

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

[No. 3.]

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th March, 1809.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st of April; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the 6th of April, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the stockholders the payment of a third instalment of one dollar on each share of stock of the said company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank in Baltimore, on the first Monday in June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order,

THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY, Secretary.

Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the Farm of the late Major GWINN, near West river, about first of the present month, a negro man named LEN, about twenty five years of age; he is a short chunky black fellow, and a down look; he had on when he went away a suit of brown kersey cloaths. He was born and raised in Charles county, in the neighbourhood of Nanjemoy, in the family of Mr. McDonald, and is one of the slaves owned in a suit at law by Messrs. Manning and Elgin of Mr. Zachariah McDonald. He was seen on the road to Annapolis the day after he left the farm, and it is supposed he has gone either to Baltimore or to the county. The above reward, with suitable expenses paid, will be given for bringing him to Annapolis, or the sum of \$10 DOLLARS for securing him in the of any county in this state.

THOMAS HARRIS, jun. Adm'r. of JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, March 27, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Rawlings*, living near Nottingham, on the river; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and has a pleasing countenance; he says he is about 35 or 40 years of age; his cloathing is an old hat, blue upper jacket and trousers, old swan-der jacket, ozenabrig shirt, old stock-der shoes; his perceivable marks are a scar on his forehead, occasioned by a fall on the ground, and a crooked finger on his right next to his little finger, with a piece of the upper part of his right ear. His is desired to come and take him away, will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff A. A. county.

March 27, 1809.

CHANCERY, March 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM LANSDALE, deceased and reported by JOSEPH HARRIS, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of next.

Report states, that the amount of the estate is \$315 dollars and 62 1/2 cents.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

END to apply to the judges of Anne- arundel county court, or to some one of the referees of the said court, for the aid of the act for the relief of sundry debtors, passed at November session, and the supplementary acts thereto.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT.

27, 1809.

NOTICE.

persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, are to produce them, legally authenticated, to the said estate are to make immediate payment.

TH. HARRIS, jun. Adm'r.

14, 1809.

SALE.

WHEREAS a negro man calling himself JACK OFFER, was committed to my custody on the 20th day of January last, and no one has appeared claiming the said negro—Notice is hereby given, that he will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April next, at Anne-Arundel County Gaol, in the city of Annapolis. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. MCENEY, Sheriff A. A. County.

March 20, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, to public sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased,) to wit:—

HAMMOND'S RETREAT RESURVEYED, containing, in the whole, 1443 1/2 acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 will contain 974 acres, the improvements thereon are a small frame dwelling-house, an overseer's-house, a barn and stable, with several other out-houses; also a grist and saw mill in tolerable good repair, about one third of the land is cleared, the rest in wood, partly well timbered.

Lot No. 2 will contain 469 1/2 acres, the improvements a frame dwelling-house, a stone kitchen, and several out buildings, about one half of the land is cleared.

Also two tracts at the head of Severn river, containing two acres.

Also a tract of land called *Normood's Fancy Resurveyed*, situate on the Round Bay, on the river Severn, and adjoining the plantation of col. Manadier, and contains 227 1/2 acres, a large proportion of which is meadow land.

Also a small tract called *Bachelor's Neglect*, containing 15 1/2 acres, situate on Elk Ridge, adjoining the land of Mr. Ely Dorsey, of Frederick county.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, for those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves, and to enable them to do this, plots of the land will be deposited at the tavern of Mr. Amos Gambrell, adjoining *Hammond's Retreat Resurveyed*. The sale will be made at the dwelling-house on lot No. 1, on Monday, the twenty-fourth of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms are one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; the residue in 4 equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

And the subscriber will, on the 28th day of April next, at the tavern of Mr. William Glover, expose, in the city of Annapolis, to public sale, on the same terms as above mentioned, the reversionary interest the said William Hammond held in three lots of ground adjoining said city, now under ground rent, one of £. 9, one of £. 7 10, and the other of £. 20. A particular description will be given on the day of sale.

BASIL BROWN, Trustee.

March 17, 1809.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week four times, and send their accounts to the post-master at Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them, in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

JOHN KNIGHTON.

February 13, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was set free by JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her cloathing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shirt, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county.

March 6, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high Court of Chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, at the dwelling of PHILIP J. THOMAS, West river, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

ALL the personal property of the said PHILIP J. THOMAS, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a handsome assortment of Books.

The terms of sale are, that so much of the above property shall be sold for Cash as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and the residue on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The above property is sold to satisfy debts due John F. Mercer, Sarah Thomas, sen. and John Thomas.

THO: SELLMAN, Trustee.

March 18, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

TWO well improved lots of ground, the property of RICHARD CRANDALL, situate in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county. The improvements on these lots consist of two dwelling-houses, and other convenient out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of small families.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers pay cash, or bring into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of June next, the full amount of the purchase money.

After the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest, of the said Richard Crandall in and to the aforesaid property.

This property is sold to satisfy a mortgaged debt due from the said Richard Crandall to Thomas Contee.

ROB. BOWIE, Trustee.

March 20, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.

ON application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E. TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Jasper E. Tilly should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situate in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, moor, excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the state of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 8,

ORDERED, That the resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, relating the governor and council to provide information as to the probable expense of erecting and furnishing a building of convenient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms, be published twice a week for the next four weeks, in the American and the Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald; Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, C.

RESOLVED, That the governor council be requested to procure, submit to this house, at their next meeting, information as to the probable expense of erecting and furnishing a building of convenient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms complete, brace of horseman's pistols, one hundred man's swords, and one hundred swords for artificers, and the practicability of curing workmen sufficient for the same, the usual wages for such workmen, and the most eligible site for the erection of buildings, the machinery of which, if necessary, to be worked by water, steam or fire; and that by publication of this resolution, they give notice that they will receive the annual report of the different establishments of the same kind in the United States.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are required to produce them to the subscriber legally authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of September next, otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of the estate; those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FORREST, Adm'r. Leonard-town, March 18, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS WOODWARD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. A persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

ABRAHAM B. WOODWARD, PAMELIA WOODWARD.

March 20, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the state of Virginia hath lately demanded of the executive of the state of Maryland a certain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going at large in this state, and hath transmitted an inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, dated the twenty-first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and six, in Cumberland county, in said state of Virginia, charging said George Gordon with feloniously shooting and killing a certain Negro slave called Bentley; I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this state, to arrest and commit said George Gordon to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Virginia may be duly notified thereof agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town; and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

From the Anti-Monarchist.
at Northampton, Massachusetts.]

IDENT ADAMS'S LETTER.

Writing Letter of the late President of the United States, the venerable PATRIOT ADAMS, was addressed to Daniel Lyman, Esq., of Northampton, (Mass.) in answer to a letter dated March 3, 1809, which they addressed to him, at the desire of the republicans of this town, requesting him to express his opinion respecting the present circumstances of the nation, with regard to foreign and domestic parties.—Mr. Adams's letter was dated Quincy, March 13, and he post mark of the Quincy post-office, franked by Mr. Adams. The original of the letter, at the post-office, Northampton, for inspection of those who may wish to

Quincy, March 13, 1809.

DEADLY MEN,
I HAVE received your very civil letter of the third of this month with emotions very different to those which I felt many years ago on the following occasion.
Returning from Holland to Paris in 1784, I was invited to dine, with my wife and daughter, by the Baron de Stael, Ambassador of Sweden. As I was the first of the Corps diplomatique who arrived, the Ambassador was showing me a fine portrait of the King of Saxony, his master, when the Count Deodat, Ambassador from the Elector of Saxony, came. After compliments to De Stael, Deodat turned to me, whom he had known several years before, and the following Dialogue ensued.

Deodat. Very well! Mr. Adams! You are a Republican I suppose.
Adams. You are in the right, Mr. Ambassador, I have the honour to be a Republican.
Deodat. And your Countrymen are Republicans, and your Government is Republican.
Adams. Certainly. My Countrymen are republicans, and our Government is Republican.
Deodat. And you have made your Countrymen and your Government Republican.
Adams. Not at all, Sir, my Country and my Government have been Republican from their origin, and long before I was born.
Deodat. Very well! You at least have made your Country very celebrated. You have made it independent.—You have made an astonishing treaty with Holland.—You have made a marvellous peace with England.—You have made her acknowledge your Independence, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I beg your pardon, Sir, you are too polite: You do me too much honour. I have no pretensions to have performed all those great achievements. I have acted a part in some of those affairs, but—

Deodat. But!—Very well!—I will now tell you the Recompense you will receive for all that you have done.

Adams. I shall be very glad to hear your prognostications concerning my destiny.

Deodat. Your Fortune will be that of all the Republicans. Of Aristides: of Phocion: of Miltiades: of Scipio, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I believe it.

Deodat. You believe it?

Adams. Yes.

Deodat. You will experience all the Ingratitude, all the Injustice of the ancient Republicans.

Adams. I expect it: and always have expected it.

Deodat. You will be ill treated, hated, despised and persecuted.

Adams. I have no doubt of all that. It is in the ordinary nature and course of things.

Deodat. Your virtue must be very heroic, or your philosophy very stoical to undertake all these adventures, with your eyes open, for such a reward.

So much for Deodat and his warning voice: and so much for my well grounded anticipations.

This is no fabulous dialogue of the dead: but strict historical truth.

A curious coalition of French and English emissaries, with Federal and Republican libellers, have so completely fulfilled the Prophecy of Deodat and my own forebodings, so totally destroyed my reputation by their calumnies, that I have neither power nor influence to do any thing for my country, to assist her in her present distresses, or guard her against future calamities.

Nothing remains to me but the right of private judgment, and that I exercise freely, and communicate my sentiments as freely to those who wish to know them.

I AM, TOTIS VIRIBUS, [with my whole strength:] AGAINST ANY DIVISION OF THE UNION, by the North river or by Delaware river, or by the Patowmack, or any other river, or by any chain of mountains. I am for maintaining the INDEPENDENCE of the nation at all events.

I AM NO ADVOCATE FOR MR. GORE'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE.—Knowing, as I do, from personal experience, the MUTUALLY FRIENDLY DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA, Buonaparte out of the question, I should be very sorry to see them converted into ill will, and our old ENGLISH PREJUDICES REVIVED.—Lasting injuries and misfortunes would arise to this country from such a change.

I AM AVERSE ALSO TO A WAR WITH ENGLAND, and wish to maintain our neutrality as long as possible, without conceding important principles. If EITHER of the Belligerent powers force us into a WAR, I am for fighting THAT power, whichever it may be.

I always consider the whole Nation as my Children: but they have almost all been ungrateful to me. You two gentlemen are almost the only ones out of my own house who have for a long time, and I thank you for it, expressed a filial affection for

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. Daniel Wright and Mr. Erasmus Lyman, Northampton.

PENNSYLVANIA REBELLION.

We are informed that the Marshal is taking measures to call and organize the posse of the district, in order to execute the process in Olmstead's case. As the resistance is made by men under arms, we are assured the Marshal will arm the posse. [U. S. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated Lancaster, March 28.

"The bill to destroy the branch of the London Phoenix Insurance Company was to-day postponed generally, which you know is tantamount to a negative.

"The bill prohibiting the reading or quoting of foreign precedents was before the house. Much debate ensued. Mr. Ogle and Mr. Thompson spoke in favour, and Capt. O'Brien, Mr. Todd and Mr. Miner, against the bill. A motion was made to postpone it generally—Lost, yeas 39, noes 47.

"After a number of amendments had been proposed, the bill was postponed for a few days. It may of course, as the session is so far spent, be considered as lost.

"Mr. C. Smith read a bill in his place this morning making appropriation in the case of Olmstead—the sum was left blank. The wind seems to have shifted, and it is probable, since the marshal appeared pretty resolute to do his duty, that the gale will blow favourably to the injured old veteran, who has suffered so much, and has so long been kept out of his money."

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

Captain Mofs, arrived at Charleston on the 19th ult. in 11 days from St. Bartholomew, informs, that shortly before he left that place certain intelligence had been received of the surrender of the island of Martinique to the British arms. It is stated, that early in the month of February, the British carried, by storm, the important post of Windmill-Hill, which in some measure commands Fort Bourbon.—The old batteries at this place were strengthened, and new ones thrown up—on the 18th of February these batteries were opened upon the fort, and on the 25th the French commander capitulated.—It is also stated, that the surrender of the fort was accelerated by the accidental explosion of the powder magazine, which also destroyed the water cistern. The British troops were commanded by General Beckwith. There was but one French frigate at Fort Royal, and she was destroyed before the surrender of the place—her commander had been previously killed by the explosion of a bomb. A sloop of war was immediately dispatched for England with an account of the surrender of the island.

The Diamond frigate had arrived at Saint-Christophers in a short passage from Cadiz.—It was reported that the British and Spanish had defeated the French, and retaken Madrid, but nothing certain had transpired.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States.

William Israel, Esq. of Philadelphia, consul for the island of St. Bartholomew.

John Ennalls, of Maryland, collector for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Vienna.

Athanasius Fenwick, of Maryland, collector for the district of Saint-Mary's.

William Jackson, of Maryland, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Nanjemoy.

Philip Grymes, now district attorney of Orleans, to be register of the land-office of the United States for the eastern part of that territory.

Books are to be opened at New-Castle on Monday, the first of May, to receive subscriptions for making a turnpike road from that place to French-town. [Ex. Post.]

SPAIN.

[From the Cadiz Diary of the 13th of Jan.]

MURCIA, December 29.

THE arrival at Valencia of General Don Joseph Caro, with some troops, has cheered the drooping spirits of that city, by the good news he brings, and which he communicated on the night of the 22d to the Junta government at the head of 70,000 men, Spaniards, English and Portuguese, all choice troops, and in excellent discipline, and that his destination is to recover Madrid. He adds, that we may now depend upon the co-operation of the emperor of Russia, to whom, in order to induce him to join our cause, England has ceded Malta, and Spain Mahon.

This news is confirmed by letters from Seville, which mention farther, that the marquis de la Romana is about to establish his headquarters at Valladolid, and that the Supreme Junta, established at Seville, has intrusted to him the entire direction of the military operations in the present crisis, having communicated their plans to the Duke del Infantado, who commands the central army, and is marching with the same object in view.

It is also asserted, that the emperor of Russia has transmitted a note to the emperor of the French, notifying to him that he must immediately think of withdrawing his troops from the Spanish territory, as otherwise the treaties and conventions between them could not be carried into effect.

From the (Washington) Monitor.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Jan. 28, 1809.

"No regular couriers have been received by the government from general Romana, but it has information from Madrid down to about the 19th inst. which puts it beyond doubt that there has been a general and very severe action between the grand corps of the French army and the united Spanish and British; this took place on the beginning of the month and continued at intervals through several days—on the 2d and 4th of the month, on the 2d more particularly, the contest was very bloody; finally, the emperor having received a large reinforcement, general Romana found it proper to retire, first to the mountains of Leon, and since then he has taken good positions on the borders of Galicia and Asturias: the loss on either side in these engagements, is estimated at from 6 to 8000 men; on the side of the French marshal Lefebvre was killed, and as is believed, three or four other generals wounded or prisoners. The emperor's plan seems to have been at once to cut off the communication of the British with the sea and to separate their army from the Spanish—the operation has so far failed.

"The advanced guard of the duke of Infantado, under general Vanegas, which was at Ucles, was also attacked by a much superior force; it fought with great obstinacy, the duke supported it with small detachments so as to prevent its entire destruction, and thus it was able to rejoin the main body which fell back to Albacete, on the borders of Murcia and Valencia; why the duke did not take post at Cuenca does not appear; but probably Albacete standing in the range of mountains is better situated for preserving the communication with the different parts of the Sierra Morena; his plan evidently was to establish himself at Toledo, where he would be in the best position for receiving reinforcements from the army which Gen. Quessa is organizing in Estremadura, and at the same time from that actually in the Sierra Morena, and thus be enabled to march instantly upon Madrid—this plan he might have effected had he been two days earlier, but from many causes it is impossible for the Spanish troops at present to move with the celerity of the French; some are disposed to censure Infantado for having sacrificed his advanced corps, but it appears to have been unavoidable, for the French having entirely failed in their attacks on Sagrasso, the siege was suddenly raised, and the greater part of their force from that quarter having reinforced the corps which attacked Infantado, he must have been entirely defeated if he had entered into a general engagement.

"Barcelona has received relief, but the war in the province of Catalonia is carried on with the utmost vigour by the Spaniards—it is represented to be a scene of terrible carnage on both sides.

"Intelligence, not entirely certain, is that the French have now advanced towards the 'Puente Almoray' in their way to Truxillo, in Estremadura. In that province, general Quessa may have about from 10 to 15,000 men, in a tolerable state of organization, it is expected that he will be able to defend the pass of the bridge, which is very defensible—should the French, however, force it, their way into these provinces will be open, if they can venture to proceed, leaving Quessa and the army of the Sierra Morena in their rear. They have also advanced very far into La Mancha.

"The reports from Madrid are of the most disagreeable kind—it is represented to be in a

state of anarchy, that there has been another massacre of the people against the French, in which a great number on either side were killed—all the shops remain shut, many of them as well as private houses have been sacked—all the convents of men and women, (as well as in Castile generally) have been abandoned by the religious—assassinations in the streets take place every night—Seville is fortifying, and is expected to be very shortly in a respectable state of defence."

[The foregoing Letter is stated in the North American to have been wrote by Mr. Erving, the American charge d'affaires, now at Cadiz.]

From the National Intelligencer.

In addition to the various and somewhat contradictory accounts from Spain given in this day's paper, we understand that a letter has been received in this city, dated Cadiz, Jan. 29, from a source entitled to full credit. The letter states that a desperate action took place in the early part of Jan. about the first, between the French and combined Spanish and English armies under the command of gen. Romana. The action lasted about four days, and was decided by the arrival of a large reinforcement to the French army. The combined army retired, the Spaniards taking a position in the mountains of Leon. Many officers of distinction fell in this engagement on both sides; and either army left about 6,000 dead upon the field.

In all engagements between the Spanish and French armies the utmost rancour and animosity were manifested, and the most determined persevering bravery displayed on the part of the Spaniards. In some of the northern provinces no quarter was given by either party.

Madrid, though in possession of the French, was the scene of the most violent atrocities. Several rifings of the populace had taken place, in which many lives were lost.

About 27th Jan. M. Cavallos was at Cadiz on his way to London, as an envoy extraordinary from the general junta to the British government.

[From a Seville paper of January 21.]

Dispatches from the French Cabinet to the Duke of St. James's, and the latter's answer.

The French ministry, ever insolent, boastful, has seen its machinations defeated by his Britannic Majesty's refusal to lend ear to the insidious, iniquitous and infatuated propositions of peace which Napoleon endeavoured to make to him.

The British cabinet, which has sworn to separate its interests from those of Spain, has evinced it anew, upon this critical occasion, with that generous firmness and friendship with which it came forward for the defence of the Spanish monarchy and nation, and the lawful supreme authority of the Cortes Board, by which she is represented, and she governs in the name of our lord king Ferdinand VII. The Spaniards, who never doubt the noble and intrepid zeal with which the British government has associated with us to secure our independence and freedom from the enemy of God and man, will prize the document with unfeigned satisfaction and gratitude.

"The undersigned has laid before the emperor, his master, the note of H. E. Canning. If it were true, that the cause of war are felt no where but on the Continent, there would, undoubtedly, be very little of obtaining peace. The two empires flattered themselves, that the object of the step would not be mistaken in London. The British ministry has perhaps ascribed weakness, when every impartial politician perceives, in the spirit of peace and negotiation which dictated it, the character of a true and true greatness. France and England will be able to carry on the war, for the British Cabinet refuses to subscribe to any equitable propositions; and they terminated to do so.

"In what light can the French government view the proposition to admit the Spaniards as parties to the negotiation? would the British government say, if proposed to admit the Irish Catholics? France has entered into no treaty with us, she has had certain relations with us, she has made them promises, and she has not kept them assistance. Is it such a proposition should be found in the object of which ought to be, to prevent but bring about, a reconciliation and good understanding?

"England would be mistaken, if of experience, she still fancied, that she obtain advantages on the Continent, French armies. What hopes can she have of success, particularly at present, she is irrevocably united with Russia.

"The undersigned is directed to gain the admission of all the allies of the king of England as parties to the negotiation, including him who reigns in Sicily, as well as those of Sweden and Sicily, the basis of negotiation should be the aid of the allies.

"At the same time, he is directed that, without losing sight of the

of the power of the French, that no peace is not, at the moment, able to all parties. (Signed) Paris, Nov. 28, 1809.

"The undersigned, Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs, has transmitted to him by M. de Castellar, the 28th of Nov.

"The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the express command of his Majesty, to the points of express of his Majesty, to the Spanish nation, with which no transmitted by his Majesty with the

"His Majesty with the but of a peace which respective interests of upon principles of equality sincerely laments to have been disappointed.

"But his Majesty is to abandon the cause of the of the legitimate monarch the pretension of France, of his Catholic Majesty, to be excluded from his Majesty, that it cannot Majesty, without conviction which there is no precedent the world.

(Signed) "GEORGE" London, Office of the Department, Dec.

Our lord king Ferdinand, the central government of the kingdom, to send to the court of the united kingdom, and Ireland, and to thank the assistance of the glorious exertions for the dignity and rights of her independence of the emperor of the

into consideration the eminent qualities of his excellency, knight grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of St. Isidore, and to thank the assistance of the glorious exertions for the dignity and rights of her independence of the emperor of the

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...the power of Spain, is sought to be maintained that no peace can be lasting which is not, at the same time, equitable and unassailable to all parties.
(Signed) "CHAMPAGNY."
Paris, Nov. 28, 1808.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king, his master, the official note transmitted to him by Mr. Champagny, under date the 28th of Nov.

"The undersigned has received his majesty's express command not to take notice of any of the points or expressions, so highly injurious to his majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which is filled the official note transmitted by Mr. Champagny.

"His majesty wished to treat of peace; but of a peace which might have settled the respective interests of all the powers at war, upon principles of equal justice; and his majesty sincerely laments that his wishes should have been disappointed.

"But his majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain; and the pretension of France, that the central supreme government, which acts in the name of his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII. shall be excluded from his negotiation, is of such a nature, that it cannot be admitted by his majesty, without conniving at a usurpation of which there is no precedent in the history of the world.

(Signed) "GEO. CANNING."
London, Office of the Foreign
Department, Dec. 9, 1808.

Our lord king Ferdinand VII. and, in his royal name, the central supreme board of government of the kingdom, has deemed it his duty to send to the court of London an ambassador extraordinary, to compliment the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to thank his Britannic majesty for the generosity with which he comes to the assistance of the Spanish nation in her glorious exertions for the defence of the sovereignty and rights of her beloved monarch, and of her independence against the usurpation of the emperor of the French, and, taking into consideration the distinguished and eminent qualities of his excellency Don Pedro de Valdes, knight grand cross of the royal and distinguished order of Charles III. lord of the chamber in ordinary, councillor and first secretary of state and dispatches, has elected him for this important mission, and appointed him its ambassador extraordinary to the court of London; and has, further resolved, that, in his absence, the business of the department shall be transacted by D. Martin de Garry, member and secretary of state and of general dispatches of the central supreme board of government of the kingdom.

Per the Bourdeaux, Laro, arrived at New-York
an Extra Cadiz Gazette of 30th Jan.
The Supreme Junta of government for the province of Catalonia advise the following intelligence. The army under the command of the Marquis de Lazan, with the Aragonese troops, and those under the orders of the commandant Clares, have had the fortune to put to flight a body of French, and shut them up in Figueras and Rosas, taking from them a quantity of warlike stores and provisions, with some prisoners and number of cannon, and had placed themselves in such a situation as to cut off all communication between the fort of Figueras with the grand army commanded by gen. Red. who had reunited in Tarragona since their last defeat. It was composed of 24,000 men, consisting a regiment of Swiss, who had arrived from Mallorca, and 3,500 men from Genoa.

This interesting intelligence is published to the content of the supreme government.

Latest News from Spain.
Captain Domingo Brito, of the Spanish army Dolores, alias Ferdinand the VIIth, arrived at Philadelphia from Lagaira, touched at Porto Rico, which place he left on the 1st of March. Capt. B. informs, that before he left Porto Rico, a Spanish fleet had arrived in 26 days from Cadiz, confirmed the news formerly published, of the success of the Spanish armies and of the efforts of the patriots—that they had beaten the enemy in every action down to the fall of his falling—and this news was further confirmed by the official Gazettes which had been brought. The captain further stated that gen. Mallean lost an arm, and was wounded in the breast, leaving on the field of battle, 16,000 men in killed and 14,000 prisoners.

Gen. B. further informs, that the province of Caracas remained perfectly tranquil—and the British frigates had just arrived, having and the governors of Curacao, Sir J. J. and suite—who was received with great rejoicing and enthusiasm at La Guayra whence he proceeded to Caracas to the captain gen.

(Political Reg.

Arrived at New-York, on Thursday evening last, the British ship Hercules, Captain Loughton, in 73 days from Liverpool. The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser received a file of London papers to the evening of the 11th of January, two weeks later than any direct advices from that quarter previously received. These papers are solely occupied with Spanish news, which reaches only to the last of December, and with the proceedings of the American Congress on the Non-Inter-course and Embargo Bill.

The British Packet, with the December & January mails, sailed from Falmouth for N. York on the 10th of January.
Mr. Ingraham, a passenger in the Hercules, is the bearer of dispatches from the American Minister, at the Court of St. James, to the Secretary of State.

An intelligent passenger in the Bourdeaux, from Cadiz, informs us, that at the time of sailing, Feb. 1, nothing very decisive of the Spanish cause had occurred. The accounts from the theatre of war were various and contradictory. The inhabitants of Cadiz were in daily expectation of the arrival of the Junta in that city, and were making immense preparations to resist the French, if, unfortunately, their armies should penetrate to the city. The bridge had been taken down, and a strong fort established. The French and Spanish ships of war laying at the port were equipping, to be in a state of readiness to meet any exigency. Perfect tranquillity prevailed.
A vessel was to sail from Cadiz for this port about the 20th of February.

(Phil. Gaz.

A letter from Spain states, that the military and private property which the French had plundered at Madrid, was sufficient to load 1500 wagons.

From a late French paper.
The last remittance which was made at Konigsburg, for the payment of contributions, was accompanied by the service of gold of the King of Prussia, which was deposited in the office of Maritime Commerce. It is stated that it will be coined. It was weighed the 4th of November under the inspection of a special commission. They had not agreed upon its value. Mr. Nicolai, in his description of Berlin & Potsdam, estimates it at 2,500,000 rix dollars, about 10,000,000 of francs.

It is stated in the Paris Moniteur, that independently of the formidable army which Buonaparte has in Spain, he has the following disposable forces:—

Army of the Rhine, (in Germany,) 100,000
At Boulogne, 100,000
In Naples, 100,000
In Dalmatia, 30,000
In Italy, 20,000

The armies in Spain are known to amount to 480,000

Of these 100,000 are cavalry.

The Moniteur says, if these are not enough, they can be augmented; and that if a war should break out in Germany it cannot hinder the conquest of Spain and Portugal.

Election in New-Hampshire.
Result of the votes for Governor of New-Hampshire from 177 towns.
Smith, (federal) 15,098
Langdon, (democratic,) 14,125

Majority 973
There are 21 towns and plantations to be heard from. The votes in those places in November last, were, Federal 589—Democratic 445.
(Con. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Port Royal, Jamaica, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 16, 1809—handed to the editors of the Freeman's Journal.

"The united Spanish and British armies have been successful. The English commanded by sir John Moore, and the Spaniards by the Marquis Romana. Ney and Junot commanded the French. The French troops were defeated with the loss of 50,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Spaniards and British lost about 20,000 in all. The Nautilus, captain Perla, had London papers two days later than the packet.

"The surrender of St. Domingo is daily expected, being in dreadful want of provisions, 1,200 sable insurgents had marched against them from Port-au-Prince, and the port was blockaded by some English vessels of war, a Spanish guard coast, and two schooners. The Polyphemus, (the flag ship,) and Tweed, sail to-morrow, said to be destined there."

The Merino breed of sheep has become numerous in the neighbourhood of New-Castle (Del.)—We observe the names of 28 gentlemen, who, on this account, forbid hunting on their enclosed grounds with dogs or guns.
(Ev. Post.)

By a letter from Richmond, we learn, that on Monday morning, the 27th ultimo, a fire broke out in a hatter's shop, belonging to Mr. Marks, and destroyed upwards of a square of the best part of the town before it could be got under.
(Alex. Gaz.

Accounts from Havana state, the Government had refused to receive Mr. Anderson in his character of American consul.
(Char. City Gaz.

It is reported that all the extra cutters employed by the collector, by a late order of government, have been laid up, and their commanders and crews are discharged.
(N. Y. paper.

Hartford, (Conn.) March 30.
During the last fortnight, the distemper lately so fatal in this city, has in a great measure subsided. No new cases have, to our knowledge, occurred, and no cases now exist that are considered dangerous.

Tork, (Pennsylvania,) March 25.
On Saturday evening last, between the hours of 7 and 9, Mr. Henry Young, of Hanover, York county, was murdered by a mulatto Frenchman, belonging to his own family, named John Charles. The deceased had been absent for several days—during his absence Charles formed the design of robbing him, and for this purpose bought a lock and key at the store of Mr. Wirt, he soon returned the lock and key and exchanged it for a smaller one—but it seems none of the keys would unlock deceased's desk, for, on Saturday evening Charles went to forcing the lock of the desk, deceased just returning caught him at his villany, and struck him with his horse whip. Charles then went out and procured a chisel, and returning with it concealed under his cloaths, was so insolent as to induce deceased to challenge him a second time with a wagon whip, upon which Charles gave deceased a mortal stab in the groin with the chisel. Charles possessing himself of the chisel proves his premeditation to make the use of it which he did. Mr. Young died of his wound on Tuesday evening. The mulatto after committing the horrid act, took deceased's horse and rode off—he was pursued and overtaken at Newmarket, Frederick county, and is now in the goal of this county.
John Charles came to Hanover but a short time since, and taking sick, ran into debt to his physician and others, which Mr. Young agreed to pay, and take him into his service until restitution should be made.—Thus has he fallen the victim to his benevolence.

Artillerists! Attention!
YOU are required to meet, in complete uniform, on SATURDAY next, the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at your usual ground, in front of Mr. SHAW'S.

JOHN MUIR, Capt.
April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Farm of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, on Deep creek, in Anne-Arundel county, ALL the personal estate of the said deceased at the said Farm, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under £. 10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale, and for all sums above £. 10 a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole is sold.
The Farm may be rented, and immediate possession given.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.
April 4, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being anxious to settle his business in Annapolis, requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts with GEO. SHAW, by cash, or notes at a short date, and those to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts immediately. Peculiar circumstances render this notice necessary, and it is important to the subscriber that it should meet with attention. He will be necessitated to resort to legal measures against all defaulters.

THOS: SHAW, Frederick-town.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated, to the said estate at the said place, to be made immediate payment.
RICHARD P. SNOWDEN, J. adm'r.
GERARD H. SNOWDEN, J. adm'r.
April 4, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE
THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, Brass, and retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Pork, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, Chocolate, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, and a variety of other articles, completes their assortment.—They have also, produce or negotiable paper. They wish to purchase one or two Negro Boys, from 12 to 18 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend to the store, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLIER
N. B. Cash given for old Copper, Brass, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange for any of the above articles. Those who have not paid attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John's) will please look out, as he is about to close his old business shortly.
Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.
Pursuant to a decree in the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, for the sale of the dry Negroes, the property of T. LYLES, Esq. and appointing the subscriber Trustee for making the same, will be sold to public sale, at the house of said in Prince-George's county, near Anne, on MONDAY, the 1st day of next, if fair, if not fair, the first day thereafter.

SUNDRY valuable Negroes, men and women, amongst which are good cooks and shoemakers.
The purchaser or purchasers to give with approved security, for payment of purchase money, with interest thereon, in twelve months after the day of sale.

RENJ. HODGES, Trustee.
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE
Will be offered for Sale, sundry articles Household and Kitchen Furniture, and which are several valuable feather beds.

ALSO
Some valuable Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, the property all to be sold without reserve.

BENJ. HODGES
April 4, 1809.

FOUND.
Between the Bodkin and the most Magothy river, a MAINSAIL, with Hoop to it. The owner may have it again by paying property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living on Magthy river.

JOHN STEPHENSON
March 29, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of SEPH COWMAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April 1809.

JOHN HALL, Administrator.

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1809.
ORDERED, That the sale made by LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SMITH PRICE, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the first day of May next.

The report states, that a lot of ground without the city of Annapolis, with several houses thereon, sold for 625 dollars.

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
FOR stopping and detaining a small Boat rigged sloop fashion, which said boat was formerly the property of Mr. Leverage, of Baltimore.—She is now, or was put in the possession of, a certain William Cooke, and from circumstances I believe the said Cooke has an intention of going off with her, or selling her.—This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said boat, as she belongs to me, and he has no authority from me to dispose of her, and to request all persons to stop the said Cooke and Boat, so that I shall get her again, and they shall receive the above reward.
ROBERT DUNWOODY.
April 4, 1809.

RAGS.
Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

SELECTED.

CASTLE BUILDING.

Golden Dreams, whose magic power,
Of joy o'er Misery's haggard face,
Shows the visionary flow'r,
His dreary path with transient grace.

From thy fairy cell,
Out the endless woes of human kind,
Alas! thou lovest to dwell,
In happier regions unconfin'd.

O Goddess, in thy pleasing trance,
Seek you low sequester'd vale,
Whom's self shall steal a sidelong glance,
In contempt, but listen to thy tale.

Search where clust'ring roses grow,
Whose thorn's point to prove how keen,
Trace their beauties as they blow,
Their fragrance where they dwell unseen.

Path may lie through high bare vales,
Where Fortune all her aspects denies;
Shall I wander seek the ambient gales,
The sweet breath of a thousand dyes.

A wedding scowl: Be his the task
To scheme and mourn his hopes betray'd;
In range unseen, 'tis all I ask,
In new worlds beneath the silent shade.

And, the gay conceptions rise,
Sweet ripen, and my white flocks thrive;
As Fancy pours her large supplies,
The godlike happiness to give—

Up modest merit from the ground,
And the unhappy smiling from my door—
Content and happiness around,
Anguish on the blessings of the Poor—

The artless maid and honest swain,
Fortune rudely bars the way to joy—
The tender mother's heartfelt pain,
And, with fostering hand, her darling boy—

The patient widow's deep fetch'd sighs,
Shield her infant from the north blast rude—
He sweetly glist'ning tear arise,
He swims in the glad eye of gratitude.

Is dream! how oft beneath thy pow'r
Light'ning the sad load of other's woe,
From rigid fate one happy hour,
I feel I want the pity I bestow.

Is dream! how often dost thou give
A glimpse of bliss which truth would but destroy;
I thou bid my drooping heart revive,
I catch one cheerful transient glimpse of joy.

For thee, the heavy hand of care
Has mark'd with tears my furrow'd cheek;
Since the shiv'ring grasp of cold despair
Shall'd my heart and taught it how to break.

Give them, Fancy, and with lenient hand,
My moist cheek & smooth my furrow'd brow;
Give me more than fortune can bestow—
Are her boons, and chequer'd all with ill—

Smiles, the sun-shine of the April morn;
Theerless walk-y skirts the gilded hill,
I latent storms in ev'ry gale are borne—
One thy joy which sickens not the heart—

Me thy wealth which has no wings to fly—
Me the pride thy hon'urs can impart—
My friendship give me, warm in poverty,
Me a wish the worldling may decide,

A fool may censure, and the proud may hate,
It in thy dreams to lay the world aside,
I snatch a bliss beyond the reach of Fate.

JOHN WELLS.

CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Annapolis, and the public in general,
that he has commenced the above business
in part of the house occupied by Mr.

MR. MERRICK, fronting Church-street,
where he has on hand, and intends keeping,
a great and extensive assortment of DRUGS
MEDICINES, warranted to be of the

quality, which he will engage to sell as
as they can be purchased in this State.
He has been regularly bred to the business,
hopes to merit and obtain a share of pub-

lic custom. Country Physicians will find it
very to their advantage by giving him a
trial.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been required by
some of the creditors of William Doyle,
Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, to
institute an action in Frederick county court

against Barbara Stouffer and Joseph Stouffer,
executors of Daniel Stouffer, deceased, to re-
cover a legacy left by the said deceased to the
wife of the said William Doyle, and the afore-

said creditors having duly indemnified the sub-
scriber according to law—Notice thereof is
hereby given to all of the creditors of the said
William Doyle, that they may have an oppor-

tunity, if they shall think fit, of joining in the
quest and indemnification aforesaid, and
thereby be entitled to receive rateably what
shall be recovered in said suit.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.
Sheriff Frederick county.
March 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having complied with
the acts of assembly relative to insol-
vent debtors, hereby gives notice to his credi-
tors to show cause, if any they have, on the

second day of Anne-Arundel county court,
April term, 1809, why he should not be dis-
charged.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.
March 23, 1809.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

Humane Society.

THE report of the Humane Society of the
city of New-York established for the relief of
indigent debtors confined in gaol, states, that
they have had upon their monthly returns of
debtors confined in gaol for the last year one
thousand and twenty-five persons, who have
been supplied by the society with food and fuel.—The vast increase of indigent debtors
since the operation of the embargo is prodigi-
ous. In 1807, the debtor's upon the society's
list was only 298—in 1808 it has increased to
1023!! From a return which they procured
of the gaoler, of all persons imprisoned for
debts of less amount than 25 dollars, they as-
sessed to thirteen hundred and seventeen
persons, of which 591 were females and 726
males. Out of which number eight hundred
and sixty-five were imprisoned without pro-
ducing any advantage to the creditors!!!
[Northern Whig.]

On Friday morning, the 24th ultimo, the
armed detachment of militia ordered out by
the governor, to protect the representatives of
the late David Rittenhouse, Esq; against
the process of the supreme court of the U.
States, was posted in front of the property,
N. W. corner of Arch and Seventh-streets;
and on Saturday last, the marshal of the dis-
trict, John Smith, Esq; with two deputies,
made an attempt to arrest the two ladies, ex-
ecutrices to the estate of Mr. Rittenhouse, at
the suit of Gideon Olmstead, when he was
stopped by one of the guard of the detach-
ment under the command of colonel Bright
and captain Rush, ordered out by governor
Snyder to resist the United States process.
The sentinel placed his bayonet to the mar-
shal's breast, and informed him he could not
be permitted to enter the house. On a signal
the whole detachment assembled, when the
marshal read his commission, and the process
of the court, when he was told by the com-
manding officer, that he should be resisted at
the expense of his life. He was again driven
back, when he told them they were commit-
ting high treason against the United States.
He then retired. [Phil. paper.]

Since the three celebrated historical paint-
ers of our country, West, Copley and Trum-
bull, have attained so high a grade in the
English school as to be ranked by the com-
mon consent of the age in the first class of
modern artists, we are happy to learn that
Mr. Vanderlyn, a young man of New-York,
is emulating their fame in Paris with flatter-
ing symptoms of success. At the last annual
exhibition his picture of *Marius on the ruins
of Carthage* obtained great applause, and was
crowned with the medal of encouragement
from the emperor. A Paris Journal, the
Courier de l'Europe, speaks of it in the fol-
lowing terms:—"This picture has procured
the author a medal; an honour he merited;
for his *Marius* is full of sentiment; it is
correct, well drawn, and has a vigorous con-
fession. It is one of those pictures that
ought to have been placed in a better light."
[Nat. Intel.]

From Montreal, March 6.

We noticed in our last paper, that 100
hardy Americans had passed through town,
going on the Seignior, which Mr. Fletcher
had lately purchased of J. Papineau, Esquire,
upon the Grand River. We now are assured
that upwards of 160 have actually gone, and
more daily expected to the amount of 200
in all, with many yoke of the large Ameri-
can oxen. Several ship carpenters of the first
reputations and considerable property are ac-
companying the men gone up.

We understand that Mr. F. has favourable
contracts for lumber, and sufficiently exten-
sive for the occupation of these men during
the principal part of the ensuing season.
Success in the prompt execution of this enter-
prise is very desirable, from the ultimate ad-
vantages which may result to the province.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT authorising an augmentation of the
Marine Corps.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica, in Congress assembled, That the Presi-
dent of the United States be, and he is here-
by authorized, to cause the marine corps in the
service of the United States to be augmented,
by the appointment and enlistment of not
exceeding one major, two captains, two first-
lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-five cor-
porals, and five hundred and ninety-four pri-
vates, who shall be respectively allowed the
same pay, bounty, clothing and rations, and
shall be employed under the same rules and
regulations to which the said marine corps are
or shall be entitled and subject.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That
from and after the passage of this act, all en-
listments in the said corps shall be for the term
of five years, unless sooner discharged, any
law to the contrary notwithstanding.
[Approved and signed, March 3, 1809.]

SPAIN.

New-York, March 23.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship
Bordeaux, capt. Law, in 51 days from Ca-
diz, which place she left the 1st of February.
Capt. Law brought no papers except one con-
taining the affair at Saragossa, (which we
published in our last,) of the 22d December.
He informs us verbally, that Mr. Erving,
the American charge d'affaires, who was at
Cadiz, had received assurances from the Junta
of Seville that the American vessels at Al-
geziras should be released immediately.

The following abstract is obligingly fur-
nished us by the supercargo:

"Ship Bordeaux, capt. Richard Law, left
Cadiz on the 1st of February. A few days
before the Bordeaux sailed, accounts were
received of a most obstinate battle having
been fought near Valladolid, between the
English army under Sir John Moore, and the
main body of the French; after dreadful car-
nage on both sides an army of reserve, com-
manded by Buonaparte in person, arrived on
the field; night closed the sanguinary conflict,
and the British were forced to retreat to the
mountains of Asturias.

"The capt. of an English schooner which
arrived at Cadiz, about the same time the a-
bove account was received, in a short passage
from Corunna, reported that the British were
marching into that place when he sailed.
Some transport ships were waiting for them,
but that they were so closely pursued by the
French, that it was apprehended part of them
would be cut off as there were not ships suffi-
cient to receive them all. The government
at Cadiz had endeavoured to suppress the
foregoing account, and several suspected
characters had been arrested for having pro-
pagated them, but they were generally be-
lieved to be too true, and the majority of the
people were in consequence very much alarm-
ed. Great exertions were made by the pre-
sent governor, (Don Felix Jones,) to render
Cadiz impregnable; the Puente Suez, (a
bridge originally constructed by the Romans,
and which joined Cadiz to the continent),
has been destroyed, and a great number of la-
bourers were daily employed on the fortifica-
tions at the land gates.

"It was also reported that after the retreat
of the British a division of the French army
had marched in pursuit of the marquis de la
Romana, who had been somewhere in the vi-
cinity of Valladolid, but with whom the Bri-
tish never had effected a junction, and who
had in consequence retreated with his army
with the intention to join the duke del Infan-
tado; the latter was supposed to be in New-
Castile, and not far from Madrid, but the
Spanish government strictly prohibits the pub-
lication of all unfavourable accounts, and it
was almost impossible to obtain any correct
information respecting the situation or force
of the armies. A detachment of 6000 of
the French had been within two days march
of Seville but had retreated again. It was
expected the government would be removed
to Cadiz.

"Gen. Reding, by the latest accounts, was
at Tarragona with 24,000 men, and another
army under the Marquis de Lazun, had ob-
tained some advantages over the French in
Catalonia.

"Reports were in circulation that general
Blake had joined the French, and that the
British fleet had gone from Lisbon to Co-
runna."

A letter from Cadiz of Jan. 28, says—On
the 12th of December every Frenchman, and
the subjects of the allies of France, were ar-
rested and sent to the Castles, and on the 22d
of January their property was confiscated.
[N. Y. Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Ameri-
can gentleman in Spain to his friend in
Baltimore, dated Cadiz, Jan. 29.

This vessel will take to America news of
an unpleasant nature—the French being with-
out any doubt conquerors in their late en-
gagements, and particularly with the English.
We have undoubted intelligence of the latter
preparing to embark the remains of their for-
ces at Vigo or Corunna; in consequence of
which their minister at Lisbon has announced
to his countrymen the propriety of immediate
preparation to embark their property, for
which purpose they have permission from the
regency, without paying duty. Infanteado is
beaten likewise, and is retiring towards Va-
lencia. Saragossa is the only place where the
French have failed; and Palafox has a second
time immortalized himself by his defence of it.
It is supposed they will meet with great diffi-
culty in the subjugation of this province, the
passes of the Sierra Morena being very diffi-
cult. There is scarce a doubt, however, of
their ultimate success in the conquest of the
whole kingdom, this place (Cadiz) excepted,
which is absolutely impregnable by land.

Jan. 30.—The news received this day is
worse and worse. A strong pass of the Si-
erra Morena is said to be taken, and if this is
true, the province will soon be conquered.
The central junta, it is expected, will remove
to this place immediately.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish each
of the printers of newspapers in this city
with a copy of the communication from the
president of this society, describing an easy
method of destroying sheep-tick, and request
them to publish the same.

It is well known that one of the greatest
evils under which sheep labour, particularly
those that have thick fleeces, is the sheep
tick. For this the only remedies used in Eu-
rope are Solution of Arsenic, or corrosive
sublimate, both poisons dangerous to the op-
eration and hurtful to the sheep, without at
the same time being effectual, for it is ex-
tremely difficult to diffuse the liquor suffi-
ciently through the wool over the body. I have
found an easy and effectual means of killing
every tick in 24 hours without the least in-
jury to the sheep. It consists in smoking
them with tobacco, which I do in the follow-
ing ways:—The first I have tried and found
fully to answer; the second is now under
trial.

Take a gardener's bellows which is used for
fumigating trees. It contains a repository in
the upper end of the pipe (which is only fix-
ed with a catch like a bayonet) in this reposi-
tory, which holds about half a pint, I put
the waste stems of tobacco, and set fire to it.
One man held the sheep by the head, another
opened the fleece, a boy blew the smoke a-
mong the wool. This operation took about
one minute, though the wool of the sheep
was very long and close, it being a Merino
lamb of last year; yet at the end of 24 hours,
every tick upon him was killed, though they
were very numerous. The other method now
under trial is to enclose the sheep in a box
with an aperture at the father end of his head
to pass through—the aperture is surrounded
by a sack which is drawn close about the
neck; the smoke is then blown into the box,
this may be done either with the bellows I
have mentioned for the purpose, or by a com-
mon bellows, to the end of which a tube may
be fitted, into which the tobacco is put, or
even by a common tobacco pipe, by placing a
silk handkerchief over the bowl, and blowing
the smoke through it into the box, into
which the stem of pipe may enter. Perhaps
too, fumigating by tobacco and sulphur,
might be advantageously applied in this way
for the cure of the scab.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz,
dated Jan. 30th, to his brother in New-
York.

"The French had a severe battle with the
English on the 2d, 3d and 4th inst. in which
they succeeded so far, that the latter retreat-
ed in the night to Leon and Algora. It is
said they are embarking at Vigo. Palafox
still bravely defends Saragossa, but it will not
avail. The enemy has all Catalonia, and has
advanced to the frontiers of this province in
Portugal. The want of leaders of courage
and ability, in whose integrity the people can
confide, has ruined all except this place, which
is capable of great defence. You may con-
sider it as certain, that the French will over-
turn these countries."

Arrived at New-York on the 25th ultimo
the ship Orleans, from New-Orleans. In
the Balize the 16th. All the transports from
this place had arrived in the river except the
Joseph and Phoebe, which lay at anchor in
the bar, waiting a wind to go in—the others
were all in good health.

CITY TAVERN AND HOTEL.

—ALEXANDRIA—
At the Sign of the Grapes.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, Maryland,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated inn, in this
city, called The City Tavern and Hotel, in
the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, and
exertions on his part shall be wanted to
up the high character which this tavern
as being one of the best in the union.
assures them that he will always have an
assortment of the best liquors and good
Travellers and others will meet with
accommodations at the above house, on
reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, or
year.
The papers from all the sea-port
the continent are regularly taken and
at the Coffee-House, adjoining the
and are for the use of strangers.

* * * Suppers can be had from six to
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
one to twenty.

November 15, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY.

THE subscribers have
ment of NAILS, Iron
retail—Also, Corn, Bran,
Butter, Lard, Brown
Loaf Sugar and Crack-
ers, Molasses, Cogniac
and a variety of other
completes their assortment—
in, produce or negotiable
they with to purchase
and Boys, from 12 to
wanted, a young man to
who can come well re-
lands figures, and can w

WHITTINGTON & CO.

B. Cash given for old
Lead and Iron, or receiv-
any of the above articles.
Those who have not
to Wm. Whittington's (C)
please look out, as he is
his old business shortly.
Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

FOUND.

ABOUT the 15th of De-
between the Bodkin and
rathy river, a MAINSAIL.
The owner may have it
property and paying char-
to the subscriber, living

JOHN STEPHENS.

March 29, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE.

HAT the subscriber, of
county, hath obtained fi-
of said county, in Mar-
nistration on the persona
H COWMAN, late of
d. All persons having cl-
deceased are hereby wa-
ame, with the vouchers
riber, at or before the 6
next, they may otherw-
ded from all benefit of
under my hand this fif

JOHN HALL.

CHANCERY, March 28.

ORDERED, That the
estate of WILLIAM L
made and reported by
as trustee, be ratified and
cause to the contrary be
the 25th day of May
of this order be infered
Maryland Gazette before
next.

report states, that the
7,315 dollars and 62 1/2
True copy.

NICHOLAS

Reg. Cur.

CHANCERY, April 2.

ORDERED, That the
LOUIS C. GASSAWAY,
the real estate of SMITH
be ratified and confirme
contrary be shown on
day of June next, prov-
order be infered in the
three successive weeks b
May next.

report states, that a
at the city of Annapolis
thereon, fold for 625
True copy.

NICHOLAS

Reg. Cur.

TEN DOLLARS RE.

stopping and detainin
ged loop fashion, which
the property of Mr.
ore—She is now, or w
on of, a certain Willia
circumstances I believe
intention of going off w
—This is to forewarn al
ing the said boat, as the
has no authority from m
to request all persons to
and Boat, so that I shall
y shall receive the above

ROBERT DUN

4, 1809.

NOTICE.

persons having claim
State of JOHN SNOV
Arundel county, dece
produce them, legally a
debted to the said estate
immediate payment.
HARD P. SNOWDEN
HARD H. SNOWDEN
4, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexander Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica, and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment—Their terms are cash, produce or negotiable paper. They wish to purchase one or two likely boys, from 12 to 16 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend in their shop, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.

B. Cath given for old Copper, Pewter, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange any of the above articles. W. & C. Those who have not paid any attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John) notice, please look out, as he is determined to sell his old business shortly. Annapolis, April 4, 1809. 2

FOUND.

ABOUT the 15th of December last, between the Bodkin and the mouth of the river, a MAINSAIL, with Haulyards. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living on Magothy.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

March 29, 1809. 2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN COWMAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise, by law, be barred from all benefit of the said estate. Under my hand this fifth day of April, 1809. JOHN HALL, Administrator. 2

CHANCERY, March 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM LANSDALE, deceased, made and reported by JOSEPH HARRIS, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of next.

Report states, that the amount of the debt is 7,315 dollars and 62 cents.

True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

CHANCERY, April 4, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, trustee for the real estate of SMITH PRICE, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the first of May next.

Report states, that a lot of ground, in the city of Annapolis, with several improvements, sold for 625 dollars.

True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

For stopping and detaining a small Boat, rigged sloop fashion, which said boat was the property of Mr. Levering, of Frederick county, and was put in the hands of a certain William Cooke, and circumstances I believe the said Cooke intended of going off with her, or selling her. This is to forewarn all persons from stopping the said boat, as she belongs to me, and has no authority from me to dispose of her, or to request all persons to stop the said Boat, so that I shall get her again, and shall receive the above reward. ROBERT DUNWOODY. 4, 1809. 2

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, immediately. H. P. SNOWDEN, Adm'r. H. H. SNOWDEN, 4, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Farm of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, on Deep creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased at the said Farm, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under £. 10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale, and for all sums above £. 10 a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole is sold.

The Farm may be rented, and immediate possession given.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r. April 4, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree in the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, for the sale of sundry Negroes, the property of THOMAS LYLES, Esq. and appointing the subscriber Trustee for making the same, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said LYLES, in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, if fair, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter,

SUNDRY valuable Negroes, men and women, amongst which are good carpenters and shoemakers.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months after the day of sale.

RENJ. HODGES, Trustee.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE; Will be offered for Sale, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are several valuable feather beds.

ALSO

Some valuable STOCK, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and the property all to be sold without reserve.

BENJ. HODGES.

April 4, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

TWO well improved lots of ground, the property of RICHARD CRANDELL, situate in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county. The improvements on these lots consist of two dwelling-houses, and other convenient out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of small families.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers pay cash, or bring into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of June next, the full amount of the purchase money. After the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest, of the said Richard Crandell in and to the aforesaid property.

This property is sold to satisfy a mortgaged debt due from the said Richard Crandell to Thomas Contee.

ROB. BOWIE, Trustee.

March 20, 1809. 4X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been required by some of the creditors of William Doyle, of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, to institute an action in Frederick county court against Barbara Stouffer and Joseph Stouffer, executors of Daniel Stouffer, deceased, to recover a legacy left by the said deceased to the wife of the said William Doyle, and the aforesaid creditors having duly indemnified the subscriber according to law—Notice thereof is hereby given to all of the creditors of the said William Doyle, that they may have an opportunity, if they shall think fit, of joining in the request and indemnification aforesaid, and thereby be entitled to receive ratably what shall be recovered in said suit.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun. Sheriff Frederick county. March 24, 1809. 3

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged. SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE, 14

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND, 27th March, 1809.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st of April; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the 6th of April, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier. 3X

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the stockholders the payment of a third instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock of the said company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, on the first Monday in June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order, THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY, Secretary. Baltimore, March 8, 1809. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle his business in Annapolis, requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts with GEO. SHAW, by cash, or notes at a short date, and those to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts immediately. Peculiar circumstances render this notice necessary, and it is important to the subscriber that it should meet with attention. He will be necessitated to resort to legal measures against all defaulters.

THOS: SHAW, Frederick-town. 2

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them during the recess of the said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplementary acts thereto.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT.

March 27, 1809. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having complied with the acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors, hereby gives notice to his creditors to show cause, if any they have, on the second day of Anne-Arundel county court, April term, 1809, why he should not be discharged.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON. March 23, 1809. 3X

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACOB, who says he is the property of Dr. Daniel Rawlings, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and has a pleasing countenance; he says he is about 35 or 40 years of age; his clothing is an old hat, blue kersey upper jacket and trousers, old swansdown under jacket, ozenabrig shirt, old stockings and shoes; his perceivable marks are a scar in his forehead, occasioned by a fall on the ice, and a crooked finger on his right hand, next to his little finger, with a piece out of the upper part of his right ear. His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff A. A. county. 3X

March 21, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was set free by JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her clothing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county. 6

March 6, 1809.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.

A WOMAN who is a good plain cook, and who can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the printers. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, in virtue of a decree of Court of Chancery, will expose, to sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased, viz:—

HAMMOND'S RETREAT RESERVE, containing, in the whole, 1443 1/2 acres of land. This tract is situate on the lower Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, will be divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 will contain 974 acres, the improvements thereon are a small frame dwelling-house, an overseer's-house, a barn stable, with several other out houses; a grist and saw mill in tolerable good repair about one third of the land is cleared, rest in wood, partly well timbered.

Lot No. 2 will contain 469 1/2 acres, improvements a frame dwelling-house, a kitchen, and several out buildings, about half of the land is cleared.

Also two islands at the head of Severn river, containing two acres.

Also a tract of land called Norwood's Reserve, situate on the Round Bay, the river Severn, and adjoining the plantation of col. Manadier, and contains 227 1/2 acres, large proportion of which is meadow land.

Also a small tract called Bachelor's Negligence, containing 15 1/2 acres, situate on Elk Ridge, adjoining the land of Mr. Ely Dorsey, Frederick county.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, for those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves, and to enable them to do this, plots of the land will be deposited at the tavern of Mr. Amos Gambrell, adjoining Hammond's Retreat Reserve. The sale will be made at the dwelling-house on lot No. 1, on Monday, the twenty-fourth of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and will commence at 11 o'clock. The terms are one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; the residue in 4 equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

And the subscriber will, on the 28th day of April next, at the tavern of Mr. William Glover, expose, in the city of Annapolis, to public sale, on the same terms as above mentioned, the reversionary interest the said William Hammond held in three lots of ground adjoining said city, now under ground rent one of £. 9, one of £. 7 10, and the other of £. 20. A particular description will be given on the day of sale.

BASIL BROWN, Trustee.

March 17, 1809.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week four times, and send their accounts to the post-master at Annapolis. 4

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, scd

ON application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E. TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Jasper E. Tilly should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT healthy Negro Man, also a girl about twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers. March 6, 1809. X

NAPOLIS, Wednesday, April 12.

Very late from Europe.

In the (Baltimore) American of Friday last, the arrival of capt. Gould's packet from Norfolk, we learn that the British ship of war *Rofamond*, of 20 guns, capt. Walker, has arrived in Hampton Roads, in 41 days from Falmouth, Eng. with dispatches from the British minister. In addition to the papers which we copy from the Norfolk paper, it is stated that the central junta had fled to Cadiz; that the troops which occupied the heights of Corunna were composed of a picked body of highlanders commanded by John Moore, and that they were all cut to pieces.

From the Norfolk Ledger of April 4.

It is with real concern that we now inform our friends of freedom and national independence that the Spanish nation has fallen under the dominion of the Napoleon dynasty. We have not been able to procure any papers, but we have learnt the following particulars from a British majesty's sloop of war *Rofamond*, capt. Walker, in 41 days from Falmouth, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads. The British army had been engaged in two battles, in one of which Sir John Moore, the commander in chief, was killed. David Baird, second in command, lost an arm. Gen. Anstruther is also killed, with the loss of officers and men. The remainder of the army marched to Corunna, where they embarked with the artillery, baggage, &c. and had actually arrived in England before the *Rofamond* failed.

We further learn that what led to these disastrous events was the treachery of Castaños and another Spanish general (not Blake) who actually went over to the French in a critical juncture with a view to betray the British army into the hands of Buonaparte, which nothing but its great courage and perseverance prevented.

Joseph Buonaparte had returned to Madrid, whence addresses from all quarters were coming in to him.

Napoleon had returned to Paris, and accounts of his arrival there had been received in England before the *Rofamond* failed.

These are the particulars we have learnt, and give them as we received them.

In the *Rofamond* came passenger Charles Oakley, Esq. secretary of legation of his Britannic majesty to the United States.

Since the above article was in type, we have gathered some further particulars, received by the *Rofamond*. There had been no general action between the French and British armies; the former harrying the latter in their retreat. The day preceding the embarkation of the British army was that on which they suffered most, on the heights near Corunna, and where Sir John Moore and gen. Anstruther were killed. The former lived about 8 or 9 hours after being wounded. It was notified in the house of commons, that the whole number lost in the Spanish expedition did not exceed eight thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

It is stated, that the disasters in Spain had produced no change in the popularity of the ministers.—We further understand that Saragossa had not surrendered, and that Catalonia and the southern provinces, with Andalusia, still adhered to the patriotic cause.

An expedition of 15,000 British troops were preparing for Cadiz, which place cannot be taken by land.

We hear nothing of American affairs. There are dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government by this vessel.

A report from Trinidad, received at Grenada, states, that the British squadron in the West-Indies, to the windward of Barbadoes, had fallen in with and captured 20 sail of transports and armed vessels laden with provisions, &c. for the relief of the French colonies. Three had escaped and went into Martinique, where they have fallen into British protection, as their flag was still kept flying as a decoy.

The French frigate *Junon* has been captured in the Sombrero passage, after a smart engagement, with the British frigate *Latona* and sloops *Sopereure* and *Wazard*, and carried into Halifax.

A Dutch armed ship, called the *Hoop*, of 8 guns, with naval stores for Batavia, was captured about 400 miles N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, by the British sloop of war *Lightning*. This vessel sailed from the Texel in the beginning of March last year, in company with a frigate of 36 guns, from which she parted in a gale the 2nd day after sailing. She had visited the Dutch settlements on the Guinea coast, where she had left part of her cargo, and was prosecuting her voyage with the remainder. The bills of lading, private signals, dispatches, &c. were thrown overboard before she struck.

From New-York papers of April 6.

Late and Important News.

At a late hour last night, the boat belonging to the office of the New-York Gazette, came up from below, where the left the British February Packet *Prince Adolphus*, capt. Boulderson, in 43 days from Falmouth.—This arrival furnishes news from London a month later than our former advices—and we hasten to give a hurried sketch of the important contents of the London papers:—

The *Prince Adolphus* failed in company with the *January Packet*, *Express*, on the 21st of February, which had failed, but put back in distress.

It appears, that the French army pursued that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which gen. Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and gen. Baird lost an arm; but the French army, three to one in number, were here defeated—the British troops re-embarked, and had arrived in England.

There had been an immense number of French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Buonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid. He was advised of this, returned with his troops, and took it a second time.

The Spanish troops were concentrating their forces in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible. If they could not hold out, the junta, and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Buonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for South America.

Napoleon had, in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria, returned to Paris, leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid.

The British government had recently sent 10,000 men to the South of Spain, and it was said the troops that had just arrived from Corunna would be sent back.

The British government had also sent additional supplies of muskets, &c. to the patriots of the south of Spain, who were victorious in every instance of coming in contact with the French.

Parliament met about the middle of January.

The *Manchester Packet* had arrived in 24 days from New-York. The London papers are filled with our congressional news, and their own remarks, which we shall hereafter notice.

Passengers in the *Packet*, a *Spanish Minister and his Secretary*, from the *Central Junta*.

The king of England was in perfect health on the 19th February.

Summary Extracts.

The London paper (The Day,) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is a Mr. Oakley. If this be true, farewell to British independence and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever."

Dispatches were received in London, Feb. 4, from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and Fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army had reached England. It is dated Valladolid, January 21, and boasts of beating the English in the battle near Corunna on the 16th January. The duke of Dalmatia, [Soult,] commanded. By the 18th, the bulletin says, the English had embarked, and were out of sight, except some transports which got ashore, and the troops on board them were made prisoners.

This bulletin states, that they have taken 6,500 prisoners, and killed 5000. They calculate that of the 38,000 men which the British landed in Spain, not more than 24,000 will return.

In the house of commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 men, and 31,400 marines, for the service of the present year.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of February, parliament were principally engaged in an investigation of the conduct of the duke of York. We have not the papers containing the result.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

At a late hour last night, the British Packet *Prince Adolphus*, capt. Boulderson, arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Bermuda. She failed from the former place on the 21st of February; and from the latter 5 days since. A gentleman passenger has po-

lately favoured us with a file of London papers to the 4th of February, and the following verbal intelligence:—

That the British army in Spain had retreated to Corunna, where they had a desperate battle with the French, in which the commander in chief, gen. Moore, was killed, and sir D. Baird wounded, having lost an arm. That all the British troops that could get on board the transports at Corunna, had arrived in England, and that from 8 to 10,000 men were slated to be missing, and only 300 horses saved out of 5000.—That the emperor Buonaparte had returned to Paris, being fearful that the emperor of Austria was going to declare war against him.—That king Joseph had been defeated by the Spaniards and driven from Madrid, but had returned there again.—That the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces in the southern part of Spain, and if defeated by the French would retire to Cadiz, whence it was supposed they would embark for South America.—That the British had recently sent 10,000 troops to Spain, and 30,000 more were preparing to go.—That the British parliament met about the 21st of January, and that no change had taken place in the British ministry.—That the sloop of war *Halifax* failed from Bermuda two days before the *Prince Adolphus*, for Norfolk, having on board Mr. Oakley, bearer of dispatches, said to be of the utmost importance, that were brought to Bermuda by a ship of war which failed from England two days after the packet.

A London paper of Feb. 4, states, that Mr. Oakley was going out to America, with dispatches to Mr. Erskine, containing offers to rescind the orders in council, provided the American government would enter into certain commercial regulations.

In our next paper, we shall probably be able to furnish our readers with a regular series of details from London papers to the 16th or 17th of February. Our file being irregular, we have no paper that contains the king's speech at the meeting of parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The 29th and 30th French bulletins reached town this morning; the former contains an account of the surrender of a Spanish army of 12,000 men, under the command of general Penegas, who was killed, to general Victor.

The 30th bulletin, which is dated Valladolid, the 21st ult. contains an account of the battle before Corunna, and of the victory which the French obtained there, with the loss only of 100 men killed, and 150 wounded! The loss of the English, of course, is represented as immense; but it is singular, that no notice is taken of the death of gen. Moore, or the wound of sir D. Baird; from this circumstance we may infer, that the French had not entered Corunna, or they must of course have been informed of the death of the British commander in chief. The bulletins do not state the French had entered either Ferrol or Corunna.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the accounts which government have this day received from Lisbon, dated the 24th ult. are of a contrary nature to those we yesterday mentioned.

No advices had reached Lisbon to that time, of the arrival of the French in Portugal. The people were arming, and appeared determined to resist the enemy. The British troops were not, as reported, evacuating Lisbon; but as one of our regiments had embarked on a particular service, that circumstance might naturally give rise to the rumour.

February 4.

It is reported, lord Cochrane and part of his ship's crew, have been taken in a Spanish fort, which he assisted in defending against the French.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Berkely at Lisbon, brought by capt. Reilly, who left the *Tagus* on the 24th of January. The British troops had all come in from the frontiers of Portugal, in consequence of the approach of the French. The 14th and 20th light dragoons, and the 29th foot, with two battalions of the German legion, were preparing to embark in the *Tagus*. Their destination is supposed to be Cadiz.

We are sorry to state, that the fleet of transports, which lately sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under convoy of the *Niobe*, for Cadiz, have been dispersed in a tremendous gale of the 30th ult. The *Lord Hood*, one of the transports, has put into Portsmouth, and the master states, that when he parted, only 13 out of 37 which left Yarmouth were in company.

The British troops from Spain, which had arrived at Plymouth, were ordered to be re-embarked (with the exception of the sick) on the 2d inst.

The interment of sir John Moore, took place at Corunna, the next day after his death, at an early hour.

Major Campbell of the 42d, ensign Hall, of the 38th, and the reverend W. Cooley, attached to the horse brigade of lord Paget, died last Friday; the two former of their wounds.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

VALLADOLID, January 21. The duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th inst. having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while gen. Franchet d'Espèrey advanced, which he crossed at the bridge of Burgo. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took 8000 men and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the 14th day a body of 30 marines, who were seized from the bay near Mero, were taken from the village of Perillo, the English could be observed in the harbour of Corunna.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna to be blown up. The explosion was terrible and was felt at the distance of 3 leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at 4 leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily repairing his sick and wounded, the number which according to spies and deserters amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in defending the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting a fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed; which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in firing batteries of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock P. M. that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English first brigade of the division of Mermet which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Elvina. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. Gen. Jordan, at the head of the Voltigeurs wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy driven from his position, retreated to the dens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy valied himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made abandoning the positions of the night, advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. The of our batteries played upon them during whole of the engagement. We counted the field of battle 800 of their dead bodies among which were the bodies of two general officers, whose names we are unequalled with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men and 4 pieces of cannon. The English left behind them more than 1500 men which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry, armed with his own hand an English officer, had endeavoured to wrest from him his sword. At day-break, on the 17th, we saw English convoy under sail. On the 18th, whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a made to be discharged upon the vessels in the fort of Santiago. Several transports aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the *loza* (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English coats. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and effects belonging to the hostile army. A number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants, the spot, and deserters, is that the number wounded in the battle exceeds 2,500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country the English have abandoned it. They disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them according to calculation, 6000 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on their vessels are harassed and dejected. Another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of crossing the bridges, the rapidity of the movements of the days, and the length of the marches are very favourable to an army on the retreat.

Of the 38,000 men, whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured scarcely 24,000 will return to England. The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements

has received from 16,000 men, is reduced to 10,000 men, who were wandering between Santiago, and closely pursued by the English. The general of division has retreated into Portugal, who arrived there. General Mappetit has entered there with some sick troops.

LONDON.

An American vessel from Liverpool, arrived, by securing the cargo, and he supposes that it is to it.

House of Commons.

Lord Auckland signified his intention to postpone his motion for the Orders in Council, till Monday evening.

The earl of Liverpool laid before the house a paper relative to the negotiations with the American ministers.

LATEST.

A friend has favoured us with a copy of Saturday evening, Feb. 3, the debates in the house of commons, on a motion of rescinding the Orders in Council. This interesting debate shall be published in the N. York Gazette. The following observations, "that if the friendship prevailed in America, the same difficulties would not be questioned the house divided."

Contents 31 Non-contents 39 Proxies 70

From the London Courier.

The first division of this session of the house of lords last night was the motion relative to American ministers in council. The motion was carried by a majority of 70. The main ground of the proposition which was adopted, was, that we should not repeat the error of 1812, with respect to us, if we abstain with respect to her. Lord Brougham for the first time took the floor in a clear, perspicuous point of view—proving, in retaliation to the declaration of which must precede our orders. The American minister, by its authors to be assured, and had nothing to say in point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without observation, moved in the house of commons, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting him to be pleased to order the house, copies of all the resolutions of the United States submitted to government by ministers now in America, to be laid before the U. S. of Europe.—Ordered.

Plymouth.

Now indeed, we have the opportunity to our own doors, are beyond my pen to be described by the arrival of so many troops just taken from the wounds of some of whom are dressed, while others are less than 900 women have been brought whether their husbands are living. In this town and upwards of £500 have been given to the relief of the sufferers; of gentlemen have been fitted out, night and day, since the order to afford supplies of food, assistance, to those who require it; and every woman of every age had a second garment, to the sufferers. Every house is open; for every family receives a wounded person, giving food of all kinds. Notwithstanding this, great numbers are dying. The suffering gives way to the humanity. Ladies in person attended, dressing the wounded themselves; thus supplying a sufficient number of medical men. It is time that many of the having been examined, were most offensive state. There are not exaggerations in facts, witnessed by many a female in Plymouth; in the shirts, petticoats, cap necessary clothing for the work, I am afraid, is more than it will be able to

he Army of ...
January 21.
it Betances on ...
the Mero, de ...
The enemy ...
of Burgo, ...
chi attended the ...
the bridge of ...
r of the high ...
age, and took ...
On the ...
who were ...
Mero, were ...
the English ...
harbour of ...
ny caused two ...
near the ...
ague from ...
ploion was ...
ce of 3 leagues.

An American vessel from Corunna bay is ...
The captain says that he was deter-
mined from entering, by seeing the town in ...
flames, and he supposes that the French had ...
fire to it.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.
Lord Auckland signified the wish of Lord ...
Grenville to postpone his motion for rescind-
ing the Orders in Council, from Monday till ...
Monday next night.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table the ...
papers relative to the negotiation with the ...
American ministers.

LATEST.
A friend has favoured us with a London ...
paper of Saturday evening, Feb. 18, contain-
ing the debates in the house of lords the pre-
ceding day, on a motion of Lord Grenville, ...
rescind the Orders in Council. A sketch ...
of this interesting debate shall soon be given ...
the N. York Gazette. The Earl of Liver-
pool observed, "that if the same disposition ...
friendship prevailed in America now as ...
then Washington and Adams were in office,
the same difficulties would not be felt." On ...
the question the house divided thus—

Contents 31 Non-contents 64
Proxies 39 Proxies 51
70 115

From the London Courier of Feb. 18.
The first division this session took place in ...
the house of lords last night upon Lord Gren-
ville's motion relative to America and the or-
ders in council. The motion was negatived ...
by 70. The main ground taken by the ...
ministers was, that we ought to have ac-
cepted the proposition which America made ...
us last August, to repeal their embargo ...
with respect to us, if we abandoned our or-
ders with respect to her. Lord Melbourne, who ...
spoke for the first time this session, placed the ...
question in a clear, perspicuous, statesman-
like point of view—proving, that our orders ...
were in retaliation to the decrees of France,
the repeal of which must precede the removal ...
of our orders. The American embargo was ...
justified by its authors to be a municipal ...
measure, and had nothing to do with the ...
state in point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Whitebread, without any prefatory ...
observation, moved in the house of commons,
Feb. 13, that an humble address be present-
ed to his majesty, requesting that he would ...
graciously please to order to be laid be-
fore the house, copies of all proceedings of ...
the Congress of the United States of America,
submitted to government by his majesty's ...
ministers now in America, touching the re-
lations between the U. States and the na-
tions of Europe.—Ordered.

Plymouth, Jan. 30.
Now indeed, we have the miseries of war ...
brought home to our own doors, for the scenes ...
are beyond my pen to describe, occasioned ...
by the arrival of so many transports ...
with troops just taken from the field of battle,
the wounds of some of whom have never ...
been dressed, while others are dying for want ...
of less than 900 women have been landed, all ...
ignorant whether their husbands were dead ...
living. In this town and the neighbour-
hood, upwards of £ 500 have been subscribed ...
for the relief of the sufferers; and a commit-
tee of gentlemen have been sitting, by invita-
tion, night and day, since Thursday last, in ...
order to afford supplies of food, clothing and ...
assistance, to those who required immediate ...
aid; and every woman of every description, ...
who had a second garment, has given it to ...
sufferers. Every house has become an ...
hospital; for every family relieves a sick or ...
wounded person, giving food and necessities ...
of all kinds. Notwithstanding these exertions ...
great numbers are dying every day; all ...
lines gives way to the calls of suffering ...
humanity. Ladies in person attend the sick ...
and wounded, dressing the wounds of the sol-
diers themselves; thus supplying the want of ...
efficient number of medical men, at the ...
same time that many of the wounds, from ...
not having been examined, were in a putrid ...
and most offensive state.

These are not exaggerations; they are cer-
tain facts, witnessed by many thousands.—
Every female in Plymouth is employed in ...
making shirts, petticoats, caps, gowns, and ...
necessary clothing for the women. The pa-
triotic fund, I am afraid, will have more ...
than it will be able to answer.

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death, by ...
Col. Anderson.

I met the General on the evening of the ...
16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him ...
into Corunna, supported in a blanket with ...
sashes. He knew me immediately, though it ...
was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, ...
and said, "Do not leave me!" He spoke to ...
the Surgeons on their examining his wound, ...
but was in such pain he could say but little.

After sometime he seemed very anxious to ...
speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed him-
self as follows:—"The first question he asked ...
was 'Are the French beaten?' which in-
quiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they ...
entered the room. On being assured by all ...
that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—
"I hope the People of England will be satis-
fied. I hope my Country will do me Justice.

You will see my friends as soon as you possi-
bly can—tell them every thing—say to my ...
Mother—[here his voice failed him]—Hope ...
—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get ...
it out.—Is Colonel Grahame, and are all my ...
Aids-de-Camp well?—I have made my will, ...
and have remembered my servants—Colborne ...
has my will and all my papers."

Major Colborne, his principal aid-de-camp, ...
then came into the room—he spoke most kin-
dly to him, and then said to me—"Remember ...
you go to —, and tell him it is my request, ...
and that I expect he will befriend major Col-
borne; he has been long with me, and I know ...
him most worthy of it."—He then again ad-
dressed major Colborne "If the French were ...
beaten?" And on being told they were re-
pulsed on every point, he said, "It was a ...
great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know ...
he had beaten the French."

"Is General Paget in the room?" On my ...
telling him he was not, he said, "Remember ...
me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be ...
long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their at-
tention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came ...
into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and ...
asked Percy, "If all his aids-de-camp were ...
well?" He pressed my hand close to his bod-
y, and in a few minutes died without a ...
struggle.

He said to me while the surgeons were ...
examining his wound—"You know I have ...
always wished to die this way!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every ...
thing he said, except asking to be placed in ...
an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both houses of parliament have unanimou-
sly concurred in addressing his majesty to or-
der a monument to be erected to the memo-
ry of this hero, as a token of national gra-
titude and esteem, in the cathedral church of ...
St. Paul. We add, that a monument in ...
Spain, where he fell, would be extremely de-
sirable. But, if that be impossible—for we ...
know whose inhumanity refused to the tears ...
of the dutchess of Brunswick, the permission ...
to bury her husband in the tomb of his an-
cestors—then, we recommend, that on the ...
highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, ...
which overlooks Spain, be erected a solid ...
square tomb; founded on a broad and im-
moveable basis, rising a step or two with a ...
coverle, of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) ...
name and rank inscribed on one end, on the ...
other his last words: "I hope my country is ...
satisfied with my services, and will do me ...
justice."

From the American of Monday.

Our limits not admitting of laying before ...
our readers the vast quantity of foreign mat-
ter (arrived by the February packet) in detail, ...
furnished by yesterday's mail from New-York; ...
we have given the most interesting part there-
of at full length, and reduced the remainder ...
into the following summary.

Mr. Mellish, an intimate friend of Mr. ...
Canning, is appointed consul general in Lou-
isiana. This is considered as a favourable o-
men of an adjustment of our affairs with ...
Britain. The inhabitants of Copenhagen, ...
the capital of Denmark, are reduced to the ...
necessity of eating horse flesh, the price of ...
which was fixed for January and February at ...
4d a lb sterling per pound. Buonaparte has ...
declared Leghorn a free port. The San Justo ...
had arrived at Cadiz with nine millions of ...
dollars, seven millions of which belonged to ...
the government, and the remaining two mil-
lions private property.

The king and queen of Prussia, and the ...
princes William and Augustus, arrived on a ...
visit, at St. Petersburg, on the 6th of Jan. ...
Cevallos, the envoy extraordinary from the ...
Spanish Junta, has arrived in London. The ...
apartments of the Duke of Cambridge in ...
St. James's Palace were consumed by fire in ...
January last; one female perished in the ...
flames. The Spaniards have dismantled the ...
forts St. Philip and Dabara, on the lines of ...
St. Roche, and sent all the cannon into Gib-
raltar. The French are said to be in posses-
sion of Ferrel, where they took ten sail of ...
the line and five frigates. The Melpomene ...
had arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz with ...
2,150,000 dollars.

CONQUEST OF MARTINIQUE.

We have this day the pleasure of laying ...
before our readers the important communica-
tion of the surrender of Fort Bourbon to our ...
army, on Friday the 24th ult. which cannot ...
fail of inspiring the liveliest interest.

It appears, that on the 19th, a tremendous ...
fire was opened on it, which was kept up for ...
four successive days and nights without the ...
smallest intermission. On the evening of the ...
23d gen. Villaret sent out a flag of truce, ...
when immediately all the firing had ceased. ...
In consequence of Villaret's terms being ...
pretty similar to those made by Junot in Por-
tugal they of course were refused, and at ...
eight the same evening the British commen-
ced a dreadful cannonading, which continued ...
the whole of that night. At seven the next ...
morning, (24th,) the principal magazine blew ...
up, and in the course of half an hour after ...
three white flags appeared flying on three ...
distinct points of the fortress, when all firing ...
had instantly ceased, and at ten o'clock that ...
night the capitulation was signed, and next ...
morning ratified by Villaret. The terms ap-
pear to be as follows:—

"That all private property will be respect-
ed, the garrison made prisoners of war, and ...
to be sent to the coast of France, to be ex-
changed, which if Buonaparte declines they ...
are to be peremptorily sent to England, and ...
there kept prisoners of war."

The captain general had a garrison of ...
3000 men when the British landed, but the ...
military skill and intrepid valour of our army, ...
had soon reduced them to about 2064. The ...
fort had been plentifully supplied with ex-
cellent provisions, and had an abundance of ...
good water, but the reason that Villaret af-
firms for its speedy reduction is the cir-
cumstance of his principal magazine having ...
blown up by a shell falling near it, which ac-
cident had reduced it to an almost untenable ...
state. The fort was found in a most disa-
greeable appearance, and not a single foot of ...
the surface of the battery that had not been ...
ploughed up by shots or shells falling on it, ...
and scarce a gun that was not dismounted.

The flank companies of the 7th foot, and ...
two companies of the light brigade, marched ...
into Fort Bourbon on the morning of the ...
25th, and took possession of the works. The ...
remainder of the French army remain still ...
encamped. The French do not march out ...
of the fort until transports are ready to re-
ceive them, which it is supposed will not be ...
before the 6th or 8th inst. Capt. Pradie of ...
the 90th regiment, failed with dispatches for ...
England, in the Goree sloop of war, on ...
Wednesday last. Fort Royal is announced ...
to be head quarters, until his majesty's plea-
sure is known.

The following is a correct list of non-com-
missioned officers and privates killed, wound-
ed and missing on our side:—

5 sergeants and 110 privates killed, 115
9 sergeants, 6 drummers, and 376
privates wounded, 391
3 privates missing, 3
Total, 509

5 sergeants and 25 privates since dead.

General Moran, aid-de-camp to Villaret, ...
and second in command, died of his wounds ...
on the 25th ult.

We feel great pleasure in stating, that the ...
90th regiment has had but one man killed, ...
and that by accident, another by the fever, ...
and three slightly wounded; notwithstanding ...
the fatigue and perils they encountered.

The inhabitants throughout the island are ...
highly pleased with the change that has taken ...
place, and have all returned to their houses ...
and occupations.

In consequence of a late arrangement be-
tween the Marquis Forranda and Mr. Madi-
son, (says a Natchez paper of the 15th Feb.) ...
our fugitive slaves, who had taken refuge in ...
the dominions of his Catholic majesty, will be ...
referred to their respective owners on applica-
tion.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the 4th ...
inst. near Queen-Anne, by the rev. Mr. Scott, ...
Mr. Joseph Howard, of Anne-Arundel county, ...
to Miss Elizabeth Susannah Bowie, of ...
Prince-George's county

— in this city, the same evening, by the ...
rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. William Parkerson to ...
Miss Sarah Purdy.

DIED, at Rockland, (Cecil county, on ...
the evening of the 3d instant, PHILIP THO-
MAS, Esq. a man universally and justly es-
teemed, and whose death will be deeply la-
mented.

ATTENTION !!!

THE members composing the FIRST VOLUN-
TEER COMPANY of Annapolis, are ordered ...
to parade on Saturday next, the 15th inst. ...
precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on the usual parade ...
ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier ...
like order.

Noncommissioned officers are ordered to warn ...
their squads agreeably to law.

By order of the captain,
JOS. B. BARNES, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the O-
rphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the ...
scribers will expose to public sale, on ...
day, the 18th day of May next, if ...
not, the next fair day.

THE remainder of the personal es-
tate of Resin Hammond, of Charles,
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consist-
ing of several valuable Negroes, (among ...
a valuable Carpenter, 27 years of age, ...
a valuable bed with bedstead and ...
a large sideboard of mahogany, with ...
convenient drawers in it, as also some ...
mahogany tables, and many other arti-
cles.

The terms of sale are ready Cash, ...
paid immediately on the day of sale.

The sale will be at the late residence ...
the deceased, within two miles of the ...
Baltimore, in Anne-Arundel county, on ...
the Patapsco lower ferry, and will com-
mence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER

April 11, 1809.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE which has been occu-
pied by Captain James Thomas, in ...
city, as a Boarding-House, and wherein ...
George Mann formerly kept Tavern. A ...
to

WM: STEUART

April 11, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber hath obtained ...
the Orphans Court of Anne-Ar-
undel county, letters of administration on the ...
final estate of DAVID BUCKMAN, ...
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All ...
persons having claims against said estate are ...
required to produce them, legally authenticated ...
and those in any manner indebted to ...
payment to

ESTHER BUCKMAN, Adm-
April 10, 1809. 107/16

In CHANCERY, April 8, 1809

ON the report of the Auditor of ...
claims against the estate of JAM-
ES CUMMINGS, deceased, it is ordered, ...
the said claims will be decided on after ...
8th day of June next, on application be-
made; provided a copy of this order is ...
published in the Maryland Gazette three ...
consecutive weeks before the 1st day of ...
next, or served on the several claimants ...
after mentioned. The claims objected to ...
the auditor's report are those of ...
Shipley, Nicholas Hall, George Hodge ...
and Mathew Steene.

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

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a ...
runaway, a mulatto man, who says he is ...
free man, and was manumitted by a ...
Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him ...
William Smith, blacksmith, both of Fe-
derick Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith ...
trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet ...
or 10 inches high, well made, long ...
which he wears plaited, several scars on ...
forehead, and one on his right cheek, oc-
casioned by a whip-lash; his clothing an ...
fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper jack-
et two calico under jackets, one white and ...
red and white linen shirt, blue cloth trousers ...
short yarn stockings and old shoes. His own ...
is desired to come and take him away, or ...
will be sold for his prison fees, and other ...
expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff ...
of A. A. County.

April 5, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, con-
taining 746 acres, situated in Anne-
Arundel county, State of Maryland, at ...
head of West river, 12 miles from Annapo-
lis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of ...
tract of land formerly the property of ...
Pemberton, and is calculated to produce ...
wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded ...
with timber suitable for ship building, ...
excellent meadow, and a good landing ...
West river, which is navigable for large ...
vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbour-
hood is one of the best in the State of Maryland ...
For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq. ...
Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river ...
or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809. 12

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

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

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant

27 SOLOMON GROVES.

THE NURSING OF LOVE.

TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH.
 D on Cythera's golden sands,
 The first True Love was born on earth;
 Was the doubt what fostering hands
 Would tend and rear the glorious birth.
 He claim'd the sweet employ,
 Cup, her thornless flowers, the said,
 I feed him best with health and joy,
 I cradle best his cherub head.
 Jealous Venus justly fear'd
 Tricks and changeable mind of youth;
 Would the scrap Peace appear'd,
 Stern, too cold, the matron Truth.
 Fancy claim'd him for her own,
 Prudence disallow'd her right;
 Seem'd her Iris pinions shone
 A dazzling for his infant fight.
 Love awhile the charge was giv'n,
 And well with hope the cherub thriv'd,
 Innocence came down from Heav'n,
 A guardian, friend, and nurse of Love.
 Love grew mad with envious spite,
 When all prefer'd to her the sound;
 Would full vengeance for the flight,
 And soon success her purpose crown'd—
 Traitors watch'd a sultry hour,
 When, pillow'd on her blush-rose bed,
 Innocence to Slumber's pow'r
 The moment bow'd her virgin head.
 A pleasure on the thoughtless child
 Her toys and sugar'd poisons prest;
 With new joy, he heav'd, he smil'd,
 And sunk—and died upon her breast!

From Faucett's Poems.

TO A ROBIN,

He nest had been taken out of the author's garden
 where it had been accustomed to build.
 RE thy reproach, thou more than tongue,
 That little, lively eye!
 Was not I that stole thy young,
 And made it was not I.
 Th pleasure equal to thy own,
 I watch'd thy tender brood;
 I mark'd how fondly thou hast flown
 To bear them daily food.
 E'en than thine with less delight,
 I look'd and long'd to see
 First attempts of infant flight,
 With patience taught by thee.
 And now that restless thou dost rove,
 And with sad note repine,
 Think not, torn mourner, that I prove
 A pang less keen than thine.
 I bafe were he, whose hand could stain
 Fair hospitality,
 With act so foul as thus to pain
 An harmless guest like thee.
 I rue me not from spray to spray:
 How shall I fetch my tongue
 Me found that may to thee convey,
 I did not do thee wrong.
 I that I knew, sweet innocent,
 The language of thy kind;
 I could some lucid sign invent,
 Fitting thy feeble mind!
 His spot indignant do not quit;
 Thy confidence replace;
 And here with generous trust commit,
 Once more, thy tender race.
 Here thy young have oft before
 Securely spread the wing;
 A grant my shades one trial more,
 Here pass one other spring.
 Meanwhile this comfort I will take,
 Not long thy woes shall last:
 It hearts but man's foot cease to ache:
 Thy griefs shall soon be past.

ANECDOTE.

OF PRESIDENT WITHERSPOON.

THE late President Witherspoon was a man of considerable humour, as well as of arming and piety, and possessed a happy talent of instructing in his own peculiar way. Assembling his pupils on a certain day, he addressed them in his Scottish dialect, after the following manner.
 "Young gentlemen, it is probable, that in the course of your lives, ye will often be called to speak in public, some from the pulpit and some at the bar. It therefore becomes ye duty to give ye a few words by way of advice on that important subject. I shall comprise the whole of my discourse under two heads, and shall be very brief upon both. In the first place, take care that ye ne'er begin to speak, till ye ha' something to say; and secondly, be sure to leave off, as soon as ye have done."

EXTRACTS.

THOUGH you err to oblige, yet the person you so oblige will secretly despise you.
 A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune. The more riches a fool has the greater fool he is.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN reflecting upon the benefits of Education, and the advantages of institutions for the promotion of Science and Literature, and the protection and patronage afforded them in some of the States, entitles them to exalted respect. The State of Connecticut, perhaps, stands foremost in this particular—The celebrity of Yale College stands unrivalled by any upon this continent—the education of all ranks and classes of people in that State are attended to—every section and district of the State have more or less of Public Schools established under the sanction of the Legislature. There are in that State erected the following institutions of learning:—An academy at Greenfield, one at Plainfield, one at Norwich, one at Windham, one at Pomfret, together with a number of inferior order, well calculated to initiate children in the first letters and rudiments of beginning education. Slavery is abolished in that State—The inhabitants are taught industry, morality and religion, every one getting his living by the sweat of his own brow—Of the early habits and inculcations of the impressions of justice, the protection of right, the support of equitable principles, the strict adherence to that holy precept, of doing as you would be done by, in no part of America are more fully displayed than in the State of Connecticut—Here general suffrage prevails, and merit meets its just reward, and it is not money that carries men into power and office, but worth and talents are his surest recommendations.

The State of New-Hampshire, though remote from the centre of union, has not been unmindful of the propriety and advantages of education. The College of Hanover, called Dartmouth College, holds a high and respectable rank; that State has also an academy at Exeter, one at Ipswich, one at Atkinson, and one at Amherst.

Pennsylvania, I think, may be said to rival, in truth, the United States—Her University has spread fame and talents, and usefulness, to every part of the continent.

Virginia and South-Carolina are imitating her steps; the former has as general diffusion of useful knowledge disseminating among her inhabitants as its extensive limits will at present permit—in that State education meets with fostering care and succour—In a period little more than twenty years she has given to the United States a specimen of her greatness—she has verified the advantages of education—she has manifested to you the solemn truth—out of four presidents she has had the honour of furnishing three.

Shall Maryland, a meridian State, remain in apathy? Will you, fellow-citizens, suffer your rising progeny to dwindle into carelessness and idleness? Will you, among all your sister States, be the only one pointed at as regardless, as inimical, to this first of blessings, Education? Will you not now rouse and come forward? Let every eye and heart be directed, among other legislative duties, to this all important consideration; assist and cheerfully cherish a plan, and bring into operation a system calculated to reflect honour upon the State, and ensure a successful perpetuation of happiness, of good order, of virtue, of morality and religion, the only solid prop, the rock of safety, the salvation of your government and country.

If a system and institution of this kind can be adopted, encouraged and supported, vice would soon lose its abettors, wickedness, ignorance and idleness find no shelter, debauchery and drunkenness be entirely discountenanced—this horrid, abominable practice of intemperance, calculated only to reduce mankind to a level with the meanest reptile upon earth!

I address those pieces principally for the advantages of the poorer class of citizens, because all provident Nature has been equally as bountiful to them in genius, talents and understanding, as those whom fortune and chance hath thrown into affluence and luxury. I call upon the latter description of my fellow-citizens, like true friends and patriots, to come forward in aid of those establishments, and not let wealth, which crowned them with success, discountenance those happy provisions. Come forward and act like the patrons of your country—establish a dignity in your names, that will be handed from generation to generation, even down to the latest posterity—lend a hand to curb and restrain growing vice and ignorance, and point out the path to true gratefulness, and enhance useful arts; then will your labours and services be crowned with applause; you shall receive the rich reward of gratitude, and posterity bear ample testimony of your interest for the public welfare in raising up those native born sons of America, who may, at some future day, become the happy deliverers of their country! Let no foreign power subdue us, nor rival us in love of science—let us exercise those noble principles in defence of our common liberty! Let us teach and instruct our rising progeny in uncontaminated principles of republicanism with sincerity,

and not suffer one part to sink into idleness, with all its concomitants, while the other has his faculties benumbed and glutted by luxurious indolence and want of activity.

Conspicuous cases occur, and evince with great strength and truth, that we now have characters, high in rank and usefulness, rendering honourable and important services to their country, giving evident specimens of talents, genius, worth and merit, all combined to convince the world, that it is by no means rare to find the production of the peasant's cottage equal to the monarch's palace in point of talents, and in numberless cases has individuals stepped from those humble habitations, and nature, like the smothered flame, has burst forth in them our most useful and brilliant characters. This fact stands too well testified to admit of a doubt; then, under those impressions, can you undertake a more profitable institution than the one contemplated? Can you devise ways and means to promote more general utility, for we see vice and wickedness is daily spreading its baneful influence in our country; even rigorous laws and punishment is not sufficient to prevent its growth; it is an evil dependent upon defective education, and long experience has shown, punishments cannot prevent vicious propensities, deeply rooted in the mind, and that the characters of men depend upon the impressions they receive in early life; the combined forces of habit, example and necessity, drag on to their ruin those who are once entangled in the snares of the wicked; and were justice to be armed with increased terrors, it would still be unable to stop the torrent of corruption, impelled by so many and such powerful causes; increased rigour would but make men more artful and more desperate, would occasion new devices and new crimes to assist on to conceal the old; for these evils there is but one remedy—proper education upon the infant mind, forming to moral principles and to habits of industry. By a plan of this kind you may snatch innocence from destruction, deprive the wicked from successors, the goals of inhabitants, justice of its victims, and thereby add to the list of valuable members in the community.

Of no small benefit would be the result, and a great step towards perfecting our rising progeny, in addition to seminaries for the promotion of letters, to have taught the rudiments and principles of Military Science. In England and France, at this day, and in ancient republics, the inculcation of military tactics was of primary importance—The eastern empires were famous for their military schools, and their numerous and gallant performances sufficiently evince the perfection to which they had attained; in fact, in all ages and nations the profession of arms has been deemed the profession of honour, and in this our rising empire, likely to be always annoyed more or less with external and internal foes, well deserves the fostering care of government—An education of this kind will certainly have its good effects. How lost and forlorn indeed must an army feel with an ignorant uninformed commander placed at their head.

A mistaken notion sometimes has prevalence, that to teach the military art, and to accomplish men in that profession, is to ripen them to engage in wars and conflicts without any just grounds or provocation, and to grasp at every shadow of cause to display their ambition for military thirst and glory; but never was there a more mistaken idea, because, in bringing into existence an institution of this kind, is to inculcate the profession of honour; it is animated by the most generous public virtue, and upon those habits and acts that constitute the intelligent and generous virtue of a private individual.

Infomuch as our American government has a superior claim to any in existence, so let our soldiers have a character superior to all other soldiers in the acquisition of all useful knowledge, in military skill, in valour, generosity and love of country. Bravery is peculiar to our country, but that without skill will never ensure success. Let those considerations influence, let it operate for the good of all, for be assured, to make a soldier, learning, courage, wisdom, virtue and experience, all united, are requisite; the want of any of those qualities in him who takes command, must render him defective and incompetent.

To obtain a knowledge of any of the arts and sciences, a stated course of several years is allotted for the instruction of students, where theory and practice mutually contribute to their improvement, and he will be found the greatest proficient who has established his practice upon the most accurate and best digested theory. Although every man may not be endowed with the brilliancy of mind of a Newton or a Locke, he may arrive to great usefulness, if not by nature by art, if not by genius by study. At this time, in the interior of the State of Virginia, there is an Academy established for the instruction of youth in the first rudiments of science, a part of the time of this institution is devoted to the acquirement of military tactics. I beheld with the greatest pleasure imaginable those young sons of Columbia at the appointed hour each repairing, with his wooden gun, to the

confidence of a veteran soldier, undergoing with avidity and exactness, the different military evolutions with define and courage, with an earnest determination and attention, with that manly pride and deportment, as if they looked forward, at some future day, to become the greatest ornaments and rivals of this western world.

PACIFICATOR.

Curious Advertisement from a New-York paper.

DIVORCE.

Those gentlemen or ladies whose unfortunate situations render a separation not only desirable but necessary, will find it much to their advantage by applying to James H. Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, Bennington, (Vermont,) who will (through the liberal provision of a statute in such case made and provided by the legislature of Vermont,) procure for them a bill of Divorce, on easy terms that may be agreed on.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated March 17.

"The governor of Florida has laid a duty on imports of 9 per cent. and exports 6 per cent. which has caused some agents to leave Amelia Island; from which place the captains of vessels must go to St. Augustine to come and clear, a distance of a hundred miles."

On the night of the 27th Feb. the dwelling-house of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin county, (N. C.) was consumed by fire, and with it three of his sons, aged 17, 14 and 10 years. A fourth son, (about 21 years old,) in escaping through the flames, was so much burnt that it is thought he will not recover. Mrs. Bridges was also very much burnt in endeavouring to rescue one of her sons who succeeded in getting nearly to the door. Mr. and Mrs. B. were sleeping in an adjoining house, and alas! were only roused in time to view the sad fate of their children, without the power to relieve them. [Star.]

A letter from Lancaster, dated the 28th ult. contains the following:—"The Salisbury hanna is very high. Trade begins to be lively at Columbia. Yesterday a number of Arks, Rafts and Boats, arrived, loaded with corn, whiskey, flour and wheat. A bill has just incorporating a company to build a bridge at Columbia. It is estimated that it will cost 400,000 dollars."

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The following is the first article of a decree of Buonaparte's, dated Burgos, Nov. 11, 1808.

"The Dukes of Infantado, of Higuera, Medina Celi, and of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the counts of Fernan, Nunez and of Altamira, the Prince of Castel Franco, the Sieur Pierre Cevallos, ex-minister of Spain, and the bishop of Santander, are declared traitors to France and Spain, and traitors to the two crowns. As such, their persons shall be seized and brought before a military commission, and shot.—Their property, movable and immovable, shall be confiscated in Spain, in France, in the kingdom of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Papal States, in the kingdom of Holland, and in all countries occupied by the French arms, to defray the expenses of the war."

The Spanish vessel which conveyed Dupont to France, arrived at Gibraltar the 9th ult. on her way back to Cadiz. She brought intelligence respecting the deplorable and wretched monarch, the late king of Spain Charles IV. A person who accompanied Dupont on his voyage, and was permitted to land at Marseilles, had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with Charles, who was in that city, with the queen, the infant Don Francisco, and the Prince of Peace. The king was very earnest in his inquiries respecting the recent state of affairs in Spain, who were minutely detailed to him; during which he often wept bitterly. It is positively stated that Charles and his suite were brought to Marseilles, preparatory to a voyage to Mexico, for which province he was to sail by the first convenient opportunity; and that when he arrived he was to assume the government of that country as an ally of France. Consequently, one of the first acts of his government would be the separation of the people from the mother country.

The manufactures of Birmingham are the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The French general Lefebvre, who arrived here in the cutter Cheerful, from Comoros, now under guard at the Globe Inn.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

London Gazette Extraordinary.
 Downing-street, Jan. 18.
 Hon. captain Hope arrived in a dispatch from Lieut. general Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state, which the following is a copy of.
 His Majesty's ship Victoria, at sea, Jan. 18.

MY LORD,
 I have the much lamented death of Sir John Moore, who fell in the enemy on the 16th instant, my duty to acquaint your lordship. The French army attacked the British position they occupied in the morning, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A severe wound, which compelled the field a short time previous to Sir John Moore, obliges me to ship for the particulars of his long and obstinately enclosed report of lieutenant-general, who succeeded to the command, and to whose ability and energy the ardent zeal and valour of his majesty's troops, under Providence, the success which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the enemy, is due.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 D. BAIRD, Lieut. General.
 His Majesty's ship Victoria, at sea, Jan. 18.

compliance with the desire of the communication of yesterday of the first moment I have command, to detail to you the action which took place in the morning, on the 16th instant.

will be in your recollection, in the afternoon of that day, and in the morning received, and who had placed some of the right and left of his troops to be moving troops towards forming various columns at extremity of the strong position, which, on the 16th, he had taken in our immediate indication of his intention, succeeded by the rapid attack which he made on, which occupied the right. The events which of that period of the action were met by the command, and by yourself, at the moment, and the brigade under Lord William Bentinck, village on your right became obnoxious contest.

ment to say, that soon after which deprived the army of lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, and just directed the most able by a cannon shot. The acquainted with the irreparable and sustained were not dismayed determined bravery not every attempt of the enemy, but actually forced him to he had brought up fresh of those originally engaged enemy, finding himself forced to force the right of the line, red by numbers to turn it, and well timed movement, by major-general Paget, which corps had moved out to support the right of the major general having pushed (rifle corps) and 1st battalion, drove the enemy before rapid and judicious advance of the enemy's position, with the position of division, (calculated to g the right of the line, to relax his efforts in the were, however, more forward the centre, where they

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1809.

[No. 3249]

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE BRITISH PACKET AT NEW-YORK.

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Drawing-street, January 24.

Hon. captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of State, which the following is a copy:—

His Majesty's ship *Ville de Paris*, at sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

MY LORD,
Y the much lamented death of lieutenant Gen. Sir John Moore, who fell in action the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that French army attacked the British troops in position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to the field a short time previous to the fall of John Moore, obliges me to refer your ship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of lieutenant general Sir John Moore, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in the action of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the which terminated in the complete and repulse and defeat of the enemy at the point of attack.

The hon. capt. Gordon, my aid-de-camp, has the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's ship *Audacious*, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

STRA.
compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about the afternoon of that day, the enemy, and in the morning received reinforcement, and who had placed some guns in the right and left of his line, was to be moving troops towards his left and forming various columns of attack at extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 16th, he had taken in our immediate front.

Indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and decided attack which he made upon your position, which occupied the right of our line. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the division, and by yourself, at the head of the regiment, and the brigade under major lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an ob-
stinate contest.

It is to be regretted, that soon after the severe attack, which deprived the army of your services, lieutenant general Sir John Moore, who just directed the most able disposition by a cannon shot. The troops, though acquainted with the irreparable loss sustained were not dismayed, but by determined bravery not only repulsed every attempt of the enemy to gain the position, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in the morning of the 17th.

of those originally engaged.
The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, entered by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement, which was made by major general Hill, with the re-
sult of which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, a vigorous attack, defeated this intention.

major general having pushed forward his (rifle corps) and 1st battalions, 52d regt., drove the enemy before him, and by rapid and judicious advance, threatened the enemy's position. This success, with the position of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, (calculated to give still further impetus to the right of the line,) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter. He was, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again

successfully resisted by the brigade under major general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under major general Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion, 14th regiment, under lieutenant colonel Nicholls—before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and a fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who from his number and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position at about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertions of captains the hon. H. Curzon, Gofelin, Boys, Rainier, Serrett, Hawkins, Digby, Carden and McKenzie, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of the rear admiral de Courcey, were intrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under major-generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of major general Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major general Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of major general Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by 3 in the afternoon; major general Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any brilliant consequences to G. Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not ad-

mit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be however to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality for inherent in them may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it—it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under major-generals lord Wm. Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith, and the brigade of guards under major-gen. Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-gen. Hill and colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts.—The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment.—From Lieut. Col. Murray, quartermaster-gen. and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance—I had reason to regret that the illness of brigadier general Clinton, adjutant-general, deprived me of his aid.—I was indebted to brigadier general Slade during the action for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea, yesterday evening the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible to lay before you at present a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number, it is not however considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieut. Colonel Napier, 92d reg.—major Napier and Stanhope, 50th reg. killed; Lieut. Col. Winch, 4th regiment, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieut. Col. Fane, 59th reg. Lieut. Col. Griffith, guards, majors Miller and Williams, 81st reg. wounded.

To you who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth has sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory—like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will be speedily restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your

station in the field, and threw the momentary command in to far less able hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.
To Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Baird, &c. &c.

LONDON, January 28.

BRITISH ARMY.

The total loss sustained by the British army in Spain, from the moment they entered the country, till they finally evacuated it, is reported amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not been accurately made out, but as far as they have been received it is proved, that the loss of 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3,100 at Vigo. The following is an abstract of the returns already received.

Embarked at Corunna.

Cavalry,	2,875
Engineers, Artillery, Drivers, &c.	2,600
Infantry,	19,525
Total, (sick included,)	25,000
Embarked at Vigo.	
General Crauford's brigade,	3,100
Grand total,	28,100

Which, added to general Mackenzie's brigade in Portugal, consisting of between 6,000 men, makes the grand total of about 35,000 men.

February 6.

We are sorry to be obliged to state, that the utmost confusion and mis-intelligence reign in the Brazils, at Rio Janeiro, in the court of the Prince Regent. The Prince Regent, and the Princess his wife, are not those terms of conjugal affection, or even external amity and decorum, which it were to be wished, should subsist between persons in their eminent and conspicuous situation. To increase the misfortune, we learn that Lord Strangford, our minister to the Brazils, and Sir Sidney Smith, have taken opposite parts in this court difference; the former siding with the Prince, and the latter embracing the cause of her royal highness the Princess of Brazil. She is the infant daughter of the late abdicated king, Charles the IVth, and was married in 1790 to the Prince Regent. Of course, she stands in the nearest position to the Spanish crown and succession of any Prince or Princess who is not a prisoner in Buonaparte's hands. Such is the unfortunate situation of things at present in the Portuguese dominions of S. America.

Buonaparte has communicated to the Senate his resolution respecting Spain and Portugal; the latter is to be united to Spain, and to form a new kingdom for his brother Joseph; in compensation whereof, Biscay, the rest of Navarre, part of Arragon and Catalonia, are to be annexed to France; and the river Ebro, from St. Andero to Tortosa, is said to be the future limits of France.

February 13.

It is openly asserted at Cadiz, that among the central junta, the French had such good friends, that Buonaparte was timely informed of all their plans and projects.

By a letter from Godoy, formerly called the Prince of Peace, written to Mollien, count of the empire, treasurer-general of France, and the answer returned by the latter, it appears, that the pension assigned to Charles IV. in the famous treaty of renunciation, has been suspended since the 1st August, by Buonaparte's order, and that in consequence thereof that deluded monarch suffers extreme distress.

February 18.

A ship has arrived from Charleston, which place, in common with every trading town of America, feels sensibly the mischiefs arising from the embargo. The commercial people here have been much surprised by the arrival, within these two or three days, of no fewer than 23 ships from America, laden with cotton, grain, &c. and giving us a seasonable supply of many other valuable commodities. On inquiry, we find that all these are consigned to the house of Sir Francis Baring and Co. and that they come, not like their precursors, with the stigma of violating the embargo, but under the license and authority of the republican government. It is well known that the mercantile house just alluded to, is the agent of the United States for the payment of the demands of claimants in this country on the American funds. It has become necessary to the credit of the republic, that these demands should be satisfied, and the difficulty was, under the circumstances of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, to discover the means by which such payments should be made here. There is no doubt it will be found that Messrs. Barings have undertaken to discharge the accruing debt to the proprietors of American stock; and that the consignment of these cargoes and others, is the mode provided for their payment.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, April 19.

FROM THE AURORA.

It is reported that Mr. Oakley, just arrived at Washington, has brought overtures for government for an accommodation, of which as a preliminary, the British government offers to make a formal concession and acknowledgment of wrong in the case of the *Speake*, and an offer of maintenance to families of such as were killed in that happy affair.

The citizens of the United States, imprisoned in the British navy, are to be released, permitted to return to the U. States.

The proclamation authorizing the impressments to be recalled.

The abrogation of the orders of council as the United States.

The disavowal of the proclamations issued by British officers, inviting to the violation of the laws of the United States.

And a proposal for a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, upon principles of equal rights; the free admission of the ships of productions of each country, into the ports of the other, without paying more than port and lighthouse duties.

From a Philadelphia paper of April 13.

OLMSTEAD'S CASE.

The grand jury now sitting for the circuit court of the United States, have found a bill of indictment against gen. Bright, and eight other persons, for a misdemeanor in resisting the process of the district court issued in this case.

The information that the money in the case Olmstead would be paid by the state on Monday last appears to have been incorrect, only to have arisen from surmises, founded on the arrival of the state treasurer in the city. The marshal yesterday issued notices to call together the posse comitatus of his district, to the amount of two thousand strong, to meet at the state-house yard, on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, properly equipped; from whence he will march we presume, to execute his writs, *vi et armis*.—Whether gen. Bright, going under recognizance; or can will oppose with his whole brigade, time must determine. If the two parties come into contact, there will no doubt be serious work.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred on Sir Sidney Smith a noble domain, one of the royal estates, estimated to be worth £10,000 a year. Sir Sidney dates his letters from his new palace of Braganza.

[Lon. paper.]

From the Fredericktown Herald of April 5.

During the gulf of Wednesday night last, a barn of Mr. Richard Cromwell's, of this county, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed with a large quantity of hay, oats, &c. Fortunately the barn and stack-yard which contained the principal part of his grain stood some distance from the above and escaped entirely. The light from the fire was seen by many persons in town, and about six miles distant, was supposed not to be more than a mile or two. During the fire vast quantities of wild ducks, attracted we suppose by the light, flocked to the place, many of them flew directly into the flames, others against trees, buildings, &c. and were killed and crippled in great numbers, and have we understand been found all over the neighbourhood.

Sporting Intelligence.

WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.

At Charleston, (S. C.) on the 29th ult. a gentleman, for an inconsiderable bet, walked 10 miles on the Washington Course, near that city, in 1 hour, 48 minutes, 48 seconds—the gentleman had 2 h. and 5 m. to perform it in.

	H. M. S.
The first mile he walked with ease in	10 6
The four following in	41 57
The remaining five, with the addition of 200 yards, as the Course was supposed rather less than a mile, was walked in	56 45
	1 48 48

Mouldy Corn as destructive as Fire!

Col. Ward, of Newark, within a few days has had fifteen very elegant horses die, owing to their being fed on mouldy corn—he calculates his loss at about 2000 dollars. A horse owned by Col. Ogden, of the same place, also died after eating some of the same food. We make mention of this, that owners of horses may be careful to avoid giving them at any time corn that may be in the least mouldy.

[New-Jersey Journal.]

Drury Lane Theatre, (London,) took fire on the evening of the 24th of February, and was burnt to the ground.

Ten thousand letters for the United States were received at New-York from England in the two British Packets lately arrived there.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Diana*, capt. Vibbert, arrived at this port yesterday, in 40 days from Bristol. She left there on the 2d of March, and has furnished London papers to the 28th of February, (seven days later than by the *Packet*.) from which the subsequent articles are copied.

From the extracts made it will be seen that Buonaparte is in Germany, regarding, with a jealous eye, the movements of Austria; and that Russia is reported to have exhibited some symptoms of a hostile disposition against the Conqueror of Europe.

The advance in woollen clothes has been so great in London, that on the 23d Feb. it was calculated that 10,000 journeyman tailors have been thrown out of employ. Spanish wool has advanced from 6s. to 26s. per lb!

LONDON, February 23.

We understand that government has agreed to make a loan to the Prince Regent of Portugal of the sum 600,000l. The mode of repayment to be by consignments of Brazil commodities to Portuguese agents here, and the produce, when converted into money, is to be delivered over to the treasury. The sum of 20,000l. had been advanced at the time of the departure of the Braganza family for the western continent.

The concurring reports both from the north and south of Europe of Buonaparte having set out for Germany, seem by no means destitute of probability. We do not, however, believe the accompanying rumour, of Austria having declared war against France. It is not likely that such a step would be taken by the cabinet of Vienna, without some communication with the British government. We should not wonder, however, if Buonaparte foreseeing a rupture with that power to be inevitable, has determined to anticipate the hostility of Austria by attacking her before her military preparations are perfected and matured. He has already called out the conscription for the year 1810, and such a measure could hardly have been necessary if his views were not directed to something beyond the conquest of Spain. That he has been very much displeased with the warlike attitude of Austria, as well as with some recent measures of the Prussian government, is abundantly obvious, from a variety of expressions in his last message to the senate in the official expose of his ministers, and from the denunciation launched against M. de Steen in one of the bulletins published in Spain, and if he thinks it likely that the elements of another confederacy against him are collecting, he will naturally be anxious to dissipate them before they are so far digested as to produce an explosion.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the Princess Charlotte Packet from Lisbon; by this vessel, government has received dispatches from Mr. Villiers. If we may give credit to the Portuguese papers, the greatest enthusiasm pervades every part of Portugal, and the greatest exertions have been made by all classes of people, to enable them to resist the French, who, it appears, have not yet entered Portugal.

The following very interesting account from Spain is extracted from a Portuguese paper: "Captain Walker, of the 71st regiment, effected his escape from Madrid on the 24th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of gen. Beliard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for, notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibiting the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sunset, numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that gen. Penque was assassinated by a woman; gen. Grand Maison was found dead on the 31st of December; gen. Berthier, the prince of Neuchâtel, died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate. It was the general opinion among the French officers that Buonaparte had let off for France. There were various conjectures as to the cause; the most generally credited was, that a rupture between the cabinet of the Tuilleries and the northern powers occasioned his abrupt departure from Spain. Joseph Buonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of December, was received with a gloomy silence; he was not greeted with a single acclamation in any part of the city. It was currently reported in Madrid, that the duke of Infantado's army consisted of 50,000 men; but nothing was positively known of his position. Gen. Cuesta has routed the enemy at the bridge of Almaraz; every thing proves the weakness of the enemy; and the Spaniards continue to display the greatest enthusiasm.

February 25—27.

The dispatches received on Thursday by the Spanish ambassador announce, it is said, the result of another battle in Arragon. The letter, with the particulars, is of the date of the 27th ult. The action was near Saragossa, was obstinately contested, and terminated in favour of the patriots. Seven thousand French were left dead on the field.

It is remarkable that the first intimation of the departure of the Austrian minister from

Paris to Vienna, should have been given in a letter from Valencia of the 14th ult. The fleets of the French, Dutch and German papers on this event, gives countenance to the reports that the departure of Napoleon to the east of the Rhine, was in consequence of an unexpected rupture with Austria. It is also remarkable that the report of a war between Francis and Buonaparte prevailed by the last advices, both on the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from Gottenburg, with dispatches from Stockholm. The contents have not transpired, but one fact is stated on the messenger's authority, which is of importance, at least as indicating the state of the public mind at St. Petersburg. The disgust which has been felt at the conduct of the grand duke Constantine, has at length occasioned an attempt upon his life. The accounts are not exactly consistent concerning the mode of the attack.

Some say that the duke was shot at, and that the ball passed over his head, and killed his aid-de-camp. Others that a plot was formed to kill him in his bed, and that his room being mistaken, his aid-de-camp was slain in his place; but all accounts agree that the aid-de-camp lost his life contrary to the intention of the conspirators.—In consequence of this attempt, the emperor, it is added, offered a reward of 200,000 roubles, on the discovery of the offender. This was announced by placards on the walls of the city. The following day an advertisement was posted about the streets, offering 400,000 roubles to any one who should assassinate Constantine.

On Sunday evening the admiralty received a telegraphic communication, announcing the sailing of the *Brest* fleet.—The *Lyra* looked into Brest last Tuesday, and found the enemy had put to sea. She sailed immediately for Plymouth, and off the Lizard fell in with the channel fleet, to which she communicated the information. Lord Gambier will of course proceed immediately after them, and, we trust, will come up with them.—If he should, another victory will of course adorn our naval annals. The *Brest* fleet is believed to consist of 9 or 10 fail of the line and some frigates.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 23.

The *Hibernia* and *Ville de Paris*, of 100 guns each, sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean. The *West India*, Brazil and Mediterranean convoys, still wait for fair winds.

SALEM, April 8.

LATE AND DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship *Catharine*, capt. Thomas Bickford, in 45 days from Valencia, on the Mediterranean. He brought printed papers to the 17th of Feb. for the hon. Mr. Gray, (the owner,) who favoured us with the loan of them for a few hours, and from which translations have been made for this paper. We do not find in them any official accounts of any one great and decisive action, but there is ample evidence that the Spaniards continue the war with the same zeal and patriotism with which they began it, and strong appearances that that patriotic spirit has been rewarded with greater success than could have been expected from raw, undisciplined troops, over their veteran invaders.

It was said that Napoleon was quitting Spain in great haste, and marshal Lannes with his army returning also by forced marches. It could be no common cause that should produce such a movement, when the affairs of Spain were in such a critical state, and a crown for the head of Napoleon's brother was at stake; but we find by the papers, that England and Turkey had concluded a peace—that both Austria and Turkey had assumed a threatening position with regard to France—that the archduke Charles had entered Bavaria with a large army—and that the noble resistance of the Spaniards was likely to rouse a spirit in other nations which might yet wrest Europe from the hands of the conqueror and restore it to itself.

Since the translations of the papers have been made, we have conversed with captain Bickford, who informs us, that the day before he sailed a paper was received at Valencia from the supreme junta, from which he heard read the important account, that *Austria* and *Turkey* had both actually declared war against *France*, (the probability of which event is repeatedly mentioned in the papers we have seen.) The gentleman who read it to him, expressed a desire that he should bring the paper to America; but the eagerness to see it, occasioned its being lent from 1 to another till it could not be recovered before he sailed. It was considered as a fact, and gave great spirits to the Spaniards.

He further informs us, that a French army of 18,000 men, from Roses, in January, attacked the Spanish army besieging Barcelona, and defeated it, through the treachery of their general, Vivas, who endeavoured to escape, but was seized, and sent prisoner to Seville; that the French had been repulsed in fifteen assaults on Saragossa, where they had lost great numbers—and that they were said to have already lost as many as 200,000 men in Spain.—At Valencia, the patriot spirit was at the highest pitch; and to doubt of their success against the tyrant was almost treachery.

New-York, April 19.

Latest Spanish news and direct from Spain.

We detain the press to give the particulars of a passenger who came up in a pilot boat from the ship *Thomas Jefferson*, capt. M. J. J. from Spain, now in the office, who received intelligence from that quarter on the 28th Feb. We are sorry to say they are as leave but little doubt that ere now whole of that deluded country is in possession of the French, excepting Cadix, and probably some other places in Andalusia and Granada. The *Thomas Jefferson* left the coast of Catalonia the 18th of Feb. at which time the French were advancing by the coast. The advanced guards were within an hour and half's march of Rens when she got away. The following is a sketch of the operations carried on in Catalonia during the latter. In the latter part of Dec. the Spanish troops, amounting to about 15,000 men, under command of gen. Vivas, advanced by mountains to the callero of Barcelona, cut off the supplies the French might receive from France. A few leagues from Barcelona they were attacked by a French division very inferior force. Vivas ordered a retreat, and by his conduct so panic struck the French that they threw down their arms and retreated in the most shameful and confused manner even as far as Tortosa on the banks of Ebro. Gen. Reding, the second in command with the regiments of Swift troops, made an orderly retreat to Tarragona, which they immediately put in a state of defence, in order to withstand a siege. As the conduct of Vivas afforded strong suspicion of his being in favour of the French, gen. Reding assumed the chief command, and putting Vivas under arrest, sent him to the general junta at Seville to be tried. The French followed gen. Reding to Tarragona, and had three advanced guards within a few miles of the walls; they were constantly engaged in skirmishes, the beginning of Feb. the French made one of the out-posts, which perfectly commanded Tarragona; the Spaniards were prepared and compelled them to retreat. They were in hourly expectation of an attack, but as they had sufficient troops to protect the country, between the mountains and the coast they were under no great apprehensions, until the French, by some late and well concerted movement, got possession of the mountains, and were beyond Tarragona before they were aware of it. It was reported and currently believed, that a part of the French army, which had been before Saragossa, had proceeded down the Ebro as far as Quenca—from this circumstance there is little doubt Saragossa had fallen. Prodiges of valour have been performed by Palafox, and the inhabitants of that city, but the French power was so very great that its fall had been expected for some time. If there had not been so much treachery among the Spanish officers, France would have found Spain so easy a conquest, that she could not hold out any time—the French had sent them several ships, loaded with arms and ammunition—and there were five frigates cruising off the coast; the French army, as they were on the river side towards Tarragona, returned the fire from their batteries; it was understood the killed a number of French. A great number of officers from the French army came to Tarragona in January, they were chiefly Italians, who presented the French army to be very distressed by sickness; they also represented the French army to be very distressed by the total destruction of commerce.

It was reported at Gibraltar that the trian minister at Seville had informed the official, that Austria was to declare war against France the 20th of Feb. Reports of the Adriatic, brought to Gibraltar, that the Arch Duke Charles had actually advanced with a large army, into the Tyrol, to confirm the report.

It was also reported that Sweden had her ports against England.

Turkey had actually made peace with land; a sloop of war, carrying home the peace treaty, was at Gibraltar when the *mas Jefferson* touched there.

The people of Russia, it was said, had come much dissatisfied with their government, & a revolution in that country was looked for.

An insurrection had taken place at about the 24th of Feb. in consequence of the junta having proposed to garison the city with Poles and Italians, said to be from the French army; this circumstance excited a suspicion of the purity of the intentions, and the people assembled in the house of the governor, and demanded formation; they proceeded to arms, and killed one or two general officers, were suspected of being French partisans, the populace have chosen a Capote for their leader.

(Here follows a Proclamation issued in case of the ex-governor.)

The above was the news of the Gibraltar. It is given as we received it, general it was currently believed.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From a Kingston (Jama.) paper.

The ship *Friendship*, Smith, of Good Hope, is arrived at the *Friendship* failed from Table on 1st of January, leaving there the *Powerful*, *Raissonable*, *Cull*, *Sea Flower* and *Camel*, with the *Phoenix* and *Wexford* round Indians; also the ship *Powerful*, which appeared the inhabitants have been Bligh of his authority, and Mr. Johnson adding governor. The *Rose* were two gentlemen, of the navy, and a Mr. charged with dispatches from M. on the arrival of the *Rose* at were both put under arrest by there—Lieut. Simmonds, and the *Powerful* man of war, Blackstone confined on shore, was taken from them. It was the Cape, that the inhabitants of France and Bourbon, (1,800 of) had died for want of provisions to the ports being strictly made some offers to the British at the Cape, in consequence of the latter had been dispatched to January.

REVOLUTION AT BATAVIA.

[A Dutch Settlement in the East.]

Order of the Day, at Ceram, four miles from Nov. 24, 1808.

The 14th inst. the marshal a. Daendels, received intelligence the 11th inst. at Bantam, governor Khol, one corporal, and soldiers, had been murdered in his manner in the fort of the orders had been given to the commanding officer and the European Anjan, but who however for their escape. Immediately 200 company of flying artillery, on foot with two heavy batteries, and 60 cavalry, were sent thither, which notwithstanding they had to encounter the crossing of deep laws, was effected in a very short time, who had been unfavourable, and counteracted the Dutch government, had been this malicious act by his removal from office the 19th. On the 19th the marshal decided prince to surrender, to do. On the 21st fort was defended by the military, and of without resistance. The in his palace by himself, concubines, deserted by his day, the marshal incorporated of Bantam with the other king to his majesty the king the eastern part joined to the country of Batavia; the Lamp were separated, and the remainder of the former full under himself as a subject king of Holland, and to the king of the new governor. present arrested, in the fort he will be transported to Soerabaya. On the 24th the deposed Sultan, who had been into the river—wherever the Dutch government being engaged, the marshal proclaimed. The jewels and are confiscated for the government, and shall either be sold, or remain here for future use.

revolution has broken out in South America, under the name of the revolution, where he has declared to shake off the dominion of Spain, his brother-in-law, openly avowed the same the governor of Monte person who has as yet da insurgents. [L.]

arrived at Salem, ship *Mar Sumatra*. Left the coast Americans there. Two French numerous French privateers had been very successful in country ships and had taken Bengal men, and a (number) of 16 guns. The whole well coast of insurance could not be effected, that 6 French ships of Admiral Pellew, on the coast, was sitting away to look for the natives, some of the natives, the English governor, in the night, to be massacred him, with injury.

REVOLUTION IN BOTANY BAY.

From a *Kingston (Jan.) paper of March 4.*
The ship *Friendship*, Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived at Falmouth. The *Friendship* sailed from Table Bay on the 10th of January, leaving there his majesty's ships *Powerful*, *Raisonné*, *Culloden*, *Race Point*, *Sea Flower* and *Camel*, (store ship,) with the *Phoenix* and *Wexford* homeward bound. Also the ship *Rose*, Brooks, from New South Wales, Botany Bay, where appeared the inhabitants had dispossessed Mr. Johnson acting governor. On board the *Rose* were two gentlemen, Lieut. Simmonds, of the navy, and a Mr. Blackstone, charged with dispatches from Mr. Johnson. On the arrival of the *Rose* at the Cape they were both put under arrest by order of the governor. Lieut. Simmonds was put on board the *Powerful* man of war, and Mr. Blackstone confined on shore, and their papers taken from them. It was reported at the Cape, that the inhabitants of the Isles of France and Bourbon, (1,800 of whom were said to have died for want of provisions, owing to the ports being strictly blockaded,) had made some offers to the British government at the Cape, in consequence of which a cutter had been dispatched to England in January.

REVOLUTION AT BANTAM. [A Dutch Settlement in the East-Indies.] Order of the Day. Camp at Ceram, four miles above Bantam, Nov. 24, 1808.

The 14th inst. the marshal and governor, Daendels, received intelligence that on the 11th inst. at Bantam, governor Du Puy, Lieut. Khol, one corporal, and three Malay soldiers, had been murdered in a most barbarous manner in the fort of the Sultan, and that orders had been given to kill the commanding officer and the Europeans stationed at Anjah, but who however fortunately made their escape. Immediately 200 grenadiers, a company of flying artillery, 125 cannons on foot with two heavy howitzers, 700 infantry, and 60 cavalry, were ordered to march thither, which notwithstanding the difficulties they had to encounter by bad roads, and the crossing of deep lawns and rapid rivers, was effected in a very short time. The Sultan, who had been unfaithful to his engagements, and counteracted the interest of the Dutch government, had been instigated to this malicious act by his first minister, whose removal from office the marshal had effected. On the 19th the marshal summoned the deluded prince to surrender, which he refused to do. On the 21st fort Diamond was surrounded by the military, and taken possession of without resistance. The Sultan was in his palace by himself, with his wives and concubines, deserted by his soldiers. The next day, the marshal incorporated the king of Bantam with the other possessions belonging to his majesty the king of Holland, the eastern part joined to the circumference of Batavia; the Lampon is to be ever separated, and the remainder given to the brother of the former Sultan, who is to consider himself as a subject of his majesty the king of Holland, and to be under the control of the new governor. The Sultan is present arrested, in the fort of Speelwyck, where he will be transported and banished to Bojona. On the 24th the first minister of the deposed Sultan, who had been the cause of all the mischief, was shot, and his body thrown into the river—where with the honour of the Dutch government being sufficiently avenged, the marshal proclaimed a general amnesty. The jewels and most precious articles are confiscated for the benefit of the government, and shall either be transported to Java, or remain here for further orders.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebration of the 10th of May, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother-in-law, has likewise avowed the same cause. Gen. the governor of Monte Viedo, is the person who has as yet dared to oppose the insurgents. [London press.]

Arrived at Salem, ship *Mary and Eliza*, Sumatra. Left the coast Dec. 18. Americans there. Two French frigates, numerous French privateers on the coast, had been very successful against the country ships and had taken as many as 16 ships, and a king's brig (the *Power*) of 16 guns. They had in fact the whole west coast of Sumatra, so that the French could not be effected. It was reported, that 6 French ships of war had arrived at Smatrang, in the island of Java, and Admiral Pellew, on the coast of Coromandel, was sitting away to look after them. The English settlement in Sumatra, some of the natives, exasperated by the English governor, Parr, forced a house in the night, took him from his bed, and massacred him, without doing any injury.

Disturbances at the Havana.

Arrived at Baltimore, the Spanish ship *Sagunto*, Ferrer, 17 days from Havana. By this ship we learn, that a plan had been formed for the destruction of the French in the island; it is supposed it proceeded from the late unpleasant news received from Spain. The actors consisted principally of blacks and the lower order of people. But it was happily quelled before it grew serious, by the constituted authorities, who dreading the consequences and apprehensive of their own ultimate safety, thought proper to put a stop to it in time. Our informant did not bear of more than three falling victims to the unbridled passions of the populace.—The U. S. brig *Hornet*, with gen. Wilkinson on board, arrived at Havana the day before the *Sagunto* sailed, on her way to New-Orleans. The above is from the coffee-house books. We have since conversed with one of the passengers, who says, that several lives were lost at Havana, more than the three above mentioned, and among them two Spaniards; that the troops ordered out by the governor consisted of about 30 horsemen; that for 2 days all business was at a stand, and the people generally had retired to their houses; that a proclamation was issued by the governor forbidding more than 4 persons to assemble in the streets at night; and that he was informed, that an attempt to massacre the French was made on the same day at Matanzas, in which some lives were lost. Nothing new had been received from Spain. [N. Am.]

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated March 25.

"Many troops have been sent into the country, headed by our first characters; and I repeat, I have no doubt tranquillity will be again restored. At least 2 or 300 of the plunderers are in the prison, the forts, and on board the guard ship. Several of them will be hung, and all found guilty will be punished. The leaders of these villains assumed the names of Gen. Blake, Palafox, &c. Their intentions, it seems, were to plunder not only the city but the whole country. They are, thank God, stopped in their career, and many will meet the fate they have so well deserved."

By a letter from Havana, dated 25th March, (published at N. York) it appears, that the French were attacked in the country also. They were plundered of every thing they possessed. Fifteen were killed in town and a hundred in the country.

Massachusetts Election. Returns for Governor, from 400 towns— Gore, 44,908 Lincoln, 42,094

Present federal majority 2,814
There remains about 50 towns yet to be heard from.

The editor of the *Aurora* informs us that the agent in this country of the house of Baring & Co. London, furnished a Mr. Geo. M. Woolley, of New-York, with funds to load 14 vessels, which vessels went to sea in violation of the embargo, and have since arrived in England, said to be consigned to Sir Francis Baring, the present banker of the U. States in England. These must have been the vessels which sailed from the city of Jersey, in defiance of the officers of the customs at New-York. [American.]

The British government has given orders for the building of 60 small ships of war, for a specific object; thirty of which are to be built at the out ports, and the rest at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

On the 25th of February gen. Beresford left Plymouth for Lisbon on a mission of great consequence.—It is said to be the organizing the Portuguese new levies in Portugal.

MARRIED, at Bellefield, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. by the rev. Mr. Judd, William Sudler, Esq; of Queen-Anne's county, to Miss Charlotte Mackubin, eldest daughter of James Mackubin, Esq; of Severn.
—on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Compton, Mr. Nathan Lane, of Anne-Arundel county, to Miss Mary Williamson, of Calvert county.

DIED, at Batavia, on the 27th of Nov. last, William Cowell, a native of Boston, and captain in the Dutch navy.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the dwelling-house and garden in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Mr. John Gibson. The house is commodious, and situated in one of the most healthy parts of the city. There are on the premises a coach-house, stable, ice-house and other convenient buildings. If this property be not previously sold by private contract, it will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the sixth of May next.
HORATIO S. GIBSON.
Annapolis, 18th April, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 27, 1809.
WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the *Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*, created by the second session of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the certificates of said stock, designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of October next;

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is therefore given to the proprietors of the *Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of October, 1809, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the certificates of *Exchange Stock* bearing the permanent numbers, contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.				
8	16,153	29,130	40,099	40,360
10	16,160	29,131	40,100	40,373
4,002	16,164	29,133	40,109	40,386
4,003	16,167	29,142	40,121	40,391
4,004	16,191	29,150	40,122	40,406
5,008	16,197	29,161	40,127	40,410
5,009	16,207	29,162	40,129	40,416
5,023	16,212	29,164	40,130	40,419
5,026	16,224	29,172	40,138	40,421
5,028	16,226	29,188	40,140	40,422
5,029	16,230	29,193	40,151	40,423
5,038	16,236	29,199	40,154	40,424
5,044	16,237	29,201	40,158	40,427
10,006	16,247	29,202	40,161	40,430
10,019	16,256	29,207	40,162	40,431
10,020	16,257	29,211	40,168	40,436
10,024	16,261	29,218	40,186	40,438
10,039	16,267	29,222	40,193	40,442
15,007	16,268	29,233	40,200	40,453
15,013	16,286	29,236	40,204	40,456
15,015	16,287	29,238	40,205	40,457
15,020	16,288	29,241	40,208	40,467
15,021	16,294	29,245	40,230	40,493
15,023	16,302	29,001	40,237	40,494
15,024	16,307	29,003	40,242	40,495
15,031	16,309	29,012	40,246	40,504
15,032	16,311	29,013	40,259	40,506
16,007	16,312	29,019	40,264	50,004
16,016	16,302	29,020	40,270	53,007
16,017	16,304	29,021	40,278	53,010
16,018	16,302	29,022	40,283	53,014
16,021	16,303	29,031	40,291	53,017
16,024	16,306	29,032	40,292	53,023
16,034	16,311	29,033	40,292	53,044
16,030	16,316	29,039	40,297	53,045
16,031	16,326	29,040	40,299	53,050
16,039	16,353	29,043	40,301	53,052
16,065	16,357	29,047	40,307	53,054
16,069	16,361	29,056	40,308	54,003
16,070	16,362	29,059	40,313	54,007
16,074	16,363	29,061	40,318	54,015
16,078	16,366	40,006	40,319	55,015
16,087	16,370	40,008	40,320	55,017
16,090	16,371	40,017	40,323	55,021
16,094	16,374	40,020	40,326	55,032
16,104	16,376	40,029	40,329	55,035
16,109	16,379	40,034	40,332	55,038
16,112	16,381	40,039	40,333	55,039
16,115	16,382	40,046	40,335	55,040
16,121	16,385	40,048	40,341	55,042
16,122	16,394	40,053	40,342	55,045
16,123	16,397	40,054	40,349	55,050
16,124	16,401	40,063	40,351	55,054
16,126	16,402	40,071	40,352	55,057
16,129	16,419	40,072	40,356	55,062
16,145	16,423	40,077	40,359	55,068
16,146	16,426	40,082		

A RUNAWAY.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says he is a free man, and was manumitted by a certain Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him to William Smith, blacksmith, both of Fell's Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith by trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, long wool, which he wears plaited, several scars on his forehead, and one on his right cheek, occasioned by a whipfaw; his clothing an old fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper jacket, two calico under jackets, one white and one red and white linen shirt, blue cloth trousers, short yarn stockings and old shoes. His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
of A. A. County.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 28, 1809.
WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the *Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*, created by the second session of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the certificates of said stock, designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of January next;

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is therefore given to the proprietors of the *Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1810, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the certificates of *Exchange Stock* bearing the permanent numbers, contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.				
5	16,131	29,134	40,131	40,360
7	16,139	29,137	40,139	40,373
5,017	16,154	29,148	40,141	40,386
5,018	16,158	29,151	40,142	40,391
5,021	16,168	29,154	40,148	40,406
5,022	16,171	29,166	40,165	40,410
5,023	16,175	29,167	40,166	40,419
5,032	16,177	29,169	40,170	40,421
5,039	16,183	29,175	40,176	40,422
5,045	16,184	29,178	40,181	40,423
5,046	16,186	29,179	40,185	40,427
5,056	16,200	29,187	40,188	40,430
5,061	16,201	29,197	40,193	40,431
5,064	16,218	29,203	40,194	40,436
10,001	16,219	29,209	40,197	40,438
10,007	16,222	29,212	40,201	40,442
10,009	16,238	29,213	40,202	40,453
10,014	16,242	29,219	40,207	40,456
10,023	16,246	29,225	40,220	40,457
10,033	16,249	29,228	40,221	40,467
10,036	16,255	29,232	40,235	40,493
15,004	16,258	29,234	40,241	40,495
15,008	16,270	29,239	40,252	40,499
15,009	16,275	29,243	40,256	40,504
15,012	16,276	29,005	40,260	40,506
15,019	16,285	29,006	40,262	40,507
15,026	16,290	29,041	40,271	40,510
15,029	16,292	29,044	40,273	40,514
15,037	16,293	29,045	40,275	50,000
16,010	16,301	29,053	40,279	51,000
16,011	16,313	40,001	40,286	53,000
16,012	16,303	40,005	40,289	53,000
16,020	16,308	40,011	40,302	53,000
16,023	16,309	40,021	40,309	53,000
16,026	16,312	40,023	40,310	53,000
16,032	16,313	40,027	40,331	53,000
16,055	16,319	40,032	40,337	54,000
16,056	16,342	40,036	40,340	54,000
16,060	16,344	40,040	40,344	54,000
16,061	16,395	40,043	40,348	55,000
16,063	16,399	40,049	40,355	55,000
16,064	16,404	40,073	40,364	55,000
16,076	16,411	40,098	40,365	55,000
16,077	16,412	40,107	40,367	55,000
16,088	16,413	40,113	40,378	55,000
16,091	16,416	40,120	40,383	55,000
16,107	16,417	40,128	40,384	55,000
16,130	16,427			

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated, to the said estate, or to the undersigned, on or before the first day of April, 1809.
RICHARD P. SNOWDEN, Adm'r
GERARD H. SNOWDEN, Adm'r

A RUNAWAY.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was set free by John Wood, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her clothing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.
JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
Anne-Arundel county.
March 6, 1809.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

XVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1809.

[No. 3250.]

Episcollany.

From the New-York American Citizen.

AMOS BROAD.

A special session of the peace, held in this city on Tuesday, the 28th ult. A. Broad and his wife were tried on three indictments, for beating their female and her little female child, but three old. The trial is published at large by Henry C. Southwick, No. 2, Wall-st. in a cheap pamphlet, and from this we condensed the facts which were given in evidence, and will hereafter copy the closing address, at large, of Mr. Sampson, as it is, against an appeal to the court for a new trial, and the generous and manly argument of Mr. Wilkin, in behalf of the five children arraigned. The only apology that can be made, if any be at all necessary, for giving publicity to cruelties so refined and horrible, that the legitimate end of all legal punishment, as was observed by Mr. Sampson, is to avoid repetition, we will remark, that Mrs. Broad, the mother of the children! sometimes connived at, and at times added to the remorseless cruelties, which her husband inflicted upon his helpless slaves. Savage barbarities were committed upon the unfortunate mother for years. The culprits were brought to justice by that humane and benevolent institution, the Manumission Society.

Sarah, the mother, was, during an unknown period of time, frequently locked up in a garret with her hands tied over her head, kept without food and whipped. When in perfect health, Broad would make her swallow, for sport, large doses of Glauber salts, and frequently order her to go into the cistern and draw water. When by accident she filled the tub a little too full with water, he would order her to hold out her hand, and pour boiling water upon it, coolly and cruelly observing, "Am I not a good doctor to doctor you?" Often did he strip her entirely naked in the presence of his five children and compel her to sit in the house, kindle fires, &c. At other times, when quite naked, he would turn her into the yard, in the coldest weather, the snow was on the ground, and keep her bare an hour at a time; the poor begging for her cloaths, and admission into the house. In this condition he would pour bowls of water upon her! All this was done in savage wantonness, for it was testified Betty's character and conduct were

Sarah, but 3 years old, the child of Betty, was cruelly treated. Broad, to gratify his insatiable appetite for inhumanity, would violently rub his face upon the child until the blood flowed! He kicked her, knocked her down repeatedly, and threw her into a bank of snow. He kept the child in the yard, and when tired with the cold, he would not allow it to sit on the floor, but when nature was exhausted it would do so, he kicked it; sometimes he would put the infant's ear, and at others lift it by it; and once he carried her to the floor by it. With a kick, this monster sent the baby across the shop! With a blow by the door the infant's ankles were swollen; she was frost bitten, and crippled with kicking and bad treatment! Mrs. Broad would add horrowings to this diabolical rage? The little girl's head was cut by a knife, which was thrown at her, by Gamage, who was sent for to dress it, and that it was occasioned by a fall. Before the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against Broad and his wife, the wretch, to aggravate the punishment, to mitigate punishment, manumitted his slaves in open court. A virtuous and enlightened jury, however, acquitted them guilty, and requested of the court that the politic manumission might not be a reward for crime, and that the punishment be overruled; Broad sentenced to four months imprisonment, including his wife, to a fine of 1250 dollars. The delicate situation of Mrs. Broad in the sentence of the court from

APHORISMS.

The greatest enemies to mankind are the efforts to conceal folly commonly tend to state its exposure. Ignorance and understanding are reciprocally enemies for each other. Ignorance, as it consists in the knowledge of good and evil, is possessed to most advantage by those who teach us to know and to correct errors.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE royal affair between the duke of York and Mrs. Clarke begins to excite as much interest among our readers as it has in England. Not having the papers which contain the charge as it was formally preferred against the duke in the house of commons, it can only be collected from the evidence, which nearly engrosses fourteen papers now before us. The following may be considered a pretty correct summary statement.

The duke of York had supported as a mistress during three years a Mrs. Clarke, who had before separated from her husband, and who is represented as a fascinating as well as a most artful and extravagant woman. She lived at Gloucester house in a style of great expense and splendour, had her town house and country house, kept two carriages and nine servants. At length the duke became weary or disgusted and left her. She applied to him still for more money, and intimated he was in her power if he did not comply. He gave more. She repeated her demands so often that he found it would be impracticable to supply them; and determined to stop where he was and brave consequences. She then offered that if he would pay all her debts and settle an annuity for life of £. 400 upon her she would remain silent and give up his letters. He refused; she went to a member of the house of commons and accused the duke of York as commander in chief, with disposing of appointments in the army through her influence, for which she received pecuniary presents from the applicants, 500 guineas from one, 400 from another, &c. adding that it was by these sums of money, thus received, she was enabled to support her establishment, the duke only allowing her £1,000 a year, and that this was done with his knowledge and approbation; a charge that certainly involves the duke's character very deeply as it imputes motives the most mean and scandalous, if not corrupt and mercenary. But finding himself in the power of this abandoned and shameless woman, he resolved to abide all the consequences of a public investigation; humbling himself by a confession of the connexion, but denying the whole of the charge. She accordingly came forth in the face of the nation, preferred the accusation at the bar of the house of commons, and offered herself as the witness to criminate. Many whole days have been consumed in her examination as well as of some other witnesses called in to support her. Witnesses have also been examined on the other side, to invalidate her testimony; to show that instead of three thousand, twenty-five thousand pounds have been lavished on her, besides valuable presents; and that therefore, the presumption set up against the duke, arising from the inadequacy of the means he allowed her; must fail; and lastly, that she was so very worthless, that while professing fidelity to the duke, she bestowed her favours on some others, through whose influence over her the promotions were obtained. The proceedings have closed before the house of commons, but their decision has not yet transpired. It is said the duke has determined to resign the office of commander in chief, and have the matter brought solemnly before the house of peers.

Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1804, he was negotiating to obtain a loan of £. 70,000, to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennett was employed in this negotiation, and the duke, as a reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in three years. It appears that this loan was not effected—nor did Kennett get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and afterwards permitting them, at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that she received from col. Knight's relations 200l. sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under sir Brook Watson, for which Mr. Doyle gave Mrs. Clarke at one time 800l. and at another 200l. sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Doyle, which she never paid for in money.

It appears also, from Mr. Donnavon's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. D. that she had any influence over the duke, but said she had influence with the duke of Portland, and several other distinguished personages.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York,) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom-house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

Mrs. Clarke acknowledges that she had given to the duke of York several lists of persons who were anxious for situations, and that she had received compensations for so doing.

It was proved by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often boasted in his presence, of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature; and that she showed him the duke's writing, and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptionable—that on being asked what gentlemen were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if she was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would in future visit her house!—[a loud laugh.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, and several other distinguished general officers, proved, that many of the accusations brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke were false and groundless.

For the amusement of our fair readers, whose curiosity must, I am sure, be broad awake, on a subject that agitates the whole British nation, I now present two of the love-letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the house of commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, especially if they recollect the duke of Cumberland's love-letters to lady Grosvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talents of princes in this way; and that they will further think, that Mrs. Clarke must, at any rate, be but a foolish hussy, if she could really esteem so very weak a man as the writer evidently is:—

Worthing, Aug. 4th, 1805.

"How can I express sufficiently to my sweetest, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! Oh how much I feel all the kind things she says to me! I can only say millions and millions of thanks to my dearest angel! My heart is so fully sensible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite hurt that my life did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of her to think of me on the occasion; but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced, that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her the sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me.—News, my angel, cannot separate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has such a tiresome sameness about it, that is quite provoking. Except lord Christfield's family, there is not a single person here of note, which contributes to the tedium. Dr. O'Mara called upon me, and he wishes to preach before royalty. I shall endeavour to favour him in this respect. What a time it appears since we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wednesday, when I shall clasp my angel in my arms! In the mean time God bless you my dear life! I must now close, or I shall lose post. Adieu my dear Love, and believe me ever yours as long as I breathe."

Sandgate, Aug. 24th.

"How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my angel for the assurance of her love! Oh! my angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well.—Clavering is mistaken, my angel, that any new regiments are to be raised; only the second battalion's to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. Yesterday I first reviewed the 14th light dragoons. The troops were in high spirits and in excellent order; and then I went to Brabun Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hastings, along the coast. Adieu till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only."

This and the other letters excited in almost every part of the house a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Highly Interesting.

The following interesting Intelligence was issued in an Extra on Friday last, and distributed to Subscribers in town; we this day republish it for the information of those at a distance.

National Intelligencer—Extra.

Wednesday, April 19.

IMPORTANT.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Oakeley at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great-Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorized to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now lying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following Notes show the happy result of these discussions.

(No. 1.)

Mr. ERSKINE to Mr. SMITH.

Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands, to represent to the governments of the United States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer on the part of his majesty, an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the U. States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 11th of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, With sentiments of the highest Respect and consideration,

SIR, Your most obedient humble servant, D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State, &c. &c.

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR, I HAVE laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that the Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer, his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing, in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the president sees it to the occasion, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same, with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honour.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect and
consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.
Envoy Extraordinary and Mini-
ster Plenipotentiary of His Bri-
tannic Majesty.

(No. III.)

Mr. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour of informing you, that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act) passed in the last session of congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his Majesty's determination of sending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem,

Sir, your most obedient

humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

Mr. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.
Department of State, April 18, 1809.

SIR,
THE note, which I had the honour of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a Treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you, that a safe his Britannic Majesty should, in the mean time, withdraw his Orders in Council

of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority, and for the purposes specified, in the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

(No. V.)

Mr. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR,
IN consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorized to declare that his Majesty's orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect and
consideration, Sir,
Your most obt. servt.
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VI.)

Mr. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.
Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,
HAVING laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic majesty will, on the tenth day of June next, have withdrawn his orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honour of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-Britain may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the president is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nations so doing. And whereas the honourable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign, declared to this government that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next, Now therefore I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. T. SMITH, Secretary of State.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation in Philadelphia; the engraving well executed; but the number and signature are but clumsily executed—particularly the cashier's name. Date 14th June. We understand also, that One Dollar Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland are altered and in circulation there for Ten Dollars.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Sugar was selling at Petersburg, Russia, at the beginning of Feb. at the rate of 2s. 10d. per lb.—Coffee was rather cheaper.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press to announce the arrival, last night, of the brig Cumberland. She sailed from Liverpool the 6th, and brings London papers to the evening of the 3d ult. Their contents are highly important, as will be seen by the extracts now given.

THE BREIT FLEET.

OUR former accounts left the Breit fleet at sea—we now find them at Rochefort, but not in a very snug situation; for says the Courier,

"The object of the Breit fleet was, in the first instance, to surprise our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort, and proceed thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort the Breit fleet called off L'Orient, and were joined by the squadron there—but this, we understand, is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads, than admiral Stopford was joined by three sail of the line, which had been blockading L'Orient. The admiral has now under him the Caesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge and Theseus. He would soon be joined by the division under admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by lord Gambier, to cruise off Cape Finister, his lordship very naturally supposed that the enemy would push for Ferrol. The Caledonia, his lordship's ship, supplied admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the Breit fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the Sables d'Olonne. The Caesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped would be able to effect their destruction. The Breit fleet was in Basque Roads, and expectations, as we stated yesterday, are entertained that their capture or destruction may be effected."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the house of commons, March 3, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the Orders in Council—Ordered. He then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of parliament, but did not make any motion on the subject.

Lord Fulkerson's motion for a call of the house on the 8th of March, was carried in the house of commons on the first of March—102 to 15.

March 1. A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the house of commons yesterday, whether the treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain, had been as yet ratified? And 2d, whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question that the treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The examination of the duke of York had been resumed, and was progressing; and it was the opinion of the editor of the Courier, that the duke would be put to trial.

The gallant sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir John Moore's family are to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a baronet, and get the first red ribbon.

LONDON, March 3.

Peace between Great-Britain and Turkey—Probability of war between Austria and France.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 28th ult. They contain very important intelligence—War between Austria and France is openly spoken of; and an article in the Leyden paper of the 27th, informs us of the measures which have been adopted by the cabinet of Vienna; measures which can only have been adopted in the contemplation of an immediate war.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great-Britain—It was signed by the Turkish minister Hakei Effendi and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian generals, as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th of January.

An article from Arragon, dated the 11th Feb. mentions, that there are 40,000 arms defending Saragossa; that the French are pushing on to the gates of the town; that the bombardment kept up without intermission. The enemy hope to force the place by famine, more than by the arms.

The communication between Sweden and the Baltic is open. This morning 11,000 Gottenburg mails due, arrived. One of Dec. 5 British ships of war, and 1000 dish ships of war, with 12 merchant ships, sailed from Carlscrona for England, which were lost by the ice, and others were taken by the Danes; and of those lost in the ice after they were prizes of war.

The Stockholm Gazette of the 11th inst. says, intelligence from Schwerin, from Gen. Davoust has given notice to the consul in Rostock, that the embargo on the 51 merchantmen lying in that port is raised.

SPANISH WOOL.

The excessive increase in the price of article every one is complaining of, is believed, are aware, that monopolies, horde of rich speculators, and not redress in the commodity itself, is the cause of the evil. These monopolizers, taking advantage of the present alarm of no more from Spain, sell at what price they please the manufacturer, and he again to the consumer so they contrive to fleece the public; and John Bull is in danger of becoming a lotter.

CORK, Feb.

The expedition to sail from this, as said, be commanded by gen. Beresford will consist of six regiments—their departure is not mentioned.—The troops under Sir Sherbrooke still remain at the Cove, for instructions.

LINTZ, Feb. 2, (via France)

The anxiety which the reports of a war in Austria had occasioned, has augmented by the late measures of the emperor of Vienna. It is certain that some corps are to be formed, which will be to join different regiments. Other military preparations are likewise making, and many are forming in Bohemia and Austria. Falsbender, who in the late campaign principal commissary to the Austrians has been again appointed to that post, count de Guinne, formerly adjutant general to arch duke Charles, has been appointed to the emperor. The arch duke is said to be to take the chief command of the Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and count Bellegarde will command army in Corinthia and Carniola. In the time several generals who commanded Turkish frontiers have been recalled to Vienna. Many persons however doubt whether the arch duke Charles approves the measures of the court, and will be willing to enter to a new war. In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which that prince and the arch duke Ferdinand, brother of the empress, were present, said a new general levy was spoken of, different measures proposed to render it able to the people. Those most experienced military affairs estimate the whole of regular troops at 143,000 men; but it is practicable to find a train of artillery for an army of 60,000 men.

[Leyden Courier of Feb. 1st.]

VIENNA, Feb.

A courier, sent off by our international Constantinople, M. Sturmer, has brought intelligence to the government of a new insurrection of the Jannissaries, which had been bloody, and by which the Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with England. The first consequence of this event has been that the Russian generals have broken off communication with the Turks.

The Gazette contains the following under the head of Turkey:

"On the 5th of Jan. peace was concluded between England and the sublime Porte, the English minister Mr. Adair, and Effendi, in consequence of which all the in the Turkish empire are open to the English ships."

"This important intelligence was immediately transmitted to the principal commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Africa; a great change may be expected in the prices of the towns of the Levant, and in the price of commodities."

Messrs. Editors,

I feel it my duty, having saved the lives of three of my children by the same means, that all substances lodged in the pipe of a child may be immediately dislodged therefrom by taking the child up by the heels, with the head down, and shaking it with position with considerable violence. These accidents frequently happen, and in relief or death ensues, this article deserves attention.

[Columbian Detective]

MERCANTILE.

Our letters from Liverpool, to which, notwithstanding the late received, all articles of American goods are very high prices. Some cotton at a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and about 57 cents per bushel. There is no part of England where an American embargo is so level as Liverpool.

We learn by capt. Parry, who arrived, in 13 days from Turkey, that a single French privateer had been captured, in Turkey-Island passage, and sent, outward bound, with a cargo, to St. Domingo.

A letter from Havanna of the 10th inst. that 50 sail of American vessels had arrived there last week. A duty of ten dollars per ton had been laid by the government, but the holders of it that had advanced prices to dispose on equalling to the holidays no business; no sale of flour had been made; price remained unfixed. Sugar had risen from one and a half to two dollars.

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Mercur from Havanna. The Messengers the raising of the embargo. There was a combination among the holders of flour not to buy for a price of 1000 dollars per ton.

Extract of a letter from the H. Messenger, dated April 1st. A week ago the brig Blanchard, from Havanna, arrived here. The result is yet doubtful. The ultimate of this government is unknown. It is of about 11 dollars a barrel, and 50 per cent. on other articles, which can or have been from Vera Cruz or Campeche, grant a drawback, however small, including flour, which was sold in any bottoms within 60 days the drawback will still be re-shipped in Spanish vessels. We know not what to ask for take less than 20 dollars. Provisions much—white sugars 4 30 to 5 30 to 3. Duty on wine, except cotton, 22 per cent. (There are about 9 or 10,000 in the market.)

The attempt to assassinate Constantine, of Russia, is thus the London paper:—

Constantine was walking in the palace, with an escort of them dressed in a kind of military uniform at Petersburg, and with the intent to shoot from the similarity of dress, aid-de-camp for the grand duke, and the aid-de-camp immediately was instantly seized, and dragged away to a prison. On the firing of the shot, the palace. A proclamation offering a reward for the discovery. An order was at the time to the post-office to open the letters, and to detain the reference to this business, a great number was in general, but more particularly, are highly dissatisfied that are pursued, to which, after persuasion, that Alexander influenced by Constantine, very malignant fever had been the sick and wounded in the military hospitals, moves quickly mortal; among the rest, one of the 32d bulletin of the French, describes the movement of the 32d bulletin of the French, in occupying the city, 3 vessels of 112 guns, 2 of 64, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, brigs and unarmoured ships of cannon, and ammunition were found in the place. The city prevailed through all the streets, which had been decorated in a costly manner in the inhabitants, who had obtained at their own expense.

We learn that Edward Thorpe, British charge d'affaires at Constantinople, is expected to be sent to the city, which is to come from the chief of a section, are not apprised.

MERCANTILE.

Our letters from Liverpool, to March 1st, that notwithstanding the supplies recently received, all articles of American produce were very high prices. Some cottons were at a dollar and a quarter per lb. The common cotton at about 57 cents. Flour, each lb. was 12 1-2 dols. the American. There is no part of England in which an American embargo is so severely felt as Liverpool. [N. Y. Gas.]

We learn by Capt. Parss, who arrived here yesterday, in 13 days from Turks-Island, that single French privateer had recently captured, in Turks-Island passage, five American vessels, outward bound, with cargoes, and landed them for St. Domingo. [Ibid.]

Baltimore, April 21.

A letter from Havana of the 5th inst. that 50 fail of American vessels from the United States had arrived there within a week. A duty of ten dollars per bbl. flour had been laid by the government to enable the holders of it that had bought at advanced prices to dispose on equal terms. During the holidays no business had been done; no sale of flour had been effected; price remained unfixed. Sugars (brown) risen from one and a half to four dollars. [American.]

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Messenger, 11 days from Havana. The Messenger left this morning the raising of the embargo. No news. There was a combination among the purchasers of flour not to buy for a certain time, with a forfeiture of 1000 dollars on those that broke it.

Abstract of a letter from the Havana, (by the Messenger,) dated April 10.

A week ago the brig Blanchy, from Baltimore, arrived here. The result of her voyage is yet doubtful. The ultimate intention of this government is unknown; but a duty of about 11 dollars a barrel on flour will be imposed, and 50 per cent. on all other American articles, which can or have been supplied from Vera Cruz or Campeachy. They grant a drawback, however, on all such articles, including flour, which may be re-exported in any bottoms within 60 days after the drawback will still be allowed when re-shipped in Spanish vessels.

We know not what to ask for flour; will take less than 20 dols. Produce has not risen much—white sugars 4 50 to 5 dollars; brown 2 50 to 3. Duty on wine and all dry goods, except cotton, 22 per cent. (formerly 38.) There are about 9 or 10,000 bbls. Flour on the market.

The attempt to assassinate the archduke Constantine, of Russia, is thus described in the London paper:—

Constantine was walking at some distance from the palace, with an aid-de-camp, of them dressed in a kind of blue mantle, generally worn at Petersburg, a man came and with the intent to shoot Constantine; from the similarity of dress he mistook aid-de-camp for the grand duke. He shot, and the aid-de-camp immediately fell. His body was instantly seized by several men, and dragged away to a considerable distance. On the firing of the shot, the grand duke sought safety by flight, and took refuge in the palace. A proclamation was published offering a reward for the discovery of the offender. An order was at the same time given to the post-office to open and examine the letters, and to detain those that had reference to this business. Of this detention a great number was found. The duke in general, but more particularly the Emperor, are highly dissatisfied with the measure that are pursued, to which, it is the opinion of the Emperor, that Alexander is also influenced by Constantine.

A very malignant fever had broken out among the sick and wounded soldiers from Plymouth. It proves quickly mortal; and many had died—among the rest, one of the surgeons. The 32d bulletin of the French army in Algeria, describes the movements of the duke of Nemours (Sout) in occupying the city of Algiers, on the 27th of Jan. and the garrison consisted; 3 vessels of 112 guns, 2 of 84, 1 of 64, 2 of 64, 3 frigates, besides a number of privateers, brigs and unarmed vessels, 1500 of cannon, and ammunition of every kind were found in the place. Order and tranquility prevailed through all Gallicia. King had attended one of the theatres at Madrid, which had been decorated in the most sumptuous and costly manner in honour of him and his inhabitants, who had offered him this entertainment at their own expense. [Whig.]

We learn that Edward Thornton, Esq. formerly British charge d'affaires at Washington, is expected to be sent to this country in the ship, which is to come from G. Britain, under the name of a secondary character. He is not expected. [North Am.]

The Knell.

Departed this life, on the 20th inst. Mr. Addison CONWAY, of Prince George's county, in the 46th year of his age, after suffering a violent and rapid indisposition. It is but a just tribute due to this individual to say, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him—he was respected and valued by all his neighbours as being one among the most worthy members of society—he was an example of probity, morality, and a strong advocate for religion. In his last struggling efforts he expressed himself, "I am prepared to meet my God," and to those friends who surrounded his dying bed he affectionately bid farewell, with an undaunted hope, at some future time, of meeting them in a blest futurity. He has left an amiable wife and small children to deplore his irreparable loss. Long, long shall we feel his departure, and sympathize in the sufferings of his nearest relatives.

Attention!

THE members composing the First Volunteer Company of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on Monday next, the 1st of May, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in folder like order. Each member will provide himself with a good flint.

By order, Jos. B. Barnes, Sec'y.

Company Orders, April 25th, 1809.

THE Annapolis United Guards are requested to meet, near the Farmers Bank, on Monday next, the 1st day of May, precisely at half past nine, in complete uniform. It is expected that every member of the Company will have his gun and accoutrements in the best order.

By order of the Captain, Henry S. Hall, Sec'y.

Artillerists! Attention!

YOU are required to meet, in complete uniform, on Monday next, the 1st of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at your usual ground, in front of Mr. Shaw's.

John Muir, Capt.

DOCTOR I. J. COMYN, A PROFESSIONAL DENTIST,

(OF BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has, for their accommodation, made an excursion to this place, where he will practise for a few days only, as he is obliged to return to Baltimore by a certain day. The necessity of cleaning the teeth, in order to preserve them, is obvious to all. No genteel person of either sex can give or receive pleasure or comfort by teeth coated with tartar, rotten gums or fetid breath. His method of cleaning the teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance, the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require its application, Doctor Comyn will leave with the person an Anti-Scorbutic Lotion of chymical preparation, which has obtained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America; it is pleasant, innocent, and mostly effectual in smoothing and whitening the teeth, and bracing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth, and sweetening the breath. Doctor C. fits artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, with such nicety as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones.

Dr. Comyn cannot remain longer than next Wednesday, as his engagements require his return to Baltimore on Thursday. He may visit Annapolis again, when he shall have more leisure.

N. B. Doctor Comyn fits natural teeth with gold or silver screws, in the nicest manner possible, without incurring the smallest pain imaginable. He will wait on any lady or gentleman at their houses, or may be consulted at Mr. Willigman's tavern.

April 21, 1809.

In CHANCERY, April 20, 1809.

ORDERED, That the report of JOHN LIAMS, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twelfth day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twelfth day of May next.

The report states, that 100 acres of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near Snowden's old forge, was sold for 705 dollars.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

THUMBLERT & PARSONS, BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WATTS, in Church-street, where they intend carrying on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its various branches, in a neat and extensive manner. They have purchased an assortment of the best materials, amongst which are all kinds of leather suitable for Ladies shoes and slippers; they therefore flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction, as their work will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, April 25, 1809.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1809.

A BIGAIL AMES, Benjamin Antiny. Juliana Brice, Rachel Bryne, Lidy Bryan, Nicholas Brewer, James Broom. Anne A. Caton, Elizabeth Courtenay, Henry Chairs. Matilda Dodd, Ruthy Dew, Samuel Davidson, John Duvall, Tobitts Edele. William Fowler, John H. Fletcher. Frederick Green (2), Benjamin Galloway, Henry Gassaway, Jane Glover, William Gwinn, Thomas Harris, Philip Hammond, John Hillert (2), James Hannah, Thomas Hogan. Ruth Johnson, Flora Jones. Joseph Killam. John Murray (2), Robert McGill, William Mount. William Prichard, Mr. Peaco, John Pashong (2). John Quynn. Fredk. J. Rapp, Achilles Richardson. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, E. Sands, Mary Shorter, Ezekiel Smithers, Alexander Stuart, Theodore D. St. Margueritte, Thomas Simpson, Richard Sewell, George Sly. John L. Tilghman, Benjamin Tard, William Terry. Gideon White, Benjamin White, Philip Willson, junior, John B. Watkins, William Wells (2), Annapolis.

James E. Brice, John Belt, Samuel Banks. Henry C. Drewry, Bennett Darnall. William Gillingham (3), Mr. Hunter, Mathias Hammond, William Hall, 3d (2), Mr. McCoy, Stephen Mockbee, sen. Cupet Mathas, John Norman, John O'Hara. Fairandrew Tydings, Richard Tydings. John Worthington (4), Beale M. Worthington, Beale Warfield, of Ben. Brian Williams, Anne-Arundel county.

FRENCH LETTERS.

Mons. Ayreau, Mons. Aubry. Mons. Calvez, Mons. Creton, Mons. Collair, Mons. De Bellocote, Mons. Delorme, Mons. Devienne (4). Mons. Fourier. Mons. Jaclin. Mons. Krohm (2). Mons. Levisou, Mons. Lachadenede, Mons. Lacapelle (3), Mons. Lucas, Mons. Mellure, Mons. Minion. Mons. Prevos de la Croix, Mons. Presente. Mons. Rebours. Mons. Segond. Mons. Trequeffer.

S. GREEN, P. M.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of CHARLES W. DORSEY, administrator of THOMAS B. DORSEY, of CALES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BEALE DORSEY, of CALES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of April, 1809.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DENNIS FIELDS, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-first day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this twentieth day of April, 1809.

JANE ROBINSON, Adm'r.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE, which has been occupied by Capt. James Thomas, in view of a Boarding-School, and wherein Messrs. Mann formerly kept Tavern. Apply to CHARLES H. WILLIGMAN, or WM. STEUDEL.

April 24, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 4, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ELIZA MEEK, (now SMITH), executrix of the last will and testament of AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth day of September next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this day of April, 1809.

ELIZA MEEK, (now SMITH), Executrix.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of HENRY EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, executors of the estate of REZIN HAMMOND, CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, became sureties for NANCY HAMMOND, (now SWANSTEDT), as administratrix of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, in which they obtained an order of court to take the property out of the hands of the said administratrix, therefore 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 seventh day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April, 1809.

HENRY EVANS, } Sureties
BARUCH FOWLER, }

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of EDWARD HALL, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of LOREN CHREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of LOREN CHREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1809. The subscriber also informs the creditors that he has heretofore advertised in the above manner giving notice, but no attention was paid to it; he now wishes to give them an opportunity to exhibit their claims at or before the first day of August next, or the assets in hand will be distributed to those legally entitled.

EDWD. HALL, Adm. de bonis non, with the will annexed.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale at this office.

miscellany.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.
HERE has lately been published at Philadelphia, by Bradford and Inkley, entitled, American Ornithology, or Natural History of the Birds of the United States, illustrated with plates, engraved from original drawings taken from nature. By Alexander Wilson. Imp. pp. 160, vol. I. Price 12 dollars.

Extracts from a Review of the above Work.
Under a plain, unassuming title page, been furnished, (say the Reviewer) the appearance and contents of the work of a new work, which, if continuing the succeeding volumes in the same elegance, and with equal fidelity, will not only do honour to the author, and the country that gave it birth, but serve as a model to the Ornithologists, where it is not likely soon to be surpassed. The advantages of correct, well colored engravings, in books of this kind, and their effects so great, that they are almost indispensable. In a few moments speak more to the understanding, through medium of the eye, than could be done in a volume by words; and the impressions are not only received with more pleasure, but rendered much more lasting. When added interesting details of the habits themselves, in language at once familiar, elegant, the labours of the writer are to the good will, at least, of every reader, and friend to literature. The work has every claim to the above merit, the descriptive part of the book commencing the history of the Blue Jay, a well known species.

The great length of this interesting and interesting article prevents our inserting it in the Gazette.]
The Baltimore Bird, (Oriolus Baltimore), a beautiful Bird, is particularly deficient in the extent of its range, the singular form of its nest, and the errors of European writers respecting its manners, are fully described. The circumstances of building are thus delineated.
You popular clad in glossiest green,
Orange, black capped Baltimore is seen,
Broad extended wings still please him,
And their bending shape he bangles his nest;
His sweet mate, secure from every harm,
In her spotted store and wraps them
In the noisome hum of busy bees,
Warbler's mellow song; the brood, the brood,
Day by day the lonely hours deceive,
Dewy morn to slow descending eve,
Nests clasp'd, behold a helpless crew!
All her care and her affection too;
Wings of love to assiduous nurses fly,
In leaves and boughs, abundant food
Abundant their guardian as abroad he goes,
Having braced rock them to repose.

The history of the Blue Bird is told in an interesting article, and gives us images with which, in early life, all been familiar. The visits in early in Spring to the "box" or "the hole in the old apple-trunk" of some generations of his—his soft, pleading warble on the barn tops—his single melancholy approach of Winter, as if seeming the desolation of Nature, are a characteristic of this well known bird. A poem in which the author has been the Blue Bird, is tender and true. Our limits will not permit the whole, but the following stanza is—
And piping frogs make the marshes to
Swarm glow the sunshine, 'tis fine is the
Blue woodland flowers just beginning to
Spice wood and anemones building together
In your gardens ye housewives repair
Walks border up; now and plant at you
Blue Bird will chant from his box such
All your hard toils will seem truly a
Through the orchard, he sits each
Red fruiting peach the apple's sweet
Cups up destroyers wherever they be,
Seizes the cutworm that lurk in their bow
The vile grub from the corn it devours
Swarms from their webs where they riot
And his services freely are ours.
All that he asks is, in summer a shell
Which man is pleas'd when he gleams in
Searching the furrows, now mounting to
And his delights in his sweet simple
Leans on his spade to survey and to
Shew his ring school boys forget they
The gazing intent as he warbles before
Male of sky-blue, and bosom so red.
A each little twitterer seems to adore him
All the gay stanzas of the summer
Autumn alone enters so silent and sad
Millions of warblers that swarm'd us
In the train of the sun-setting
Blue Bird, forsaken, yet true to his
Sings, and looks for a milder to-morrow
By the larvae of winter to rove
Sings his adieu in a low note of sorrow.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

On application to me, the undersigned, the records of the court, as an officer of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JAMES TILLY, of Anne Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several provisions thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said petition, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by a competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having so stated in his petition that he is now in a full confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms preferred in the said act, I do therefore order and charge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three times before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Jasper E. Tilly should have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the holders the payment of a third installment of Five Dollars on each share of stock of the company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, on the first Monday in June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order,
THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary.
Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the state of Virginia hath lately demanded of the executive of the state of Maryland a certain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, a fugitive from justice, alleged to be guilty of a large in this state, and hath transmitted inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and six, in Cumberland county, in said state of Virginia, charging said George Gordon with feloniously shooting and killing a certain Negro slave called Bailey; I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this state to arrest and commit said George Gordon to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Virginia may be duly notified thereof agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT,
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-Town; and in the Smith's paper at Easton.

TO THE VOTERS

OF Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion of my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.
I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant,
24
SOLOMON GROVES.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.
Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the dwelling-house and garden in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Mr. John Gibson. The house is commodious, and situated in one of the most healthy parts of the city. There are on the premises a coach-house, stable, ice-house and other convenient buildings. If this property be not previously sold by private contract, it will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the sixth of May next.

HORATIO S. GIBSON.
Annapolis, 18th April, 1809.

IN COUNCIL,

Annopolis, February 8, 1809.
ORDERED, That the resolution of the legislature, passed at the last session, requesting the governor and council to procure information as to the probable expenses of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms complete; be published twice a week for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be requested to procure, and submit to this house, at their next meeting, information as to the probable expenses of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing, annually, one thousand stand of arms complete, fifty brace of horseman's pistols, one hundred horseman's swords, and one hundred swords suitable for artillerists, and the practicability of procuring workmen sufficient for the same, and the usual wages for such workmen, and as to the most eligible site for the erection of such buildings, the machinery of which, if necessary, to be worked by water, steam or otherwise; and that by publication of this resolution, they give notice that they will receive description of, and proposals for the sale of the annual report of the different establishments of the same kind in the United States.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says he is a free man, and was manumitted by a certain Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him to William Smith, blacksmith, both of Fell's Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith by trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet 9 of 10 inches high, well made, long wool, which he wears plaited, several scars on his forehead, and one on his right cheek, occasioned by a whipsaw; his clothing an old fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper jacket, two calico under jackets, one white and one red and white linen shirt, blue cloth trousers, short yarn stockings and old shoes. His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
of A. A. County.
April 5, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was set free by JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her clothing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
Anne-Arundel county.
March 6, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, most excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the state of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.
January 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them during the recess of the said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplementary acts thereto.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT
March 27, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Farm of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, on Deep creek, in Anne-Arundel county.

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased at the said Farm, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes; Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under £. 10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale, and for all sums above £. 10 a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole is sold.

The Farm may be rented, and immediate possession given.

TH. HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.
April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree in the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, for the sale of sundry Negroes, the property of THOMAS LYLES, Esq. and appointing the subscriber Trustee for making the same, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said LYLES, in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, if fair, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter.

SUNDRY valuable Negroes, men and women, amongst which are good carpenters and shoemakers.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months after the day of sale.

BENJ. HODGES, Trustee.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
Will be offered for Sale, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are several valuable feather beds.

ALSO
Some valuable Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and the property all to be sold without reserve.

BENJ. HODGES.
April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE remainder of the personal estate of Rexin Hammond, of Charles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, (among which is a valuable Carpenter, 27 years of age,) several valuable beds with bedsteads and furniture, a large sideboard of mahogany, with many convenient drawers in it, as also some valuable mahogany tables, and many other articles.

The terms of sale are ready Cash, to be paid immediately on the day of sale.

The sale will be at the late residence of the deceased, within two miles of the city of Baltimore, in Anne-Arundel county, near to the Patapsco lower ferry, and will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.
April 11, 1809.

IN CHANCERY, April 8, 1809.

ON the report of the Auditor of the claims against the estate of JAMES CUMMINGS, deceased, it is ordered, that the said claims will be decided on after the 8th day of June next, on application being made; provided a copy of this order is published in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 1st day of June next, or served on the several claimants hereafter mentioned. The claims objected to in the auditor's report are those of Larkin Shipley, Nicholas Hall, George Hosleton and Mathew Steene.

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR stopping and detaining a small Boat, rigged sloop fashion, which said boat was formerly the property of Mr. Levering, of Baltimore—She is now, or was put in the possession of, a certain William Cooke, and from circumstances I believe the said Cooke has an intention of going off with her, or selling her—This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said boat, as she belongs to me, and he has no authority from me to dispose of her, and to request all persons to stop the said Cooke and Boat, so that I shall get her again, and they shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT DUNWOODY.
April 4, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

TO CONTENT.

FROM DRABER LITERARY NOVELS.

thee, mild source of home-felt joy!
thee I vow this artless lay,
Nymph divine! no cares alloy,
griets pollute thy halcyon day.
Soft the Moon her mellow light
er yonder mould'ring tow'r bath shed,
gh soft as sleep her beam on night,
t softer sleeps thy peaceful head.
thee, the fairy sprite of morn,
er sweet, her varied dream shall weave;
thee, thy wood-girl thatch adorn
e calm, the golden lights of eve.
thee, the cool streams murr'ring flow,
e green, the winding vale along;
thee, while yonder wild pines grow,
e maiden breaths her village song.
wilt thou haunt my straw-roof Cot?
then wilt thou bless my longing arms?
n shall I claim thy lowly lot?
then shall I share thy modest charms?
er will ask of purple pride
er gems that idly fire the night;
er gems that o'er her tresses wide,
lustre fling their glarish light.
will I ask of pow'r to whirl,
terror cloth'd, the scythed car,
mad with fury, shout to hurl
e dark, the death-fraught spear of war.
e come, my little dwelling share—
dwelling blest, if shared with thee;
e the proud far, from pining care,
om guilt and pale-ey'd sorrow free.
let the great, by error led,
o many a gorgeous city fly;
e blest with thee to eat my bread
peace and humble privacy.
e blest to rove the heath along,
e grey-clad eve, from labour won;
ft the woodlark's plaintive song,
nd wistful watch the setting sun.
e blest by oak that cleft and lone,
ings o'er the stream his moss-hung bough,
wells the blast in rougher tone,
e mark the wild wave dash below.
e blest nigh yonder darkling dell,
ere sleeps the Bard by fame forgot,
any a love-lorn grief to tell,
d mourn, till morn, his cheerless lot.
oh! far happier if at night,
e onward rolls the sadd'ning storm,
er thy blue eye's glitt'ning light,
erefs thy gently yielding form.
e as the first drawn fight of love,
intent, thou mild, thou meek-ey'd maid!
e bright pow'r, gay wealth above,
e thee my willing vows be paid.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexan-Loaf Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica &c. and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment—Their terms are to produce or negotiable paper.
They wish to purchase one or two likely boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, wanted, a young man to attend in their shop who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.

B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange of the above articles. W. & C.
Those who have not paid any attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John) notice, please look out, as he is determined to his old business shortly.

Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID BUCKMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-hearing claims against said estate are required to produce them, legally authenticated, those in any manner indebted to make good to

ESTHER BUCKMAN, Adm'r.
April 10, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

OF Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I am induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will not have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.
Your obt. servt.
R. WELCH, of Bm.