuisance committed, except in such counties where the same hath been already otherwise vested.

And be it enacted, That all damages recovered in any suit instituted under this law, and all fines imposed and received under this law, shall be paid over to the sheriff of the county for the time being where such damages are recovered, or fine imposed, to be applied for the benefit of such county as other public monies are applied.

And be it enacted, That each and every sheriff shall pay over such damages, or fine, by him received, in such manner as the justices of the levy court of his county shall direct, and that the bond given by him as sheriff shall be liable for, and may be put in suit for, the recovery of the same, in the same manner as it might be put in suit for any other public monies for which the said sheriff may or might be responsible.

And be it enacted, That any person having any claim against any county for any real property possessed by any county, and which by this act is vested in the justices of the levy court of such county, may commence and prosecute his action at law for the same, by issuing a summons, directed to the justices of the levy court, and sending with such summons a declaration or short note, expressing the cause of action, and such person may declare against the said justices of the levy court in the same manner as he might against any individual for the same cause, and the attorney-general, or his deputy, shall appear and plead thereto, and the issue shall be made up, and the jury shall try the same, and if they find for the plaintiff, a writ of possession shall issue for the recovery of the possession of real property, and if damages are found for the plaintiff, the justices of the levy court of said county where such issue shall be tried shall, at their next sitting after the trial of such issue, levy such sum of money so as aforesaid recovered, with costs of suit, on the assessable property of such county, and shall cause the same to be paid over to the said plaintiff, or his order, in the same manner as other public charges are assessed and paid over.

DURING the present week most of the vessels (near 50,) which have been lying in our harbour some time have failed for Baltimore.—We understand the navigation is open to near the Fort.

By our late papers we perceive that Thomas Moore, esq. had arrived in England; this information we know will convey sincere pleasure to all his friends and admirers in this country. [Norfolk Ledger.]

No. 17950, drew the prize of 20,000 dollars, on Thursday last in the R. C. C. Church lottery, in Baltimore. This ticket we understand, was in a book reserved by the managers for the use of the Church.

On the 31st November Mr. Livingston, late minister, took leave of the French government, and on the same day gen. Armstrong was presented to Buonaparte, and delivered his credentials as minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

Commercially important.

We learn from Washington that government have received information, that the American claims on France are at length in train for settlement; that all the account have been liquidated, and that bills were in a few days to be drawn on the treasury in favour of our claimants.—Gaz. U. S.

The supreme court of the state of New-York have determined in favour of admitting the celebrated Mr. Emmett as a councillor in that respectable tribunal.

It appears that the British cruisers have commenced the detention of Spanish vessels in the West-Indies. Under the Jamaica head, it appears, that the sloop of war Diligencia, has been sent into Kingston by the La Picque frigate.—N. Y. Morn. Chron.

BEAR.

On Saturday evening last, was discovered by the passengers in the stage from New-York to Newark, at a small distance above Hackensack bridge, a bear of an enormous size—a circumstance which seldom happens in a country so well populated as this, and is truly indicative of the intenseness of the winter in our northern settlements.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the politeness of captain Smith, of the sloop Venus, from Charleston, we are put in possession of Charleston papers to the 2d instant, from which marine and other extracts are taken. Captain Erving, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. in the ship Otis, from Ramsgate (Eng.) in 35 days, brought London papers to the 17th December, and stated that war was declared between England and Spain, and that he had read in a paper of the 22d the declaration on the part of Great-Britain.

Buonaparte has been crowned emperor by the pope. The British minister, sir George Rumbold, who was seized at Hamburg by the military agents of the French, has arrived in England. One account states that his papers did not justify detaining him; but from a paragraph under the London head of December 1, it may be conjectured that the interference of the king of Prussia had some influence on the occasion.

A note on the margin of a Liverpool paper, states that the English minister had left Madrid. The Spanish minister in England had received his passports, and was to set out for home on the 17th December.

A gentleman just arrived from the continent, (says a London paper) states, that since the capture of sir George Rumbold, every person who is a British subject, or suspected of being favourably inclined to England, is in apprehension of arrest. All the beautiful villas round Hamburg are entirely deserted; all men of character, spirit and property within the walls of Hamburg have removed their property, papers, and valuables to the houses of foreign and neutral ambassadors, domiciliary visits being daily expected, under orders of Bernadotte. This tyranny is not confined to the north of Germany, as the same gentleman was requested by one of the Frankfort senators, not to continue in that city after the fair, as the senate could not answer for his safety.

There is said to be a list circulated on the continent of the most respectable British subjects settled in the continental cities, all suspected and watched. But this being shewn on the Hamburg exchange, it is of doubtful authenticity.

The following are the most interesting articles contained in these papers:

LONDON, December 17.

We have long assured our readers that war with Spain was inevitable. We have now to state, that the die is finally cast, and that letters of marque and reprisal, which have for several days past been prepared, will immediately be issued. The chevalier D'Anduaga, the Spanish ambassador at our court, has received his passports, and purposes setting out this day, on his return to Spain, accompanied by general O'Farrell, an officer in the Spanish service. The grounds of war will shortly be made known to the nation by ministers; and, if we are correctly informed, a stronger case than that which will be presented, has rarely been made out on any similar occasion. Fast sailing vessels are immediately to be dispatched to our different settlements abroad. There being no Spanish ships at present in our ports, excepting those under detention by our cruisers, no order for an embargo will of course be issued. A vessel is just arrived at Sadgate creek, which sailed from Cadix on the 20th ult. with only half a cargo, in consequence of an intimation from the British consul, that he did not consider it safe for English vessels to remain in that port, an order for an embargo being hourly expected. Six British men of war, of different descriptions, were then cruising off Cadix. The disorder in the town had very much abated, owing to a material and favourable change in the weather.

The elector of Hesse has sent notice to Mr. Taylor, the English resident at his court, to quit his territories. He has actually taken his departure, and the secretary of legation, who officiates ad interim as charge d'affaires, will speedily follow his example, and quit the electorate, with all his papers belonging to the embassy. Mr. Elliott must soon bid farewell to Dresden; and then there will no longer remain any English ministers in Germany, with the exception of those accredited to the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The British embassy, whose expected arrival at Ratisbon, was lately talked of, will not now proceed thither; the principal states of the empire having declared that the diet at Ratisbon has no relations with England, having no affairs whatever to transact with that country.

DOVER, December 16.

The American ship Montezuma, from Amsterdam for Baltimore, put in here yesterday with the loss of an anchor. She left Amsterdam on the 7th inst. at which time five line of battle ships and three frigates were lying in Nieu Diep. The accounts brought by this vessel confirm what has been so frequently stated of the utter detestation and abhorrence in which the French are held by the Dutch.

From a Philadelphia paper.

LANCASHIRE COW.

In Holt's survey of the county of Lancashire, a plate is given of a cow, which was taken from one in the possession of James Balmer, Toxteth Park, and purchased from him for exportation to America, as one of the specimens of the Lancashire breed. It is wished to know—1st. By whom the animal was imported—2d. If the or any of her descendants are in the United States—3d. What are the peculiar qualities which distinguish the breed—and 4th. The price at which a heifer or bull calf will be sold. Communications, public or private, may be addressed to the editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

INTER.

By the arrival yesterday from New-Orleans, we have on prevails in that city; Spanish soldiers being ret Calvo, late governor of These discontents had at that the following resolu tive council, on the 2 on their forming a quoru

LEGISLATIVE CO.

Mr. Pollock proposed. Whereas certain troo yet remain in the city with arms, to the great ens thereof: And where ed at the house of the those troops who are said pose solely: And where States hath ever held inv ty, by a full protection laws, without foreign aid Therefore, Resolved, of the legislative council only dangerous to the but derogatory to the di United States, and reigny.

Resolved further, tha be directed forthwith to ceeding resolution to his this territory.

Which resolution was to.

Ordered, That the a further consideration on

NEW-ORLE.

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The ship David, c cester, on Tuesday l forms that a fleet of l fail, stationed betwe Straits of Gibraltar, vessels they meet wi war between the tw How long this step but it is confidently diately.—Boston Gas.

Extract of a letter

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NDON, December 17.

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merican Daily Advertiser.

INTERESTING.

By the arrival yesterday, of the brig Friendship, from New-Orleans, we have received papers to the 1st January, by which it appears, that some dissatisfaction prevails in that city, occasioned by a number of Spanish soldiers being retained by the marquis de Casa Calvo, late governor of the province of Louisiana. These discontents had assumed so serious an aspect, that the following resolution was passed in the legislative council, on the 29th December, immediately on their forming a quorum:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, December 29.

Mr. Pollock proposed the following resolution.

Whereas certain troops of his Catholic majesty, yet remain in the city, appearing daily in the streets with arms, to the great annoyance of the good citizens thereof: And whereas a guard is regularly mounted at the house of the marquis de Casa Calvo by those troops who are said to be detained for that purpose solely: And whereas the government of the U. States hath ever held inviolate the rights of hospitality, by a full protection of those who are under its laws, without foreign aid;

Resolved, as the sense of the members of the legislative council, That such practices are not only dangerous to the peace and quiet of this city, but derogatory to the dignity of the government of the United States, and an infringement of its sovereignty.

Resolved further, that the president of the council be directed forthwith to transmit a copy of the preceding resolution to his excellency the governor of this territory.

Which resolution was read the first time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the above resolution be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

NEW-ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

We yesterday published (says the New-York Morning Chronicle of Tuesday last) a resolution of the legislative council at New-Orleans, relative to the Spanish troops retained by the late Spanish governor, the marquis de Casa Calvo, declaring the same dangerous to the peace of the city, and derogatory to the dignity of the government of the United States. By accounts dated since the passing of that resolution, it appears that the council on a reconsideration of the question resolved, that, though the sentiments it expressed perfectly accorded with their ideas, yet it was an affair in which the council could not interpose, without an interference with the concerns of the governor. The resolution was accordingly dismissed.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

By accounts from New-Orleans, we learn, that the contemplated bank in that city has its shares nearly filled, and is expected to get into operation in a short time.

Mr. Orzel, who came passenger in the brig Mierva from Bourdeaux, is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister at Paris to the government of the United States.—N. Y. Mer. Ad.

Captain Gros, who arrived at Charleston, passenger in the Thomas, from Nantes, informed that an embargo had been laid about the 29th of November, on all Swedish vessels in the ports of France; and that notwithstanding the disputes between Russia & France, the vessels of the former were daily entering the French ports, with large supplies of contraband articles—viz. cordage, hemp, iron, &c. American produce had for sometime been low and dull, but had lately taken a rise.

The British frigate Revolutionaire, captain Hotham, after receiving on board a quantity of specie, which was sent down to her in the Ulysses pilot-boat, sailed on Saturday from Sandy-Hook for England.

The ship David, capt. Webber, arrived at Gloucester, on Tuesday last in 59 days from Cadiz, informs that a fleet of English ships of war, of 6 or 8 sail, stationed between Cape St. Vincents and the Straits of Gibraltar, intercept and retain all Spanish vessels they meet with, although no declaration of war between the two countries has taken place. How long this step will be delayed, is not known; but it is confidently expected to take place immediately.—Boston Gas.

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated the 1st December.

"All British property in Spain has been seized, and all vessels of that nation in our ports—so that war is decided.

"For some time past, dissensions have existed in the royal family of this kingdom, owing entirely to the prince of peace; a short time before the rupture with the British, a story was propagated that the king was to retire to a Franciscan convent; the prince of Austria to be declared insane, & the queen and prince of peace appointed regents, which occasioned a great sensation at Madrid, and on the minds of people generally. It is circulated this day, that the prince of peace has been arrested, which if true, will give a total change to affairs.—Considering the detestation in which this man is held by all ranks of people, it is astonishing that he should be permitted so long to sway the empire.

"It is the wish of many Spaniards of high rank that an accommodation should take place with Britain—but that appears now impossible."

Boston, February 6. Federal Senator.

Yesterday came on, in the house of representatives, the choice of a senator for this commonwealth, in the senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. Three trials were made before the choice was effected. At the first trial the whole number of votes was 201—101 making a choice;—the hon. William Eustis had 99, the hon. Timothy Pickering, (the present senator) 97, and the hon. Isaac Parker 5 votes. At the second trial the whole number of votes was 200—101 making a choice, Mr. Eustis had 100, Mr. Pickering 98, and Mr. Parker 2 votes. At the third trial the whole number of votes was 201—101 making a choice, the hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq; had 102, and was chosen—Dr. Eustis had 99 votes.

By a report made to the president from the directors of the mint, it appears that the following coins were struck from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1804.

	D. C.
COPPER.	
756,838 cents	Amount 12,844 94
1,055,312 half cents	
SILVER.	
19,570 dollars	100,340 50
156,509 half dollars	
6,738 qr. dollars	
8,265 dimes	
GOLD.	
9,795 eagles	258,642 50
30,475 half eagles	
3,327 qr. eagles	

Total amount of coins struck in 1804, Dollars 371,827 94

1,812,159 pieces of copper coins.
191,092 do. gold do.
43,597 do. silver do.

About 11,000 dollars of the gold coin, is the produce of virgin gold, found in the county of Cabarrus, North-Carolina.

Gain on copper, coined at the mint during the last year, 2,197 dollars, 52 cents.

Expenditures of the mint, during the same term, in salaries, wages, &c. 16,224 dollars, 80 cents.

The ship Penelope, which arrived at this port last evening, left Nantes on the 17th December. Our Paris papers by her are to the 12th of that month, inclusive; but they are wholly uninteresting on any other subject than the coronation of Buonaparte, which took place at the time and in the manner prescribed by the senatus consultum; and that Turkey has agreed to acknowledge the new emperor in the double title of emperor and of Pades-chach, a denomination which has been customary for the Porte to bestow on the kings of France.—N. Y. Mer. Ad.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. HIGINBOTHOM, HENRY HALL HARWOOD, Esquire, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH LLOYD, both of this city.

On Sunday last, at West river, by the rev. Mr. COMPTON, captain JAMES DEALE to Miss MARY FRANKLIN.

at Lexington, (Ken.) Mr. JOHN STRONG to Miss SALLY SHEAF.

His strength may surely now rebound,
For John his Sheaf has strongly bound.

at Rutland, (Ver.) Mr. THOMAS LYON to Miss BETSEY LAMB.

The happy time arrives at length,
In Scripture days foretold;
When Lamb and Lyon both unite,
Embrace, and keep one fold!

The Knell.

DIED, on Monday morning last, in an advanced age, Mrs. ANNE KEITH.

at Cambridge, on Monday the 4th instant, Mrs. LEAH BATLY, the consort of JOSIAH BATLY, Esquire.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell part of the personal estate of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, deceased, the subscriber, therefore, in virtue of the said order, will expose to sale, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Mercer Stevens, on the north side of Magothry river, on the 25th day of March next,

A NUMBER of horses, cattle, and sheep. They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest, from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
Administrator, D. B. N.

February 21, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land, on the north side of Severn, with gun, as I am determined to prosecute any one who may offend after this notice.

FREDERICK GRAMMER.
Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

The uncommon beauty of the following song, translated from Jacobi, must strike with effect upon the chords of every sensible heart. A sweeter strain of the Penseroso, we have hardly ever seen—female youth and beauty will dwell upon it with many a deep drawn sigh. [Ev. Post.]

SONG.

TELL me, where's the violet bed,
Late so gayly blowing,
Springing 'neath fair Flora's tread,
Choicest sweets bestowing?

Swain, the vernal scene is o'er,
And the violet blooms no more!

Say where hides the blushing rose,
Pride of fragrant mornings,
Garland meet for beauty's brows;
Hill and dale adorning?

Gentle maid, the summer's bed,
And the hopelefs rose is dead!

Bear me then to yonder rill,
Late so freely flowing,
Wat'ring many a daffodil
On its margin glowing.

Sun and wind exhausts its store;
Yonder riv'let glides no more!

Lead me to the bow'ry shade
Late with roses flaunting;
Lov'd resort of youth and maid,
Am'rous ditty chaunting.

Hail and storm with fury shower;
Leaflets mourn the riled bow'r?

Say, where, hides the village maid,
Late yon tot adorning,
Oft I've met her in the glade,
Fair and fresh as morning?

Swain, how short is beauty's bloom!
Seek her in the grassy tomb!

Whither roves the tuneful swain,
Who of rural pleasures,
Rose and violet, rill and plain,
Sung in dearest measures?

Maiden, swift like's vision flies,
Death has clos'd the poet's eyes!

EPIGRAM.

TOM SLEDGE the blacksmith, by his frequent whets,
And spending much, contracted many debts,
In this distress, he, like some other fools,
Pull'd down his forge, and fold off all his tools;
Nothing was left that would fetch any price;
But after all was fold, Tom kept his Vice.

To the Friends and Patrons of the CLAY TAVERN.

THE subscriber sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of March next,

THAT valuable plantation, formerly owned by ALLEN QUINN, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, to wit: Young's Chance, Dunkin's Luck, Hambleton, Hill's Good Luck, Timber Neck, Brampton, and part of Ward-rope, supposed to contain one thousand acres of land. It is situate on South river, about four miles from Annapolis; and the new road to the Federal City runs through it; it has the benefit of a valuable ferry attached to it, over which the public stages pass. There are valuable improvements, consisting of two large brick dwelling-houses, and one framed dwelling-house, with barns, tobacco houses, and every necessary out buildings. The land is in general extremely fertile, and is well provided with wood and timber; there are extensive apple and peach orchards, and a valuable meadow on the land, and fish and oysters are always to be obtained in great abundance. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will view the premises and judge for themselves.

The terms of sale are, bond, with approved security, to be given for the payment of the purchase money, in four equal annual payments, from the day of sale. Possession will immediately be given, except of a part, now under lease to Mr. NICHOLSON, and which part will be shewn at the day of sale, when an accurate plot will also be prepared of the whole land. It will be sold entire, or in parts, as shall be judged most advantageous, and most convenient to purchasers. On the payment of the purchase money a clear unquestionable title will be given.

JOHN JOHNSON.
Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of William Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINEYARD, ONE negro boy named Jim, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

By virtue of another writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale, ONE negro man named Sampson, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the property of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Patifon.

By virtue of one other writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Watkins, ONE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, use of Baker and Burniston.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.
Annapolis, February 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

On the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday the 23d inst. if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, viz.

SIX valuable male and female negroes, one of them is a young fellow, well qualified to train oxen, and a good hand for plantation business, two of the women are good house-maids, some horses, cattle, hogs, and household furniture. The negroes are young, of a good character and disposition. Necessity is the cause of parting with them. The sale therefore will be without reserve and for ready money only.

WILLIAM JOYCE, living at the back of the Vineyard, near Severn river, a few miles from Annapolis, on the Baltimore road. Inquire at the Black Horse.

February 5, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Charles county court, at their next March term, for a commission under the act of assembly of November session, 1786, chap. 33, to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, lying, situate, and being in William and Mary Parish, in Charles county aforesaid, viz. ROBINS and HENLEY, BURROUGH HALL, CROWLEY, and the subscriber's part of a tract of land called SECOND THOUGHT.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Charles county, January 29, 1805.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

I DO certify, that JAMES WALKER, of Charles, brought before me a trespassing stray bay mare COLT, two years old last spring, about twelve and a half hands high, two white hind feet, with a large star in its forehead, and snip nose; said colt is a natural trotter, and is without any perceivable brand.

H. H. DORSEY.

The owner is desired to come, prove said colt, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES WALKER, of CHARLES, near the lower Patapisc ferry.

January 25, 1805.

NOTICE.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, on the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brindle HEIFER, about two years old this spring, marked with a swal low fork in the right ear, no other perceivable mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN SEWELL.

January 31, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WATKINS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN WATKINS, Administratrix.

February 12, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, 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 ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, 1804.

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

Ladies Academy.

MRS. KEETS takes the opportunity of informing the public, the ensuing quarter at her academy commences on the 20th inst. where young ladies are taught the English and French languages, arithmetic, geography, plain and ornamental needle work, music and drawing. Aided by masters of the greatest respectability, and unquestionable talents in their several departments, she flatters herself with a continuance of the patronage she has experienced since her residence in Annapolis, and for which she now returns her most grateful thanks.

Annapolis, February 12, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT we the undersigned, having obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANN DIGGES, late of Warburton, in said county, deceased, do hereby warn all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit their said claims (with the vouchers thereof) to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the 10th day of December next, as otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1805.

THOMAS ATWOOD DIGGES, of Warburton, near Piscataway.
WILLIAM CARROLE, of Rock Creek, Montgomery county.

On the 28th inst. the subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at his plantation, near the Brick Church, Prince-George's county, the following property, viz.

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, also horses, cattle, and sheep. Terms of sale, twelve months credit. Bonds, with approved security, will be required.

JAMES BELT.
Queen-Anne, February 11, 1805.

I DISCOVERED, a few days since, a challenge in the *Telegraph* by SAMUEL NORWOOD, Esq; Buonaparte against Democrat.

At Annapolis this fall I proposed running Democrat against Buonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs. to 140, at the discretion of Mr. Norwood, which was refused. As Mr. Norwood refused the proposition made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the *Telegraph*.—Democrat will run Buonaparte over Annapolis race course on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for one thousand dollars, play or pay, carrying 126 lbs. each, which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years old last spring.

Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring, at the subscriber's farm, from the first day of March until the first day of August, at 16 dollars each, and 50 cents to the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medley, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin Arabian, and Mr. Tasker's Selima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

December 18, 1804.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell eighteen hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Bennett's Creek, twelve miles from Frederick-town, twenty-eight from George-town, and thirty-six from Baltimore; there are three tenements on the land, one of which is a good log dwelling-house, with two rooms, with a good brick chimney between them, and convenient out houses; the situation of this place is high and healthy, with an extensive and variegated prospect, a good orchard on it, and the water of a pure and excellent quality; the other two tenements have convenient houses for tenants, and their situations equally healthy with the former. The whole of the land well adapted to the plough of Paris. It is unnecessary to be more particular in a description of this land, as it is presumed no one will purchase without examining it. I will sell the whole together, or have it laid off in lots. The land may be seen, and the terms of sale known, by application to Mr. WILLIAM HOBBS, of Samuel, residing near it, Mr. HENRY R. WARFIELD, of Frederick-town, or the subscriber.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

November 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

Notice is hereby given,

TO those holders of stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the treasurer of said company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the directors,
WM. BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM FARIS, late of said county, deceased; therefore all persons who have claims against said deceased are requested to send them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix.

Also take notice,

THAT I have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of CHARLES FARIS, deceased; therefore all who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to said estate are, for the last time, informed, that if they do not come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the first day of April next, the suits will be commenced without respect to persons. PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, de bonis non of CHARLES FARIS, deceased.

January 14, 1805.

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

Gentlemen,

FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice. I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for Sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804.

Just received, and for Sale, at the Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

CURRAN'S Speeches, Ferdinand and Elmina, a new novel, by a Lady of Massachusetts, interesting Anecdotes of the heroic conduct of Women, previous to and during the French revolution, translated from the French, Constitutions of the United States, the latest edition—It contains all the acts concerning the government of the new states, &c. down to March, 1804.

A variety of Novels, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Davidson's Latin Grammar, with Sententia, latest edition, Dictionaries, different kinds, Scott's Lessons, Sandford and Merton, Gough's Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assistant, Dilworth's Webster's and Columbian Spelling Books, History of England, abridged, for the use of schools, Looking-Glass for the Mind, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Ash's Grammar, Primers, &c. &c.

Prayer Books, large and small, in Morocco and plain binding, Hymn Books, &c.

Writing paper, different sizes, per ream or quire, Wrapping do. do. Dutch Quills, Penknives, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Sealing wax, red and black, wafers, do. do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket books, Slates and Slate Pencils, red Tape, Indian rubber, &c.

Drawing paper, Steel port crayons, and pencils. Tooth-brushes, and Hayden's Dentifrice, Count Plaster, Windsor Soap, &c.

ALMANACS, for 1805.

Pocket ditto.

Gentlemen wishing any particular book, or books from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by leaving their orders as above, will be supplied at the retail prices of those places.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Friday last, in the road near Mayfield, a SILVER WATCH. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Printing-Office, shall receive the above reward.

January 16, 1805.

A POEM

ON THE DEATH OF

General Alexander Hamilton.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.

For Sale at this Office—Price 12 1/2 cents.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIX YEAR

MA

FROM THE

ACCOUNT OF THE

BUON

(Translated for this Gazette)

THE sound of cannon incessant in anno coronation, from 6 o'clock to the whole day. T former occasions have l memoration of events of hero, were on that da picious. The weather, and propitious, favoured sens, and crowned with preparations with which time occupied.

The sun shone at interuance at the infant the and occasionally beame his arrival at the church e'clock in the morning, people and carriages, el the procession was to pa

The public expectati nothing could exceed th every thing connected especially, could exce those veterans who form the fight of whom brou tory which this nursery ed. The procession arri of the acclamations of ons were reiterated in t more particularly attache co-operators with him which his genius procure were occupied by the p official characters, called ments of the empire.

body, and the senate, st the body of the church their seats parallel to t diplomatic body was sea elector, arch-chancellor many foreign princes, w throne. His holiness t ten, preceded by his c France, and all the cler entering the church thro of excellence, to the w After which there was the arrival of the emp holiness remained seated who was profoundly me and on the happiness of impossible to fix one's a time, without being pen extraordinary veneration.

church between twelve roached the altar, his l ministered the holy un cress, and the other ce the manner in which t Suitable anthems were ceremony. Their majo with all the splendor of holiness followed, habi completed the great w these words—Vivat church immediately res the Emperor, long live nations, with which th their entrance, were re remarkable occurrence their majesties repaire make their offering clock.

His eminence cardin carried the book of r, his majesty took th a tone of voice whic his heart were in th t; but coming to th th, "I swear to gov erest, the happiness, ple," his voice fault ability which he a which being instantane lience, their cries of uted. Te Drum v by with his retines i dot arrive at the T ch his attendants foll autes. The carrying

(LXII YEAR.)

THE

(No. 3033.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1805.

Miscellany.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

ACCOUNT OF THE CORONATION OF BUONAPARTE.

[Translated for this Gazette from a Paris paper of the 4th December.]

PARIS, December 4.

THE sound of cannon and ringing of bells were incessant in announcing the ceremony of the coronation, from 6 o'clock yesterday morning throughout the whole day. The skies, which on so many former occasions have been favourable to the commemoration of events of which Buonaparte was the hero, were on that day more than ordinarily propitious. The weather, somewhat cloudy, but mild and propitious, favoured the assemblage of the citizens, and crowned with complete success the immense preparations with which all Paris had been for a long time occupied.

The fun thone at intervals, making his first appearance at the instant the emperor left the Thuilleries, and occasionally beamed forth during the march, till his arrival at the church of Notre Dame. From five o'clock in the morning, the streets were thronged with people and carriages, especially those through which the procession was to pass.

The public expectation has been fully gratified: nothing could exceed the taste, richness and elegance of every thing connected with the procession; nothing, especially, could exceed the brilliant appearance of those veterans who formed the escort of his majesty, the sight of whom brought to remembrance the victory which this nursery of heroes has so often obtained. The procession arrived at the church in the midst of the acclamations of the people. The acclamations were reiterated in the temple, filled with citizens more particularly attached to his majesty, as they were co-operators with him in dispensing those blessings which his genius procured. At 8 o'clock the benches were occupied by the presidents of cantons and other official characters, called together from all the departments of the empire. The tribune, the legislative body, and the senate, successively arrived, and filled the body of the church. The council of state took their seats parallel to the foot of the throne. The diplomatic body was seated above the council. The elector, arch-chancellor of the Germanic empire, and many foreign princes, were stationed on one side of the throne. His holiness the pope arrived at half past ten, preceded by his cardinals, the arch-bishops of France, and all the clergy of Paris; while they were entering the church there was music in a superior style of excellence, to the words "Thou art Peter," &c.

After which there was an interval of an hour before the arrival of the emperor, during which time his holiness remained seated in the attitude of a pontiff who was profoundly meditating on heavenly things, and on the happiness of his fellow-creatures. It was impossible to fix one's attention on his holiness at this time, without being penetrated with sentiments of extraordinary veneration. Their majesties entered the church between twelve and one o'clock; having approached the altar, his holiness sung *Veni Creator*, administered the holy unction to the emperor and empress, and the other ceremonies followed according to the manner in which they have been announced. Suitable anthems were performed during the above ceremony. Their majesties then ascended the throne with all the splendor of imperial magnificence. His holiness followed, habited in his official robes, and completed the great work of coronation, repeating these words—*Vivat Imperator in eternum*. The church immediately resounded with cries, "Long live the Emperor, long live the Empress." These acclamations, with which their majesties were received on their entrance, were repeated with transport at each remarkable occurrence during the august ceremony. Their majesties repaired a second time to the altar, to make their offerings. Mass was finished at three o'clock.

His eminence cardinal Fesch, grand almoner, having carried the book of the Evangelists to the emperor, his majesty took the imperial oath upon the throne, in a tone of voice which indicated that the feelings of his heart were in unison with the expression of his oath; but coming to these words, which conclude the oath, "I swear to govern with a single eye, to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people," his voice faltered, on account of the tender sensibility which he at that moment experienced; which being instantaneously observed and felt by the audience, their cries of long live the emperor were redoubled. *Te Deum* was then performed. His majesty with his retinue left the church at 4 o'clock, and did not arrive at the Thuilleries till dark. The pope with his attendants followed the emperor in about ten minutes. The carriage of his holiness was preceded,

according to custom, by an ecclesiastic mounted on a mule, and carrying the Papal Cross.

The imperial coach, and that of the sovereign pontiff, were each surmounted with a crown, and drawn by eight magnificent horses. The pomp and splendor of the procession were worthy of imperial majesty and grandeur.

Public joy and satisfaction were every where exhibited. Their majesties' ears were continually saluted with acclamations on their return to the palace, of "long live the emperor and the empress," to which the emperor replied by bowing gracefully and benignantly to the multitude. Altho' the crowd of spectators was immense, order and decorum reigned throughout. The illuminations every where were very brilliant; those at the Boulevards were in the form of Pyramids, with stars and spheres attached to the lamps; but those especially at the garden of the Thuilleries, were in a style of splendor that beggars all descriptions.

The coronation robes of Buonaparte were embroidered at Lyons, and with their diamonds, are estimated at two millions of livres; gold and silver medals, to the amount of ten millions of livres, report says, were struck at the mint, and distributed on the coronation day, in all the armies, as well as among the people in all cities and towns. [London paper.]

SAVAGE CRUELTY.

Seldom, perhaps never, has there been an instance of such wanton and abandoned cruelty, recorded in a civilized country, as is related in the following advertisement.—While we detest the monster, capable of inflicting such horrid barbarity on an unoffending child, we sincerely and devoutly wish that the efforts made to apprehend him may prove effectual—and that ere long he may be brought before the tribunal of justice, and receive the merited reward of his crime.

A SAVAGE RUFFIAN!

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

ON the 10th instant, STEPHEN ARNOLD, of the town of Burlington, county of Otsego, and State of New-York, returned home from a school he was teaching in the neighbourhood, and inquired of a little orphan girl of six years of age, who lived with him, whether she would spell and pronounce GIG aright, she immediately replied "yes, sir," but being terrified by the severity of his manner, or not having acquired the command of articulation, or possibly, but not probably, from a perverse humour, she pronounced it JIG. He then went out and collected a number of green rods or switches about three feet in length, with which he returned, and threw them down by the fire, declaring that he would whip her until she pronounced the word aright; his wife observed that the sticks were too big, he said he would fix them; and placed them in the embers and twisted them, so as to render them supple; he then took six or seven of them, and the frightened child, out of the house, into the severely cold evening air; and turning her cloaths over her head, to prevent her screams being heard, and closing them in his left hand, which he rested on the top of a stake or post, held the child up in that manner, with her body entirely naked, and whipped her for sometime with great severity, when being himself cold, he took her into the house, and asked her if she would pronounce the word right; she, as before, answered, in an humble and obedient manner, "yes, sir," but could not or would not pronounce the g hard, but still said JIG. He then took her to the same place, and repeated the barbarous scourging in the same manner at seven intervals, bringing her into the house between each, and repeating the same question, and receiving the same answer as before. The sixth time he came in, after warming himself, he told her she must go out again, upon which the child in a piteous and intreating tone said, "Do uncle let me warm my feet, they are almost froze." He quickly replied in an enraged manner, "I'll warm your feet for you," and seizing her, repaired again to the bloody post, where he, in the most savage manner, exceeded his former tortures. The miserable child languished nearly four days and expired. The stubs or remains of several of the sticks were found broken or shivered off to about a foot in length.

The whole of the horrid transaction occupied about an hour and an half of time, during which neither pity nor compunction was discernable in his eyes, features, words or actions; but he declared "that he had as leave whip her to death as not." The savage fury of this tyger in human shape is declared, by the physicians and members of the coroner's inquest, to be indescribable. The whole of her back had the appearance of a mass of bruised and lacerated raw flesh, her thighs and legs were deeply cut in various places, exhibiting a sight of horror, which would chill the blood of the most insensible of the human race. The bereaved and distressed mother has been at times deli-

rious. The monster, who perpetrated this horrible act, made his escape a few hours before death had delivered the victim of his barbarity from further torture. He has a wife, but no children, is about 34 years of age, sandy hair, a little bald, speaks through his nose, has something of a down look; shews his upper teeth when speaking, is very abstemious as to strong drink, has a father in Rhode-Island.

The subscribers will pay the above reward, which is made by the contributions of the good citizens of the neighbourhood, to any person or persons who will apprehend the said ARNOLD, and deliver him to either of them in Burlington aforesaid, or produce sufficient testimony, that he is secured in any gaol in the United States, Louisiana, either of the Canadas or Nova-Scotia, so that he may be brought to trial; and they strongly recommend that every person would be vigilant to detect the villain, and to take particular notice of all strangers they may happen to meet with. All printers in America, Europe, or the West-Indies, will subserve the cause of humanity by giving the foregoing, or the substance thereof, one or more insertions in their papers.

Burlington, county of Otsego, and State of New-York, January 26, 1805.

MERRICK CHAMBERLAIN,
ELIPHAZ ALEXANDER,
BROWN SMITH,
EZRA S. DAY,
GAD CHAPIN.

Committee.

MEMOIRS OF THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

William Henry West Betty, the Young Roscius, only son of William Henry Betty, was born on the 12th of September, 1792, as appears from the parish register of the church of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury. Mr. Betty, the father was the son of Dr. Betty, a physician of eminence at Lisburn, not far from Belfast in the north of Ireland, at whose death he became possessed of a handsome independent fortune. His wife was Miss Mary Stanton, the daughter of a respectable gentleman in the county of Worcester, a lady of good education and high accomplishments, who brought him a respectable fortune, part of which is entailed on the young gentleman who is the subject of these memoirs. It has been frequently said that Miss Stanton had been formerly either a performer on a public stage, or in the frequent habit of acting in private theatres; neither of which reports have the smallest foundation in truth.

Mr. Betty, at the time of the birth of his son, lived within a small distance of Shrewsbury; from whence he removed a few years after, to the neighbourhood of his native place, in the north of Ireland. He occupied a farm and also carried on some business relating to the linen manufactory, near Ballynahinch, in the county of Down.

In the summer of 1802, the play of Pizarro was brought out by the Belfast manager with much splendor, and Mrs. Siddons was the Elvira. As Mr. Betty and his son happened to be in town, they were induced to go to the theatre, being the first time that Master Betty had ever seen a play. From this moment his fate was decided. When he came home he told his father with looks of such enthusiasm and a voice so pathetic, that those who heard him will never forget the expression, "that he must certainly die, if he must not be a player." The wonderful acting of Mrs. Siddons in Elvira, not easily to be forgotten by the most phlegmatic, had left an impression on his glowing mind, which nothing could ever erase. Every thing was neglected for his favourite object, and every thing not connected with it became tiresome and insipid. His propensity grew visibly more rooted by time; his importunities were irresistible; and his parents at length, finding all opposition unavailing, were compelled to think seriously of the practicability of indulging him. The happy moment at length arrived, which was to realize our hero's hopes and wishes. Mr. Atkins, the manager of the Belfast company, induced by the reports he had received, and solicitous to bring forward some extraordinary novelty on account of the extreme depression of the times, offered him an engagement to play at Belfast, for four nights. Accordingly about the middle of August, in the year 1803, he announced the tragedy of Zara, the part of Osman to be undertaken by a young gentleman only eleven years of age. The singularity of the exhibition drew together a great crowd of people, who were equally astonished and enraptured at the performance of the young actor.

He afterwards performed with increased celebrity on the same stage, the characters of Douglas, Rollo, and Romeo.—With his success in other parts of Ireland, in Scotland, and several towns in England, particularly Birmingham and Liverpool, the public are perfectly acquainted through the medium of the daily prints, and it only remained for a London audience to witness the rare display of his talents, to confirm the tributes of panegyric previously conferred upon

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IS, Administrator.
CHARLES FARIS,

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my warm and sincere
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JOHN WELCH.
1804.

for Sale, at the
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Pocket books, Slates and
dian rubber, &c.

t crayons, and pencils.

eden's Dentifrice, Court

any particular book in

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in the road near Mayne

WATCH. Any person

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DEATH OF

er Hamilton,

BALTIMORE.

Price 12 1/2 cents.

POLIS

RICK and SAMUEL

BEEN.

his different performances. In his private deportment he exhibits the manner and feelings of boys of his own age. He is fond of, and participates in, the usual games and sports of youth. His disposition is remarkably docile and benevolent, and he is free from all pride and vanity, but possesses a just confidence in his genius and powers.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs Editors,
IN looking over a M. S. Chronology of Events in Massachusetts, for the Eighteenth Century, I find the following record of the weather in the year 1780, being 25 years ago. Since which we have not had so severe weather till the present, 1805.

In the month of January, 1780, the mercury in the thermometer was, at one o'clock, the 28th day, 8 degrees below 0 in Boston. A philosophical gentleman, then in the town, observed, that the day following, viz. the 29th, was the coldest day we had experienced since 1755. In that year it was only one degree colder. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather at that time, one of the Boston pilots came to town on the ice from Thompson's Island, a distance upwards of three miles. The 31st of January the weather was so cold as to prevent business abroad.

The snow, within 15 miles of Boston, was so high as to oblige the people to travel on rackets to get fuel and their corn ground. The roads were so filled as to be opened by horses, oxen, and sleds; and in some places it could not be accomplished by these means, the quantity of snow then on the ground is said to have exceeded that in the year 1740. In some places the snow was so deep as to render the roads impassable by horses. Some small sleds were drawn by hands fifty miles.

Charles river froze over, and Boston harbour was full of ice. It has been observed, that the wind W. by S. brings the coldest weather.

On the 19th of February, 1780, the harbour of Boston began to open to Rainsford or Hospital Island, about six miles from town.

A thaw taking place rendered the roads extremely difficult to pass, and almost impossible with loaded teams.

The diary of a country gentleman, (not long since deceased,) informs, that "water contained in a silver can in his bed-chamber, in the night of April 1, 1780, froze into a solid body of ice." The Spring of this year was uncommonly backward.

The gentleman mentioned, found under chips in his yard a quantity of hard ice. The earliest fruit was not in bloom the last of April, nor any seed sown; large bodies of snow being yet on the ground.

Besides the foregoing events in the year 1780, we notice the 19th of May, when an unusual darkness encompassed the atmosphere in the day, and the darkness of the night is represented as Egyptian. A grand eclipse of the sun happened October 27th, 1780, visible in Boston—not a cloud to be seen during the eclipse.—Without the influence of the Sun, it was remarked, what a dismal region would the earth be.

Laws of Maryland.

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

An Act respecting certain land certificates.
WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that large bodies of land, lying in Allegany county, have heretofore been surveyed, and certificates made out, but have never been compounded on, and now lay liable to be affected by warrants of proclamation, but from the vast quantities of bad land included in these surveys, it can never be an object with any individual to take them up for purposes of cultivation, in whole, and that as, according to the regulations of the land-office, these surveys cannot be taken in part, and as considerable benefit would result to the county of Allegany, as well as to persons wishing to make actual surveys for the purpose of settling thereon, from these large tracts or surveys of land being vacated, or placed in such a situation as to be located or taken in part, as well as in whole; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all certificates of surveys of land heretofore made in Allegany county, not compounded upon, and which are now liable to proclamation, be and the same are, on and after the first day of August next, unless then paid on, or secured by warrant of proclamation, hereby vacated, made null and void, and placed upon the same footing with all other vacant land in said county, liable to be affected in the same manner, and in any quantity, without being bound by, or paying any regard to, the afore-mentioned surveys; provided, that the land included in any survey vacated by this law, shall not be liable to be affected by any warrant issued, or to be issued, before the first day of August next.

An Act to authorise the sale of certain lots of land lying westward of Fort Cumberland.

WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid lots remain unsold and undisposed of, and are yet the property of the state; and it being better that some order should be taken respecting them, so that they may be sold, and the money arising therefrom brought into the treasury; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That all the land included in any lot or lots westward of Fort Cumberland, which was laid off into lots under the authority of this state, that have not been sold or otherwise disposed of by the state, be and the same is, after the first day of September next, hereby made liable to be taken up and secured as vacant land in said county may be taken up and secured.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 28, 1805.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

We are possessed of a Madrid Gazette of the 14th December, which contains a copy of the Spanish manifesto, dated on the 12th of the same month, respecting the war against Great-Britain. It concludes with the king's determination to make war with Great-Britain, without the usual solemn declaration and publication, inasmuch as the English cabinet began, and continues the war without declaring it. In general, it charges the latter with a predetermined hostility, and with deceiving Spain, with respect to its views. We shall, perhaps, publish a translation of this important paper in our next.

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, February 12.

"A vessel has just arrived at this port, that left Cadiz the 4th ultimo, where such quantities of grain and flour had been received as to reduce the price of the latter to sixteen dollars, with every appearance of a further decline, as larger supplies were expected. Her letters are not yet landed, but report says, that Spain has declared war against England."

The dreadful malady with which Gibraltar was lately afflicted, (according to a private letter) was introduced by means of about twenty Spaniards getting in undiscovered by the guards.—They took up their residence in some tenements on the premises of Mr. William Boyd, and soon after twelve of them died, and the proprietor of the premises and his wife shared the same fate. It was soon ascertained that they were part of the people who had in a fit of desperation, forced their way through the cordon of troops placed round Malaga, to prevent the introduction of the disorder into other parts of the country.

The senate of the United States have passed a bill providing for the territory of Orleans, a territorial government similar, in most respects, to that in force for the Mississippi territory, and providing for their admission as a state into the union so soon as their free white population shall amount to sixty thousand.

WONDER.

Yesterday morning (15th) a man was dug out of the snow on the battery, who, from his own account, had laid there ever since the snow storm of the 26th ultimo!—N. Y. pap.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE, February 12.

Mr. Bidwell, from the committee appointed on the letter of the governor of North-Carolina, and the resolution of the legislature of that state, proposing an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorize congress to prohibit the further importation of slaves into the United States, reported a resolution concurring in the proposition for said amendment. The report was unanimously accepted.

The senate also accepted the report of the committee on the subject of the books containing the Declaration of Independence, the Farewell Address of President WASHINGTON, and the Constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts. [This resolve directs the secretary to apportion the books (10,000) among the several towns in the state, agreeably to the last census.]

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship American Eagle, captain Pindal, in 60 days from Cadiz. By her we learn, that the British Squadron under Sir John Orde, was off that port, which place was considered in a state of blockade, and a war with England supposed to be inevitable.

We likewise learn, that the fever had entirely subsided—and the royal order was hourly expected to re-leave the cordon of troops stationed to prevent the intercourse with the interior.

Mr. Baker, purser of the United States brig Syren, is passenger in the American Eagle.—He informs, that the frigate Essex had left Cadiz for Malta, and that no further attack had been made upon Tripoli; but that that place was still blockaded by a part of the American Squadron. Commodore Barron, in consequence of indisposition, had taken lodgings at Malta. The frigate John Adams, with commodore Preble on board, was to sail soon for America, with dispatches for government.

American produce was high at Cadiz—and flour is quoted at 22 dollars a barrel.

Captain King, of the brig Swift, informs us that the port of Curacao is closely blockaded by the British, who turn away every American vessel. Captain King eluded their vigilance by entering in the night, and coming out in the same manner. Flour at Curacao, was twenty dollars per barrel, and none in the market. Other articles of provision were in great plenty.

Boston, February 12.

An officer of the French Legion of Honour has been taken in a gun-boat, and carried into England. The expense of lighting the palace at Calcutta, is stated at 5000l. a year.

The emperor of the French has recently appointed his son-in-law, Beauharnois, a general of brigade. Tallien is sent commercial agent to Alicante.

Lunardi, the celebrated Aerostat, is, it is said, now in London, under the assumed name of Vincent.

LONDON, December 12.

Fever at Gibraltar.

Of the families that have suffered most from the pestilence, no one deserves more commiseration than that of Messrs. Benhausan. There were four brothers of that name, who all had families, amounting in the whole to twenty persons. Former accounts had stated the death of several of them: but those of yesterday furnish the melancholly news that the whole had fallen victims, except one little boy (the son of one of the brothers), who, with seventy-nine other orphans, was maintained by subscription raised among the inhabitants.—Another brother of the same name, who resides in London, after receiving his letters yesterday from Gibraltar, went upon 'Change' to read them, when, casting his eye over the distressing account we have stated, he fell senseless on the ground, and remained insensible for some time.

Legacies to Mr. Fox.

The recent legacy of 3000l. to Mr. Fox, makes the sum bequeathed to him within the last three years, between 8 and 9000l. two of the testators being personally unknown to him. An eminent solicitor is said to have drawn the wills of five of his clients, who bequeathed sums to Mr. Fox, exceeding twenty thousand pounds, of whom two of the parties have not the slightest acquaintance with that gentleman. Of Lord Chadworth, we understand, that Mr. Fox had no other knowledge, than that noble person's voting in the house of lords with Mr. Fox's friends.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

The following article is extracted from a Paris paper of November 3:

"Upon the mountain of Geneva an obelisk is erected, in honour of Napoleon the First, as an Emperor of the French. If we are to judge from the number of monuments, &c. the wish to commemorate the period of this fortunate era with the name of his majesty, no sovereign before was ever so much beloved by his people. In different parts of France, within 10 months, 62 statues and 24 obelisks have been erected in honour of his majesty; 52 cities and towns have demanded the honour and favour of changing their former names into that of Napoleon, 230 Napoleon or Buonaparte squares exist already, and the number of Napoleon or Buonaparte streets, amount already to upwards of 6,000. Already 1702 municipalities and 44 prefectures have been graciously honoured with his majesty's picture. During the years of 11 and 12 alone (1803 and 1804,) according to the registers of the clergy, as well as of the police, 10,504 children have been baptised either Napoleon or Buonaparte; add to these the great number of museums, lycees, pritanes, colleges, schools, palaces, hospitals; mountains, bridges, rivers, lakes, ships of the line, frigates, cutters, privateers, gun-boats, public gardens, plants, planets, stars, &c. all honoured with his imperial majesty's christian or family name."

NASHVILLE, January 23.

COMMUNICATION.

Western Phenomenon.

On Thursday last, Simpson Harris, Esq; of Hayborough, in the very first Nymrod excursion, which he ever made, killed with a rifle gun well charged, a Mammoth swan.—The first fire was received by it with great calmness, the second barely created a degree of astonishment, and the third fractured its left wing so severely that it was unable to fugitate. The reasoning and sagacious powers of this fowl still appeared to exist: It left the pond and place where the injury was first received, betook itself to the wild woods, and was pursued by the enemy for sundry miles. The ground being covered with snow, with the assistance of hounds, rendered the pursuit practicable; that at length this poor creature, driven from its native clime, was taken and shared the unhappy fate above mentioned.

Many respectable citizens who have visited and seen this western monster, do say that it weighed 60lbs. after 10lbs. of fine feathers were plucked from it. The skin taken off this Louisiana bird's (for certainly it is a native of no other clime) feet, when nicely dressed, did contain 1000 dollars in silver, which mere experiment prompted the citizens of Hayborough thus to deposit!!!

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated 24th November, 1804.

"This country is quite tranquil. It appears, that all political parties are melted down into a determined resolution to oppose the French and their upstart emperor, and being now well prepared, have laid aside all fears of invasion. At this time there are upwards of 150,000 men under arms in Ireland, well disciplined."

February 23.

From Trenton we learn, that the mild weather and rain, the latter end of last week, raised the Delaware so much, that a great number of people, who lived on the low lands, contiguous to the river, were, on Sunday night last, obliged precipitately to leave their houses in such numbers, that 60 or 70 men, women and children, were collected round a fire, on a hill above Trenton, without any shelter.—We learn, the water was at one time from 12 to 15 feet above the common-level, had carried away a mill and several houses; it is further said, that the ice was entirely broke up above the falls—that boats, from 50 or 60 miles up the river, had come down with produce, and were waiting for the breaking up of the ice below Trenton, to bring the same to this city.

On Friday last we had a heavy rain, and the hour opened and cleared off for these two months. In the afternoon of and four o'clock, the i exceedingly alarmed by houses adjoining the Um Mr. M'Laughlin for t his numerous boarders, loped in smoke, and in through the roof and w tion to the whole square the timely, vigorous, a the citizens, who appe rendering every assist suffering fellow-citizen, guished; but not bef between the Union and been consumed and pul tained cannot, in our dollars.

We regret too, that f gress, and their ladies, fortable habitations. T expect was considerable in removing was very g

An elegant dinner w Evans's tavern, by th WILLIAM PINKNEY, commissioners under the of their respect for him entertain of the service try. A number of the the Gospel, and strange and partook in this fe native worth. The fol

1. The PRESIDENT
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3. The nations of
United States.

4. The governor and
5. Mr. PINKNEY, colleagues.

[Here Mr. Pinkney pany to the following necessary that I should fore it is impossible t terms, the lively sensib distinguished honour w pany has just conferred in office and myself; what I trust is only a there is no man who be placed in a situatio low-citizens, that wo overpaid by the kind have uniformly receive country, of the good add, the esteem of tho my public and private that esteem, so grate will not, I venture to effects to the society leaving myself to be I think, likely that I lect the only means are to be preserved.

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8. General WILK United States.

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16. May ingrat never be the reproa

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ON, December 12.

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SHVILLE, January 23.
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DELPHIA, February 19.
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February 23.
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GEORGE-TOWN, February 20.

On Friday last we had the pleasure to see our har-
bour opened and cleared of ice, after having been closed
for these two months.

In the afternoon of Monday last, between three
and four o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were
exceedingly alarmed by the cry of fire. One of the
houses adjoining the Union Tavern, and occupied by
Mr. McLaughlin for the accommodation of part of
his numerous boarders, was discovered to be enve-
loped in smoke, and in a short time the flames burst
through the roof and windows, threatening destruc-
tion to the whole square. Happily, however, through
the timely, vigorous, and well directed exertions of
the citizens, who appeared to vie with each other in
rendering every assistance to their unfortunate and
suffering fellow-citizen, the fire was entirely extin-
guished; but not before part of the two buildings
between the Union and Mr. Rigg's brick house, had
been consumed and pulled down. The damage sus-
tained cannot, in our opinion, be overrated at 3000
dollars.

We regret too, that several of the members of con-
gress, and their ladies, were driven from their com-
fortable habitations. The loss sustained by them we
expect was considerable, for the confusion and hurry
in removing was very great.

BALTIMORE, February 23.

An elegant dinner was on Wednesday given at
Evans's tavern, by the merchants of this city to
WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq; late one of the American
commissioners under the British treaty, as a testimony
of their respect for him, and of the high sense they
entertain of the services he has rendered to his coun-
try. A number of the foreign consuls, ministers of
the Gospel, and strangers of distinction, were invited
and partook in this feast of sentiment—a tribute to
active worth. The following toasts were drank:

1. The PRESIDENT.
2. The memory of the great and illustrious WASH-
INGTON.
3. The nations of the world in amity with the
United States.
4. The governor and state of Maryland.
5. Mr. PINKNEY, our late commissioner, and his
colleagues.

[Here Mr. Pinkney rose and addressed the com-
pany to the following purport:—"It is perhaps un-
necessary that I should attempt to express, and I am
sure it is impossible that I should do so in adequate
terms, the lively sensibility with which I receive the
distinguished honour which this most respectable com-
pany has just conferred upon my estimable colleagues
in office and myself; but I ought to say, and I feel
that I trust is only an honest pride in saying, that
there is no man who should be fortunate enough to
be placed in a situation to render service to his fel-
low-citizens, that would not think himself greatly
overpaid by the kind and liberal testimonies, which I
have uniformly received since my return to my native
country, of the good opinions, and, I hope I may
add, the esteem of those who are best able to estimate
my public and private conduct. That good opinion,
that esteem, so grateful to myself as an individual,
will not, I venture to hope, be unproductive of good
effects to the society to which I am attached. Be-
lieving myself to be in possession of these, it is not,
I think, likely that I should at any future period ne-
glect the only means by which I am conscious they
are to be preserved. For my colleagues I beg leave
to offer to this company the acknowledgments which
they themselves would delight to offer, if they were
present; and for myself I offer a wish, dictated by my
head as well as my heart, that the prosperity of the
city of Baltimore may, in all times to come, be equal
to the generous and enterprising spirit which charac-
terizes its inhabitants."]

6. The ministers and other public functionaries of
the United States.
7. Commodore PREBLE, and the navy of the
United States.
8. General WILKINSON, and the army of the
United States.
9. The memory of our brave officers and seamen
who fell in the late attacks upon Tripoli.
10. Our unfortunate brethren in captivity.—May
they soon be restored to their country and friends.
11. The commerce of the United States.
12. Agriculture and manufactures.—May the wis-
dom of our legislators be directed to the internal im-
provement of our country.
13. The rights of neutral nations.—May powers at
war respect and our government never surrender
them.
14. The people of Louisiana.—May their union
with the United States prove a blessing to themselves,
and add to the general security and happiness.
15. The American fair.
16. May ingratitude to the servants of the public
never be the reproach of the American people.
17. May party considerations give way to the
public good.

By Mr. PINKNEY.

The city and trade of BALTIMORE.

Thursday morning last, about 1 o'clock, the citi-
zens of Baltimore were alarmed with the cry of fire
—those who arrived earliest at the scene, discovered
it to have made great head in the warehouse of Mr.
Harvey, No. 88, Bowley's wharf, and on bursting
open the front door found the whole interior of the
first floor, with its valuable contents, enveloped in the
flames, which issued out as the door opened and re-
pelled those who attempted to enter. The joists and

floor of the second story, were at the same moment
so completely in a blaze as to render it beyond the
reach of human efforts to rescue any thing from aloft,
so that we have the painful task to say that every
article consisting of a large quantity of flour and to-
bacco, belonging to a number of persons principally
on storage, and even the books and papers of Mr.
Harvey, fell victims to the devouring element.

From No. 83, the flames quickly extended to No.
85, on the one side, occupied by Mr. Solomon Betts,
merchant, and on the other side, to No. 81, occu-
pied by a Mr. Davidson, as a tavern. Mr. Bett's
store was filled with a large quantity of flour and
wheat; but what amount of it was lost, cannot yet
be ascertained—though it must be considerable, not-
withstanding a great deal was rescued, by the exer-
tions of the citizens from the tumbling ruins. To
the friends of Mr. Betts and one or two other hold-
ers of the produce destroyed, it is a consolation that
their loss, as individuals, will be trifling, as they had
prudently insured their property, about six weeks
ago, to a much greater amount than has probably been
destroyed.

Mr. Davidson saved nearly all his furniture; but
the house he occupied, owned, we understand, by the
widow Rainey, is completely ruined, except the
brick work; and the other two, belonging to the one
to Mr. Gittings, and the other to Mr. D. Moore,
flour inspectors, have, with the same exception, been
completely gutted. None of these houses, we
believe, were insured.

Mr. Hamilton Rowan is at present in Dublin, it
was understood he would appear this day at the bar
of the King's Bench, and plead his majesty's most
gracious pardon.—*Lon. pap.*

WASHINGTON, February 25.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Friday, February 22.

The court opened at 10 A. M.

Mr. Key, counsel for Judge Chase, addressed the
senate, in a speech of about three hours and a half in
length, on the 2d, 3d and 4th articles, when the
court rose for half an hour; at the expiration of which,
Mr. Lee spoke for about two hours on the 5th and
6th articles—when the court rose at half after 4
o'clock.

Saturday, February 23.

The court being opened at 10 o'clock,

Mr. Rodney read a few authorities.

Mr. Martin then addressed the senate from a quar-
ter before 11 o'clock, until 3 o'clock, on the various
points of law arising on the several articles of the im-
peachment.

At 3 o'clock the sitting of the court was respite
for half an hour, at the expiration of which Mr. Mar-
tin resumed his address, and continued speaking till 5
o'clock; when he stated, that having taken no refresh-
ment since early in the morning, he felt exhausted,
and requested an indulgence until Monday, to con-
clude his remarks.

This was granted, and the court immediately rose.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening last, by the rev.
Mr. WYATT, Mr. THOMAS WHEELER, to Miss
ANNE HUTTON.

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,
HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH proof Cogniac brandy, in pipes; Swe-
dish and country slim bar-iron and rod-iron;
Millington, Crowley, German and country steel;
castings; Nova-Scotia plaster, ground and in the
lump; clover feed; Cologne mill-stones, of all sizes
and dimensions; pork, by the barrel; tar; salt, of
every kind; sugar, by the hoghead, and barrel, &c.
&c.

County Wharf, Baltimore,
February 16, 1805.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me di-
rected out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be
EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on
the 8th day of April, 1805, at the dwelling-house
of Mr. RICHARD ODLE,

A WAGON and horses, taken as the property
of Richard Odle, and sold to satisfy a debt due
Seth Barton.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

February 22, 1805.

In CHANCERY, February 27, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by REZIN
ESTEP, trustee for the sale of the real estate of
Samuel Dare, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before
the first day of April next, provided a copy of this
order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the
tenth day of March next. The report states, that a
tract of land, in Calvert county, called LOWATER'S
CHANCE, was sold for the sum of £184 10 0 cur-
rent money.

True copy,

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

FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about
25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to
the keeper of the gaol.
February 26, 1805. 109/45

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SONG.

YE youths, where'er ye wander so free,
I pray give attention and listen to me,
For truly my case is distressing and hard,
If none of your sex will my counsel regard:
If you wish for a wife,
To be happy for life,
Here's one that will sell you a heart for a heart;
Come, come, prithee buy,
Or else I shall die,
O pity a maiden, and pray take her part,
Ah, do—ah do—
O pity a maiden, and pray take her part.
Full seventeen summers have now roll'd along,
And still I'm unmarried—a little too long!
But, since I have waited the time I have said,
I'll tell you the husband I now wish to wed:
Good sense I must find,
In the youth to my mind;
Not a fop or a coxcomb can e'er touch my heart;
No, no—he must be
Good temper'd and free—
O, pity a maiden, and pray take her part,
Ah, do—ah, do, &c.
Should you turn in your minds now a virgin's ad-
vice,
I charge you, ye bachelors, don't be too nice;
Tho' for virtue and so forth I may stand the tell,
O, you'll find me no more than a woman at best!
Indeed it is true,
So mind what you do,
Ere you dare for the temple of Hymen to start;
But should you incline,
Hand and heart to entwine,
O, pity a maiden, and pray take her part,
Ah, do—ah, do, &c.

THE BEGGAR'S DOG.

YE pamper'd favourites of base mankind,
Whether with riches poor, or learning blind,
From your distracted views, ah! pause awhile,
To hear a brother's tale without a smile,
And let contrition mark how much is due,
To all the gen'rous cares I owe to you;
Whilst fat'ning pomp secure in cumb'rous state,
His scanty crumbs withheld, and barr'd his gate,
Nor sullen deign'd with scorn's averted eye,
The cheaper tribute of a selfish sigh;
The neediest suppliant of sorrow's train,
Full hungry sought for bread, and sought in vain.
The scanty solace e'en by man deny'd,
With wakeful watch Fidelio supply'd,
When winter met with rain my trembling beard,
My falling tears he felt, my groans he heard;
When my grey locks at night the wild wind rent,
(Like wither'd moss upon a monument,)—
What could he more? Against the pit'less storm
He lent his little aid to keep me warm:
Ev'n now, as parting with his latest breath,
He feels the thrilling shaft of coming death,
With all that fond fidelity of face,
That marks the features of his honest race,
His half up-lifted eye in vain he moves,
And gasps to lick the helpless hand he loves.

EPIGRAM.

A BULL AND NO BULL.

A WAG having waged with Teague half a crowl,
About how many signs of the Bull were in town;
Teague swore there were three—which was flatly de-
nied,
And to point out a Bull more than two was defied;
When he thus 'gan to count—There's the black Bull
in Foregate,
That's one—then the second's the white Bull in Nor-
gate;
And as for the next, which makes THREE you'll al-
low,
In the very next lane, there's a little brown Cow.
'A right Irish blunder!' says each stander by,
'And the bet you have lost'—Tut! says Teague hat's
'a lie!
I'll be bound, stead of losing my wager I win it,
For that blunder's a BULL or the devil is in it!

TRIFLES.

A SAILOR looking at the monument of Shake-
speare in Westminster Abbey, and observing the first
line of the inscription to be, "the cloud-capt towers,"
read it in the following manner: *The Cloud, Capt.
Towers.* Captain Towers! exclaimed he—who the
devil can this Captain Towers be? d-n me if ever I
heard his name before, or that of the ship he com-
mands, either. (The Cloud.)

THE learned Dr. West having married a lady by
the name of *Experience*, who was very tall, being
asked, one day after his marriage, "what he thought
of the married state," replied, "that by long *Expe-
rience* he found it was a good thing to be married."

A GERMAN was invited, by an English family,
to partake of pot luck for dinner.—When seated at
table, he would eat no roast beef, no turkey; all the
dishes passed him untouched. On being asked the
reason of his loss of appetite—"I do wait for dat
excellent pote luck," said he.

A PASSENGER going to Peru, a great storm a-
rose, and the master of the vessel ordered that the most
burthensome articles that every one had should be
thrown into the sea, to lighten the vessel, upon which
the passenger ran and brought up his wife, saying,
that she was the most burthensome article he had.

To the Friends and Patrons of the CITY TAVERN.

THE subscriber sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM GATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of March next,

THAT valuable plantation, formerly owned by ALLEN QUINN, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, to wit: *Young's Chance, Dunkin's Luck, Hambleton, Hill's Good Luck, Timber Neck, Brampton*, and part of *Wardrope*, supposed to contain one thousand acres of land. It is situate on South river, about four miles from Annapolis, and the new road to the Federal City runs through it; it has the benefit of a valuable ferry attached to it, over which the public stages pass. There are valuable improvements, consisting of two large brick dwelling-houses, and one framed dwelling-house, with barns, tobacco houses, and every necessary out buildings. The land is in general extremely fertile, and is well provided with wood and timber; there are extensive apple and peach orchards, and a valuable meadow on the land, and fish and oysters are always to be obtained in great abundance. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will view the premises and judge for themselves.

The terms of sale are, bond, with approved security, to be given for the payment of the purchase money, in four equal annual payments, from the day of sale. Possession will immediately be given, except of a part, now under lease to Mr. NICHOLLS, and which part will be shewn at the day of sale, when an accurate plot will also be prepared of the whole land. It will be sold entire, or in parts, as shall be judged most advantageous, and most convenient to purchasers. On the payment of the purchase money a clear unquestionable title will be given.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell part of the personal estate of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, deceased, the subscriber, therefore, in virtue of the said order, will expose to sale, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Mercer Stevens, on the north side of Magothy river, on the 25th day of March next,

A NUMBER of horses, cattle, and sheep. They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest, from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.

ZACHARIAH JACOB, Administrator, D. B. N.

February 21, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land, on the north side of Severn, with gun, as I am determined to prosecute any one who may offend after this notice.

FREDERICK GRAMMER.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of William Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINEYARD,

ONE negro boy named Jim, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

By virtue of another writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale, ONE negro man named Sampson, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the property of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Patterson.

By virtue of one other writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Watkins, ONE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, wife of Baker and Burnison.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.

Annapolis, February 6, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Charles county court, at their next March term, for a commission under the act of assembly of November session, 1786, chap. 33, to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, lying, situate, and being in William and Mary Parish, in Charles county aforesaid, viz. ROBINS and HENLEY, BURROUGH HALL, CROWLEY, and the subscriber's part of a tract of land called SECOND THOUGHT.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Charles county, January 29, 1805.

NOTICE.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, on the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brindle HEIFER, about two years old this spring, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, no other perceivable mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN SEWELL.

January 31, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WATKINS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN WATKINS, Administratrix.

February 12, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, 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 ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, 1804.

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

Ladies Academy.

MRS. KEETS takes the opportunity of informing the public, the ensuing quarter at her academy commences on the 20th inst. where young ladies are taught the English and French languages, arithmetic, geography, plain and ornamental needle work, music and drawing. Aided by masters of the greatest respectability, and unquestionable talents in their several departments, she flatters herself with a continuance of the patronage she has experienced since her residence in Annapolis, and for which she now returns her most grateful thanks.

Annapolis, February 12, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT we the undersigned, having obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANN DIGGES, late of Warburton, in said county, deceased, do hereby warn all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit their said claims (with the vouchers thereof) to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the 10th day of December next, as otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1805.

THOMAS ATWOOD DIGGES, of Warburton, near Piscataway.
WILLIAM CARROLL, of Rock Creek, Montgomery county.

I DISCOVERED a few days since, a challenge in the *Telegraphe* by SAMUEL NORWOOD, Esq; Buonaparte against Democrat.

At Annapolis this fall I proposed running Democrat against Buonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs. to 140, at the discretion of Mr. Norwood, which was refused. As Mr. Norwood refused the proposition made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the *Telegraphe*.—Democrat will run Buonaparte over Annapolis race course on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for one thousand dollars, day or pay, carrying 126 lbs. each, which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years old last spring.

Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring, at the subscriber's farm, from the first day of March until the first day of August, at 16 dollars each, and 50 cents to the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medley, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin Arabian, and Mr. Taffer's Selima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

December 18, 1804.

NOTICE.

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell eighteen hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Benner's Creek, twelve miles from Frederick-town, twenty-eight from Georgetown, and thirty-six from Baltimore; there are three tenements on the land, one of which is a good log dwelling-house, with two rooms, with a good brick chimney between them, and convenient out houses; the situation of this place is high and healthy, with an extensive and variegated prospect, a good orchard on it, and the water of a pure and excellent quality; the other two tenements have convenient houses for tenants, and their situations equally healthy with the former. The whole of the land well adapted to the plough of Paris. It is unnecessary to be more particular in a description of this land, as it is presumed no one will purchase without examining it. I will sell the whole together, or have it laid off in lots. The land may be seen, and the terms of sale known, by application to Mr. WILLIAM HOBBS, of Samuel, residing near it, Mr. HENRY R. WARFIELD, of Frederick-town, or the subscriber.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

Notice is hereby given,

TO those holders of stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the treasurer of said company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the directors,

WM. BRENT, Treasurer.

Washington, January 16, 1805.

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

Gentlemen,

FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804.

Just received, and for Sale, at the Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

CURRAN'S Speeches, Ferdinand and Elmina, a new novel, by a Lady of Massachusetts, interesting Anecdotes of the heroic conduct of Women, previous to and during the French revolution, translated from the French, Constitutions of the United States, the latest edition—It contains all the acts concerning the government of the new states, &c. down to March, 1804.

A variety of Novels, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Davidson's Latin Grammar, with Sententia, latest edition, Dictionaries, different kinds, Scott's Lessons, Sandford and Merton, Gough's Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assistant, Dilworth's Webster's and Columbian Spelling Books, History of England, abridged, for the use of schools, Looking-Glass for the Mind, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Ash's Grammar, Primers, &c. &c.

Prayer Books, large and small, in Morocco and plain binding, Hymn Books, &c.

Writing paper, different sizes, per ream or quire, Wrapping do. do. Dutch Quills, Penknives, Inkblades, Ink-powder, Sealing wax, red and black, wafers, &c. do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket books, Slates, and Slate Pencils, red Tape, Indian rubber, &c.

Drawing paper, Steel port crayons, and pencils. Tooth-brushes, and Hayden's Dentifrice, Coat Plaster, Windsor Soap, &c.

ALMANACS, for 1805.

Pocket ditto.

Gentlemen wishing any particular book or books from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by leaving their orders as above, will be supplied at the retail prices of those places.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Friday last, in the road near Myndler's, A SILVER WATCH. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Printing-Office, shall receive the above reward.

January 16, 1805.

A POEM ON THE DEATH OF General Alexander Hamilton.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.

For Sale at this Office—Price 12 1/2 cts.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIX YEAR)

MA

Advice from an unmarried

DEAR Peggy,

You've left,

Since metamorphosis

And bliss or woe's

A friendly muse the

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