

now bestowed, under royal and imperial protection, for its extensive propagation.

A difficulty was experienced at first, in carding the wool by the common carding machines. This has been overcome. Some farmers, who early introduced a mixture of his blood into their flocks, have made, in domestic manufacture, for sale, five or six pieces of cloth from this wool, during the present year. I shall have several hundred yards, fabricated entirely by machinery from pure Merino fleeces. Several thousands, made by the same process, from the common sheep's wool of the country, have already been sent to market. Samples of both kinds, with the prices, are enclosed.

How long a period must pass before the prejudices against the fabrics of our country can be extinguished, is not for me to decide. If any suitable means for their extinction could be devised and adopted, perhaps an essential service would be thereby rendered to the real prosperity and independence of the United States.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

D. HUMPHREYS.

Dr. Aaron Dexter, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for promoting Agriculture, in the State of Massachusetts, &c. &c. &c.

Factory, (Rimmon Falls,) Derby,
Dec. 10th, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

THE importance of rightly understanding the best means of multiplying and improving the fine woolled breed of sheep, derived from a cross of the pure Merino blood with that of the common flocks of the country, must be my apology for offering a few observations in addition to those which I had the honour of communicating to your Agricultural Society on the 28th of last month. To facilitate the extension of this improved breed, and to confirm its superior excellence in point of wool, it is conceived, are objects which have a peculiar claim to the public attention.

A mixed breed being first produced from our finest-woolled ewes by full blooded Merino rams, it is still desirable that the Spanish blood should be renewed for three or four generations, through the medium of fires of that race. Then the system of breeding in and in, as it is technically called, and as it has been ably explained by Dr. Parry, of Bath, in his late "Essay on the nature, produce, origin and extension of the Merino breed of sheep," proves decisive for the accomplishment of the objects proposed, in the shortest time, at the smallest expense, and with the greatest certainty, of any other plan hitherto suggested.

It is judged by the farmers in this neighbourhood, who are best acquainted with this confirmed mixed breed, that, aside of their superior excellence with respect to wool, they have a greater tendency to fatten, on the same keeping, than any other sheep within the compass of their knowledge. Although this disposition to fatten is of little consequence so long as they are bred for the fleece only, yet it may be well, that those farmers who may hereafter propagate them for the sake of the carcass should not be ignorant of the fact.

From my farther inquiries with regard to the weight of the fleeces of my Merinos, I learn, that they have increased somewhat more than I stated in my letter of the 28th of last month. One of the rams born here was produced, this season, seven pounds and five ounces of washed wool. This wool would, it is presumed, be worth one dollar and a half per pound in England. I have the united testimony of all the people engaged in, or acquainted with its fabrication into cloth, to prove that it has not deteriorated, by reason of its augmented quantity, in any respect whatsoever. I take the liberty of enclosing four more specimens of cloth. Nos. 1, 2, 3, were made from the wool of the pure Merino, and No. 4, from that of the half-blooded race.

I beg you will receive the assurances of the real and great esteem, with which I have the honour to be, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

D. HUMPHREYS.

to the Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, Corresponding Secretary to the Society for promoting Agriculture in the State of Massachusetts

Important to Farmers.

BREAK off the blows or flowers of the potatoe tops, as they are about forming into spikes—it will increase the quantity one half. By the experiment, leave some hills, and examine for yourselves.

EXTRACT.

SOME have counted the treasures, others have numbered the people, for the riches of a State—the truth is, that the strength of a community exists in the correct and steady industry of the mass of the people.

A RUSSIAN PAMPHLET!

[From the Baltimore American.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, (Russia,) to a gentleman in Baltimore.

St. Petersburg, April 8, 1809.

"PUBLIC opinion is much engaged here by the appearance of a small pamphlet in the French language, entitled, 'An Address to the Emperor and People of all the Russias.' There is something therein so strong, and such striking truth, that every one reads it with interest. We know not what the Czar and his government think of it: but it is a fact that the minister of France has made several representations on this subject. I have given you an extract upon which the representations are founded, and from which you may judge of the author's design, who is, as yet, unknown. Some persons think, that the ministry are not entirely strangers to it.

EXTRACT.

"It is asked, what has determined the emperor to change so quickly his politics? The answer is easy,—the Czar has not changed his politics; to accuse him of it is an imputation on his characteristic good faith, his honour and his justice. Far from that, we ought to admire his comprehensive views and profound wisdom.

"The causes which brought on the war between Russia and France still exist. Neither the transient misfortune of our armies, nor the treaty of Tilsit, have been able to destroy them. But, will they say, what are the grievances with Sweden and England, which induce us to go to war with them? What revolution could induce enmity to spring, in the short space of twenty-four hours, from the most intimate friendship that ever existed? It is precisely because we have no complaint against one or the other of these powers, that the actual conduct of the Czar appears, only by its sequel, to be the best and most admirable.

"Can it be imagined that the Czar has contracted a violent friendship and unlimited devotion for his great ally, precisely on the day on which the latter had gained the famous battle of Friedland, and appeared to dictate to him the terms of peace! The *amor patriæ* glows in every Russian bosom. The Emperor could not thus have forgotten the country which gave him birth—in signing a treaty of alliance, he has shewn the heroism of devotion; yes, of devotion. And is there, in fact, no other step to arrive at a great and reasonable attainment, than an incessant exposure to the bloody darts of calumny, jealousy, and false judgment?

"Alexander, little happy in his double alliance with Germany, and having always the honour and dignity of the legitimate prince nearest his heart, has thought it his duty to contract a new alliance with the conqueror of Friedland and Jena—What is seen there?"

"A Prince who makes great sacrifices, and whose comprehensive views are not limited by the treaty of Tilsit; one year in no condition to prolong a campaign against a formidable and numerous enemy; who is in want of relaxation and recruit, the better to wait the period the most favourable to the designs of his chief, who always wishes to hold himself in readiness at no great distance from the field of glory; to conquer the new levies; to strike the furest blows, and to throw to the world the justice of the axiom so illy applied to other times. 'He who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to govern.' The ally demands proofs of his sincerity, and this is war with England and Sweden; he must conform or abandon his projects; moreover he must acknowledge princes and potentates not yet in existence."

"But in fulfilling his engagements, with the great ally, can it be thought that the Czar has forgotten his friends? No! and the day is at hand when we can judge of his majesty's nobleness and greatness of soul, and how his bosom has been rent asunder in the day of adversity."

"If Austria is subjugated, nothing can arrest the strides of the French Emperor towards universal dominion. The vast extent of our empire presents great difficulties to defend it against an enemy who can create others, and who always causes himself to be preceded by a secret vanguard, the more dangerous as it is busy, particularly in peace and darkness, and even worms itself into the cabinet of sovereigns."

"Principles already implanted at Ispahan, and thence spread throughout Persia, announce that they can contend with us on mount Caucasus and cause the SOPHIS to declare against us at the nod of France. On the other hand the Sophi will be our friend, if the power of that man who astonishes the world is destroyed, or at least diminished. But how shall this power be destroyed or diminished which becomes more and more colossal and threatening? By justice, perseverance, courage, and above all, to embrace the happy moment. It appears as if Divine Providence itself has pointed out the time."

"Nations are in arms, obtain advantages, make treaties, and foretell events, greater in

effect than a popular revolution. On the one hand, a nation entire, fierce in courage and patriotism, dares present itself alone on the theatre of action; on the other, a great prince humbled by his enemy, adored by his subjects, honoured and beloved by kings and nations, strong in the justice of his cause, and more so in his immense resources, fears not to declare his intention of repelling an unjust and insolent oppression, and manifests the hope of conquering in the holy cause of Europe's Independence, or the resolve to perish in the contest. The little son of Cæsar flatters himself with reason, that his neighbours will follow his example, and his ancient allies will yet become his friends."

"In this juncture, can Russia be her own enemy, the enemy of honour and of justice? I appeal to the heart of the wife and brave Alexander; I appeal to the hearts of his subjects. No, Russia cannot tranquilly behold Europe rent asunder, nor become the instrument of ambition to overturn thrones and empires. The tiger of the African desert respects nothing in his rage; every thing is sacrificed to his deadly gripe; all that breathes, and is presented before him, is destroyed by his bloody jaws; even to the ambitious conqueror holds nothing sacred; friend or foe are all alike to him; every thing disappears beneath his rage; kingdoms, people, principalities, republics, ecclesiastical estates, all are confuted in a new geographical map, traced with a sword stained with innocent blood!"

"Whoever hath ears to hear let him hear, and who has eyes to see let him see!"

"You can imagine what effect such a writing has upon the public mind, in a language so familiar in this capital. The time appears to give it new interest. It is freely spoken of. We are most astonished, as the liberty of the press does not exist here as with you, that it has appeared eight or ten days already, without being heard of, spoken of, or fought after, by the police. True, it is secretly disposed of. The empress Dowager has read it, and observed, 'I know not what answer can be given to it.'"

"There is no colonial produce at market, Tobacco is the greatest rarity, &c. &c. The last American vessel which arrived at Cronstadt, has brought the news that the American embargo was on the point of being raised."

From the Pittsburg Commonwealth.

SALT WORKS.

MUCH advantage is expected to the public, from the great and valuable improvements making near the town of Butler. In particular the salt works, commenced by Thomas Collins, Esq. deserve public encouragement. The spring of Saline water is about a mile and a half N. E. of Butler, and only 30 miles from Pittsburg. It rises in bubbles in the channel of Connequessing creek, the course of which is diverted from the Spring. A small well has been dug, and two furnaces, each containing 24 kettles of 30 galls. each, have been erected, with suitable buildings. The fuel used is stone coal, procured from inexhaustible mines in the neighbourhood. The works have been in operation since the 16th of June last, and the average product of salt has been about five bushels per day. The whole labour is performed by 3 men, who attend the pumps, fires and kettles, and one cart and collier supplies the fuel. The proprietor is now sinking a well of diameter and depth competent to supply (when finished) 500 kettles of 30 gallons each—and the water is found to increase in strength in proportion to the depth of the well. It is 13 feet in diameter, and as yet only ten feet below the bed of the creek, in a very hard concrete of river gravel and blue sand. In digging this well, on the 18th ult. the grinder of a mammoth, weighing five pounds, seven inches in length, was found four feet below the surface of the rock, among several fragments of bones much decayed. The quality of the salt, so far as we are enabled to judge by the samples we have seen, is greatly superior to the common lake salt with which we are now supplied. We hope the proprietor will meet with the encouragement so arduous and expensive, as well as important, an undertaking merits.

NUMBERS.

Agricultural Society of Philadelphia.

A STATED monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the South East room of the Philadelphia Hall.

The following communications were made:

1. A letter from M. Thourin, professor of Agriculture at Paris, accompanying parcels of seeds of plants, not natives of the United States.

2. A letter from Mr. Armstrong, Paris, accompanying, at the author's request, a pamphlet by Mr. Cubieres, on the utility of the genus *Celtis* L.—or nettle tree.

3. A letter from R. R. Livingston, Esq. with a statement of the produce, loss and profit, of his last Sheep Shearing.

4. A letter from M. Sylvestre, secretary of the Society of Agriculture of Paris.

Foreign.

NAPLES, MAY 25.

SEVERAL persons have been apprehended here, under suspicion of their maintaining a correspondence with the court of Palermo. A commission has been appointed to examine their papers.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 3.

According to advices received by the recter of the Russian-American company, two vessels belonging to that company, the *Juno* and the *Peter and Paul*, which sailed the first for the island of Kodiak, and the second for the island of Adak, arrived on the 22d and 24th of August, 1808, at Peter and Paul in Kamtschatka. The vessels had rich cargoes of furs.

HELSINGBURG, JUNE 13.

The emperor of Russia is on his journey to Koningburg. The purport of his journey is to obtain an interview with the king of Prussia, respecting matters that at present can only be conjectured.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

Extract of a letter from general Bonaparte, marshal duke of Treviso, (Mortier) dated Saint Andere, June 12.

"General Kellerman will have given you an account of my march for the purpose of reaching the corps of Ballesteros. Having set out on the 8th of June from Carpi (Italy), I arrived on the 11th opposite to Tolmeza, where Ballesteros and Marquis had formed a junction. The enemy having in the morning, made a movement towards St. Andere, I gave orders to follow him, and notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops who were without any bread, I marched rapidly in the direction of Saint Andere.

All the advanced posts were overwhelmed with the bayonet; at midnight two battalions of the 12th light infantry entered the city, where the enemy had the Princes of Hibernia's regiments, and other troops. After two hours slaughter, I took possession of the forces I had to fight being superior in number. At daybreak, my dispositions being made, an enemy's column, 3000 strong, was attacked and laid down their arms.

"Gen. Ballesteros having made his escape with several chiefs, I sent out patrols to make a sweep in the country. Marquis, who had concealed himself until 4 o'clock, endeavoured to effect his escape; but having been pursued, his corps was dispersed, killed, and a great part of it drowned.

"This day cost 5000 men to the enemy. The regiments of Hibernia and the Princes are destroyed. We have 3000 prisoners, among whom are 150 officers; besides 600 Frenchmen have been liberated at St. Andere, independently of the garrison, and 500 sick who happened to be in the place. I have given orders to follow the enemy in the direction of Santonia.

(Signed)

"The general of division, BOKET."

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Charles IV. his queen, and the prince of Peace, are still at Marfeilles; they inhabit one of the finest hotels in that city, and live at a very expensive rate.

Volcanic Eruption.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 27th regiment, to his friend in Glasgow, dated Sicily, April 12, 1809.

"Mount Etna burst out on the 26th of 27th ult. in a most tremendous manner. The first great eruption was from the west top. Twelve new craters opened shortly afterwards, about half way down the mountain, and have continued to throw out rivers of burning lava ever since. Several estates have been covered with the lava 30 to 40 feet deep. The first three or four nights I saw it very well from this, and a very large river of red hot lava running down from the crater."

JUNE 28.

We have received intelligence of a very recent date from the new residence of the Portuguese government, by which we learn that Liniers still retains his authority at Buenos Ayres.

THE EXPEDITION.

In the absence of foreign intelligence there is nothing talked of upon Change, but the grand expedition now on foot. It is to consist of 35,000 or 40,000 men. The great part of it is to be under the command of Sir Home Popham, and if we are rightly informed, the military command will be given to Gen. Hope, or the earl of Moira. It is understood to be defined for an attack upon the island of Walcheren, which government has learnt within these few days, is almost destitute of troops, they having been all marched to join the grand army in Germany. This enterprise is also undertaken with a view of giving the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the French yoke.

* In the province of Zealand, 9 miles long and 8 broad.

American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 9.

HALIFAX papers announce the capture of the French frigate *La Bonne*, guns, captured by the *Bonne*, after an engagement of 12 hours. Of the French, 71 were wounded;—of the English only 7 wounded. It is stated that the frigate was laden with colonial produce from the value of 1,200,000 livres, and therefore, probably armed with the obliquity of the defence occasioned the above disparity.

AUGUST 12.

The ship *Golden Age*, captured last evening from Cadiz, arrived here on the 1st July.

Mr. Peale, a passenger, polished with a file of the Spanish musket, to the 26th June; giving verbal articles:

That the French were concentrated in the vicinity of Madrid; That the army of Gen. Blakemore, defeated the French at Tarragona, defeated the French, but in an attempt to retake it, was attacked by the French and compelled to retire.

That Marshal Victor had been defeated; he was pursued by 70,000 men under him; and under general Wellef.

That the Spanish army of 100,000 men advanced to within 10 leagues of the French; that the enthusiasm of the Spaniards regained its prime height; and the decrees of the Supreme Council were universally respected and obeyed; that the English and French were to die rather than submit to the French; and that the English and French were highly respected.

That discipline and subordination of the Spaniards were several thousand young men from the Canaries, who were in the field, for the field.

The English have a small number of prizes.

The markets generally, a flour at 10 dollars nominally 50 cents, the duty on which has been abolished by the Junta; the troops were to be paid; the market for produce better.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 10.

The United States frigate *Lawrence*, sails this day with dispatches from Governor Miller at Paris.

The United States frigate *Commodore Rogers*, and the *gus*, sailed yesterday on a voyage to France, in possession of the prize.

All the commanders of the United States have received notice to be ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

We learn from New-York, that the United States troops, at that place, under the command of the Agent, are encamped on the bank of the river, about 12 or 15 miles from the city, upwards of one third part are sick, and the number of sick officers have received commissions, and many a templation.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. Secretary Smith has received a letter from Mr. Erskine, in which Mr. Smith had a candid explanation, as to the reasons, which Mr. Canning's declaration had imputed to Mr. Erskine and himself.

Mr. Erskine has, moreover, stated the reasons, which the discretion given him to lay his instructions to the U. States.

These papers will, no doubt, be in due time to come.

NOT.

ALL Citizens, Native of the United States, who have been introduced into foreign countries, and who have obtained passports from the Department of State, are notified, that it being change the form heretofore used for passports in a notarial certificate of birth, colour of the hair, such marks, natural or acquired, to identify the application of citizenship will be required. Department of State August 1, 1809.

MAY 25.
have been apprehended
of their mission
with the court
has been appointed.

JUNE 3.
received by the
American company,
to that company,
and Paul, which
of Kodjok, and
d'Aticha, arrived
August, 1808, at
Michatka. The

JUNE 13.
is on his journey
support of his journey
with the king of
that at present

JUNE 23.
From general Bonaparte,
revised, [Mortier] dated
12.

an will have given
arch for the people
of Ballesteron. Having
June from Cargu (Cargu
11th opposite to Tona
n. The enemy having
le a movement toward
orders to follow him
the fatigue of the troops
my bread, I marched
of Saint Andro.

posts were overthrown
midnight two battalions
infantry entered the city
y had the Prince and
and other troops. After
ter, I took position, the
being superior in numbers
my dispositions being
column, 3000 strong, to
own their arms.

having made his escape
I sent out patrols to
the country. Marquis
himself until 4 o'clock
his escape; but having
troops was dispersed, and
drowned.

000 men to the enemy
ibertia and the Prince
have 3000 prisoners,
50 officers; besides 100
liberated at St. Andro
the garrison, and 3000
to be in the place. I have
the enemy in the

of division, BOKET.

JUNE 22.
Queen, and the prince
Marfeilles; they inhabit
tels in that city, and
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ic Eruption.
from an officer in the 21st
friend in Glasgow, dated
1809.

burst out on the 26th
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ption was from the very
craters opened shortly
way down the mountain,
to throw out fire and
ice. Several estates here
the lava 30 to 40 feet
ee or four nights I saw
and a very large river
down from the crater.

JUNE 28.
ed intelligence of a very
new residence of the
ment, by which we learn
his authority at

EXPEDITION.
foreign intelligence then
f upon Change, but the
w on foot. It is to com-
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if we are rightly infor-
mmand will be given to
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for an attack upon the
which, government has
few days, is almost dis-
having been all march-
my in Germany. This
undertaken with a view
people an opportunity
ch yoke.

Zealand, 9 miles long and

American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 9.

HALIFAX papers announce the arrival of the French frigate La Farioufe, of 3 guns, captured by the Bonne Citoyenne, of 7 guns, after an engagement of nearly 7 hours. Of the French, 71 were killed or wounded; of the English only one killed, and 7 wounded. It is stated the frigate was laden with colonial produce from Guadaloupe, the value of 1,200,000 livres. She was, therefore, probably armed *en flute*; which, with the obliquity of the defence, may have occasioned the above disparity in the losses.

AUGUST 12.

The ship Golden Age, capt. Remick, arrived last evening from Cadiz, which she left the 1st July.

Mr. Peale, a passenger, politely favoured with a file of the Spanish Government gazette, to the 26th June; and the following verbal articles:

That the French were concentrating their force in the vicinity of Madrid:—

That the army of gen. Blake had advanced from Tarragona, defeated the French, entered Saragossa, but in an attempt to recover Saragossa was attacked by the French, beaten, and compelled to retire.

That Marshal Victor had evacuated Escamadura; he was pursued by Cuesta, who had 70,000 men under him; and the English army under general Wellesley was at Badajoz.

That the Spanish army of La Mancha had advanced to within 10 leagues of Madrid.

That the enthusiasm of the Spanish patriots had regained its prime height; that no dependency existed of the success of their cause; that the decrees of the Supreme Junta were universally respected and obeyed; that the great body of the people appeared resolved to die rather than submit to French domination; and that the English and Americans were highly respected.

That discipline and subordination were making foldiers of the Spaniards; and there were several thousand young volunteers from the Canaries, who were in daily drill in Cadiz, for the field.

The English have a small squadron in Cadiz, and the French prizes were equipped for sea.

The markets generally, at Cadiz, were dull, flour at 10 dollars nominally; rice 5 dollars 30 cents, the duty on which had recently been abolished by the Junta. As large bodies of troops were to be raised, it was expected the market for provision would be better.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 16.

The United States ship of war Wasph, Lieut. Lawrence, sails this day for France, with dispatches from government, to our minister at Paris.

The United States frigate Constitution, commodore Rogers, and the ship of war Argus, sailed yesterday on a cruise.

The United States brig Syren, lately arrived from France, is in port, undergoing repairs.

All the commanders of the armed vessels have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to put to sea at a moment's notice.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) AUGUST 3.

We learn from New-Orleans by the arrival of the Agent, that the United States troops, at that place, under gen. Wilkinson, are encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, about 12 or 15 miles below the city; that upwards of one third part of the whole army are sick, and the number daily increasing. Several officers have recently resigned their commissions, and many others had it in contemplation.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 17.

Mr. Secretary Smith received, on the 14th inst. from Mr. Erskine, a long and very satisfactory letter in answer to one of the 9th inst. in which Mr. Smith had respectfully requested a candid explanation, as to the conversations, which Mr. Canning's dispatch of the 23d of Jan. had imputed to Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and himself.

Mr. Erskine has, moreover, in this letter, stated the reasons, which, in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the U. States.

These papers will, no doubt, be communicated in due time to congress.

NOTICE.

ALL Citizens, Native or Naturalized, of the United States, having occasion to pass into foreign countries under the protection of passports from the Department of State, are notified, that it being found necessary to change the form heretofore in use, all applications for passports must be accompanied by a notarial certificate of the height, complexion, colour of the hair and eyes, as well as such marks, natural or artificial, as may serve to identify the applicant, besides which proof of citizenship will be required.

Department of State,
August 1, 1809.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS SKELMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Dutchess Agricultural Society.

At a late meeting of the Dutchess Agricultural Society, Morgan Lewis, Esq. obtained the premium for the exhibition of the best Bull—Warden Delancey, Esq. for the best Ram and Weather of the long woolled Tees Water breed—Levi McKean, for the best Merino full blooded Ram, of Humphreys's breed.—Several members on this occasion were clad in their own manufactured cloth, particularly Mr. Allen, who wore a suit of black of Merino wool, spun, woven and dressed, at the expense of 150 cents per yard, 40 inches wide; and valued at 8 dollars the yard, broadcloth width. [N. Y. paper.]

A letter from a respectable mercantile house to a gentleman in this city, dated Smyrna, 19th June, mentions that considerable movements of troops, against the Russians, were taking place. [North Am.]

We are extremely happy to learn, that the unfortunate captives confined at Carthage, for their connexion with Miranda, have succeeded in effecting their escape and have returned in health to their native country. [Phil. Gaz.]

On the 8th ult. the Saint Louis Missouri Fur Company arrived at Fort Osage, on their passage to the Rocky Mountains, and the next day their boats, to the number of ten, got under way for their destination. This company consists of an incorporated body of merchants, who have associated together for the purpose of carrying on the Indian trade, trapping and hunting, on the head waters of the Missouri.

The adoption of the conscription laws in Holland has created the strongest sensation throughout the province: it was an event which the Dutch feared more than any other, and they had always made it a stipulation in their loans to the government, and on other occasions, that the conscription laws never should be enforced in that country. King Louis, on making the last loan, promised that so far as depended on him, that obnoxious measure should not be resorted to, and should any change take place in the affairs of Germany, he would probably have reason to lament the violation of his engagement. [London paper.]

In the court of king's bench, on Monday, Valentine Jones, Esq. late commissary-general in the West-Indies, was brought up to receive the sentence of the court, having been found guilty of fraud and peculation to the amount of 87,179 pounds.—[Ibid.]

The amount of the notes of the bank of England in circulation on the 1st of February last, was £5,559,000. of which nearly four and a half millions were for one and two pounds.

Imported into Liverpool, from the United States of America, by 71 vessels, from the 10th to the 16th June, 1809, inclusive. Cotton, bags 21,744; rice, tierces 4,900—barrels 750; flour, barrels 37,239—half do. 2,101; wheat, bushels 48,395; Indian corn, bags 800—bushels 2,639; turpentine, barrels 6,895; tar, barrels 5,850; pitch, barrels 12; rosin, barrels 25; flaves, M 581; allies, barrels 5,157; tobacco, hhds. 1,850; flaxseed, casks 1,233—barrels 129; beef-wax, packages 122; quercitron bark, hhds. 145; cedar, pieces 129; lumber 6 entire cargoes.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) June 24.

This morning about 11 o'clock a dreadful explosion took place, attended with the most melancholy consequences. The 2d battalion 8th regiment having been relanded a few days since, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman, emptying a pipe she had been smoking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gunpowder, and an instant explosion took place. The effect was most dreadful. About thirty men, women and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs and heads, are strewn in all directions. The barrel of gunpowder which exploded, stood in a tier with sixteen others, which for several hours were every moment expected to explode, as the smoking fragments were literally strewn over them; but a company of Worcester militia, and some resolute sailors, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

LATEST LONDON NEWS.

By the ships George, from Greenock, and Phocion and Amazon, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers to the 3d of July, inclusive, and Lloyd's lists to the 1st.

The papers do not furnish us with intelligence from Germany so late as we had already received by the Mentor from L'Orient.

Captain Connell, of the Phocion, has brought dispatches for government from our minister in London.

We do not find that Mr. Jackson, the new British minister, had left England for the United States; or that the mission is any where spoken of.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Report states, that an insurrection has broken out at St. Petersburg. A number of the nobility and men of influence, it is said, have menaced the emperor with deposition, unless he consented to order the return of the troops which were marching against Austria; and also immediately negotiate a peace with G. Britain.

JUNE 30.

BRITISH EMBARGO.

Yesterday a general embargo was ordered to be laid on all foreign vessels at Yarmouth, and that similar orders have been dispatched along the Southern and Eastern coasts. It is given out that this is a measure of precaution extremely wise and judicious.

JULY 3.

We understand that the American consul here has received information from the American consul at Amsterdam, that the existing state of affairs between the United States and France rendered it hazardous for American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some, which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco, and pot-alies, however, are allowed to enter; but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

A London paper of the 28th of June last, mentions the death, in that city, of a Mr. Daniel Lambert, in the 40th year of his age, who weighed 52 stones 11 lbs. at 14 lbs. to the stone, or 739 lbs!!! He measured three yards four inches round the body, and one yard one inch round the legs!

The fine town of Schwartz, in the valley of the Inn, and in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated silver mine, which was burnt down on the 18th of May, during a conflict between the Tyrolese and Bavarians, consisted of 640 houses, and comprised a population of about 5000 souls—1200 of whom, including 800 women and children, perished in the flames.

Useful Discovery.

Mr. Jacob Balcomb, of Steuben county, state of New-York, obtained a patent for the invention of a machine to rive shingles, to be worked either by horse, wind or water. The utility of this machine must be obvious to all those engaged in the above business. The astonishing utility of the operation, and cheapness of the machine, are sufficient to recommend it to the public. With the assistance of one man, 10,000 shingles may be rived in 12 hours; the expense of the machine does not exceed 50 dollars.

Chilicote Manual Dexterity

Exceeded by an apprentice boy at Philadelphia, from Berlin, (Con.)

In the Press of Thursday evening was published an account of a Mr. Andrew Lindsey, of Chilicote, who on the 16th of June last, from sunrise to sunset, made 228 pint tin cups. The account concludes with a flattering offer, that Mr. Lindsey will work against any man in the United States, for any sum from 100 to 1000 dollars. The editors of papers in the Western country, particularly Chilicote, are requested to give the following article an insertion; if after having perused it, Mr. Lindsey should feel any disposition to part with 1000 or more dollars, he will come to Philadelphia, where he can be accommodated entirely to his satisfaction.

On Monday, the 17th ult. Timothy Hubbard, an apprentice at the Tin Manufactory, corner of Filbert and Thirteenth-streets, Philadelphia, began to work at sunrise, and finished before six o'clock in the evening; he took his regular meals, and in that time manufactured 240 pint tin cups!!! These facts can, if questioned, be proven satisfactorily on oath.

Query? If a Philadelphia apprentice boy can, in less than 13 hours, make a dozen more pint tin cups than an Ohio master, how many would a Philadelphia workman make in the same time? [Phil. paper.]

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, joining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said business with neatness and dispatch, and solicit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by recasing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his line.

Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at vendue, on the 26th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, at Mr. Willigmon's tavern, TWO STORY FRAMED HOUSE, School-street, Annapolis, at present in possession of Mr. William Marriot, on the following terms, viz. one third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two thirds in two equal annual payments, on giving bond with approved security, carrying interest to the day of sale.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM
West River, August 15, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent a FARM on Severn River, known by the name of Fairfield, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, a great proportion of chestnut. It is now good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, and ten acres in clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen-poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and bacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-barn and hayloft, under the same roof; as also a verger's-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paved garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit. For further particulars inquire of AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL

Aug. 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having commenced a firm, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they mean to carry on the SADDLING BUSINESS, in its various branches, with accuracy and dispatch, their shop in Church-street, Annapolis, where they hope to merit their patronage.

They also have on hand, at their store, the house of Mr. William Caton, a few GLASSES, which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for cash or country produce.

WATERS & WILLIAMSON
August 14, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

AT PRIVATE SALE, HIS HOUSE and LOT in this city, situated in Cornhill-street, opposite CURRAN'S store. The property is in repair, several improvements having been made thereon. If the above property not sold before the 11th day of September next, it will then be offered at Public sale to the highest bidder.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN

N. B. For terms apply to Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN. S. 10
Annapolis, August 1, 1809.

Positively the last Week.

MR. CROMWELL,

PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND PROFILE PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has taken Painting Rooms of Mr. Will Brewer, and offers his services in his profession at the most reduced price. Those persons who are not perfectly satisfied with their likenesses will be taken again. PROFILE LIKENESSES—4 for 25 cents. Half a minute's sitting only is required. Elegant Profile Frames of various patterns. Annapolis, August 22, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the honourable the Justices of the Prince-George's County Court, to be held at Upper-Marlbrow, on the first Monday in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land of which he is in possession in said county, and known by the name of Wheeler's Folly, whereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

THOMAS MUNDELL
July 1, 1809.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE STORM.

W gloomy the evening I, how dark is the sky!
With storm-bearing clouds overcast;
Rain in a torrent pours down from on high,
And the wind whistles shrill o'er the mall.
While o'er the Ocean unfriended I roam,
Cold and wet by the waters that pour,
To observe the wave break into foam,
Or to hear the wild winds as they roar.
It was when thus lone and uncheery to be,
Could have made me inconstant repine;
The wish for a calm would have call'd forth a sigh
From this unrelenting bosom of mine.
It was—but it was ere the impulse of love,
Made my heart's hot blood quicker to roll;
And the charms of MARIA had taught me to prove
Sweet delirium shed over the foul.
The wretch whom hard Nature has flinted of
Sight,
Is for ever in darkness's forlorn,
E'er hall'd the day-spring with rifting delight,
For the mellow moon's westerling horn—
Dark and so lonely my bosom remain'd,
To the soft throbs of passion unknown,
I knew what delight was from love to be gain'd,
For cared to think there were none.
Since first, lovely Maiden! thy beauty I knew,
Thy warm fancy doats on thy form;
The deep gloom of night it still dawns on my view,
And steals me away from the storm.
I then o'er my bosom thy empire maintain,
And chafe ev'ry low passion away,
My soul shall not feel disappointment or pain,
While cheer'd by thy delicate sway—
While in gay dreams I forget that I rove,
And thy voice in my ears seems to sound,
Like—but ah, tis not the sweet tones of love!
Is the hollow wave dashing around.
I tho' to the soul the remembrance be dear
Of the hours that smil'd upon me;
Ah! my dear love, I still drop the salt tear
When I think that I wander from thee.

SELECTED.

THE RESCUED LAMB.

BY A YOUNG LADY OF CHARLESTON.
Ground was thick cover'd with new fallen snow,
And chill blew the north wind around,
On a poor little Lamb that had stray'd from its flock,
Half peris'd and starving I found.
Delicate limbs were all stiff with the cold,
And so touching its weak plaintive cry,
As it look'd wistfully up in my face,
Felt a tear start from my eye.
I wand'rer, I said, hard indeed is thy fate,
Thus early left friendless alone,
Hast thou mother distracted perhaps at thy loss,
Takes the valleys resound to her moan.
Thou ne'er shall have cause to repine at thy lot,
For I'll be a mother to thee;
Cherish thee fondly and feed thee with care,
And my own little pet thou shalt be.
My arms I then rais'd it, and wrapt in my cloak,
To my cottage I gently convey'd;
And nursing it tenderly soon it reviv'd,
And with bleating my kindness repaid.
A morn from my hand now its food it receives,
While it frolics at my side all the day,
I gratefully tries its innocent sports,
To beguile the lone hours away.
I envy the quiet which reigns in its breast,
And with mine from care was as free,
It looks in my face and seems meekly to say,
Won't ne'er be as happy as me!

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to public sale, on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at the Store House of Festley Meeke, in said county, ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gaither, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country slaves, on a credit of twelve months; purchaser to give bond, with approved surety, bearing interest from the day of

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r.

August 12, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

possession given on the 15th December next,
THE FARM now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM EURICKSON, on the north side of Severn, containing about 290 acres. It is unnecessary to describe the said land, as persons disposed to rent, will view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Mr. JAMES BOONE, adjoining land.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

Annapolis, August 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

BATTEAU was found the 4th of August, sixteen feet long, and five feet wide, marked on the stern *Sary Din*. The owner is requested to come and prove property, charges and take her away.

JAMES MOSS.

Wacket's Point, Aug. 12, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that a certain Thomas Burk, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Brawner, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the evening of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD. LLOYD.

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

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town, Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 341½ acres. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, corn-house, stable, a large new tobacco-house, with a prize shed and prizes, also an apple orchard, &c. The land lies level, and is very productive; there is a large proportion of grazing land, sufficient for the support of a large flock, particularly cattle; it is nearly furrowed with navigable water, abounding with fish, wild fowl, and oysters of a superior quality.

The subscriber has a quantity of excellent ship timber, and a great number of large walnuts for plank, also cedar, locust and walnut posts, which he wishes to dispose of.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Rhode river.

Rhode river, July, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, executor of the last will and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, 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,
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 LANCELOTT GREEN, 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 January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'r.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of limp in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of olabrag, a long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloaths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this state, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.
Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of SENEX and a FARMER, Price 37½ cents, for Sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

June, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 29th day of August next, at twelve o'clock, on the premises, in George-town, LL that LOT, and Improvements, on High-street, late the property of General John Davidson, being lot numbered 11. This lot contains fifty-nine feet on High-street, and is 202 feet 11-2 inches deep. That valuable three story brick house, now occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Wright, and one of the best commercial stands in George-town, is on a part of said lot. The terms of sale will be, one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and for which a negotiable note, with a good endorser, must be given, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of one, two and three years. Possession will be delivered in three months from the day of sale. As this property is well known, a further description is thought unnecessary. Those who wish to see the house and improvements, or to be informed as to the title, will please to apply to Mr. Thomas C. Wright.

4X A. M. DAVIDSON.
July 20.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griev's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, of ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Laing has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland, and the said Alexander Laing at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week until the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house in the city of Annapolis, in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Laing's then and there taking the oath by the said act provided for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Ck.

A. A. county court.
May 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 31st of September, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Zebedee Wood, near Lyon's Creek Church,

THREE Negro Women, and some Children, consisting of Boys and Girls, on a credit of six months, with two approved securities, with legal interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

3X JERNINGHAM DRURY,
Administrator, W. A.

August 7, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

PARTNERSHIP, containing in the whole 934 acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Major Philip Hammond's mill, and will be divided into two lots. Lot No. 1 will contain 366 acres— Lot No. 2 will contain 568 acres.

The whole of the above land is in timber, and about four miles from navigable waters. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. On application the land will be shown by Mr. Valentine Brown, living near the premises.

The sale will be made at Major Hammond's mill, on the 25th day of August 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 four equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

BASIL BROWN, Trustee.

July 26, 1809.

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

CALVERT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1809.

ON application of William Tylor, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Tylor has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Tylor give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince-Frederick-town, in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why the said William Tylor should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of said county two months previous to the setting of the said next county court.

Signed by order of court,
WILLIAM S. MORSELL, Ck.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of POLLY, who says that she was set free by Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. She appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout made, darkish complexion. Her cloathing a crossbarred handkerchief round her head, one do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cotton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY,

Sheriff A. A. county.
May 8, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVth YEAR.]

Miscellany.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the sufferings of the prisoners, part of the Squadron of Costa, which were taken by two British frigates, in June, 1806. When the prisoners who made his escape from the world knows little of the extent of the sufferings of the prisoners, arrived in the Gulf of Mexico, in 1806; but it will be remembered, that two Spanish frigates, the two Guarda-Costas, the Soberbia and the Santa Fe, were taken. We are now enabled to read the particulars of the sufferings met with from the Spaniards, and also to throw some light on the subject.

TOWARDS the end of June, the tenant-governor of Caracas, by four assistant officers or by four interpreters for each, at Porto-Cavello, for the examination of the prisoners assembled in the guard-house of Castle St. Philip, in order to be taken up for that purpose. In the five separate benches, of which was seated the lieutenant, with an interpreter; at the other judges, with

The ordinary appearance of the prisoners with the undignified look, did scarcely induce the prisoners to be tried for their lives; a little surprised, when the course of the proceedings, to be compelled to give evidence, against themselves, and upon this testimony, to be convicted.

The judges being ready to place. They were informed, exhibited against them, viz. and murdering one of the subjects. They were to describe the manner in which they were requested to do, they were requested upon the Bible and administered the oath, and they themselves, agreeable to which they had been accustomed. The five prisoners were to each judge, seated all being in one room, distance from each other.

In the middle of the floor, arms and instruments of war, axes, pikes, swords, two to Miranda's colours, uniform of his proclamation, taken from on board of the ship. The judges commenced their interrogatories, who English, and gave the answers, they continued to examine of four or five hours, warned to the prison, and finally in their places. In this manner proceeded for the space of one day.

The following were the answers, put to one of the prisoners, since regained his liberty. Q. How old are you? A. About twenty-two years. Q. Where was you born, and where do you reside? A. I was born in the state of New-York, and my parents reside in New-York.

Q. Why did you leave New-York? A. To seek my fortune. Q. Who engaged you to go to sea? A. Colonel Armstrong.

Q. Where was you engaged? A. To Jamaica, and from thence to the Cape of Good Hope. Q. Did you know that you were to be sold? A. No. Porto-Cavello was the place.

Q. Did Miranda also engage you? A. I did not know there was a Leander left the ship. Q. In what capacity did you serve? A. As a printer.

Q. How came you to be taken? A. From motives of jealousy. Q. Was you not a lieutenant under Miranda, as mentioned in a list of officers and which was found in the papers? A. Yes; but did not know of this place.

Q. At what place did you go? A. At St. Domingo and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, in company with other prisoners, there for the attack upon the Main.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1809.

[No. 3268.]

LXVth YEAR.]

Miscellany.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the sufferings of the crews of two schooners, part of the Squadron of General Miranda, which were taken by two Spanish Guard-Costas, in June, 1806. Written by one of the sufferers who made his escape.

The world knows little of the extraordinary expedition of General Miranda to the Spanish Main, in 1806; but it will be remembered, that he arrived in the Gulf of Mexico with an armed ship and two schooners, the Schooners were taken. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the treatment their crews met with from the Spaniards. The trials and also to throw some light on the Expedition itself.

TOWARDS the end of June, the lieutenant-governor of Caracas, accompanied by four assistant officers or judges, together with an interpreter for each officer, arrived at Porto-Cavello, for the purpose of examining the prisoners. They were assembled in the guard-house, within the walls of Castle St. Philip, in a large room divided up for that purpose. In this room were several separate benches with desks; at each of which was seated the lieutenant-governor, with an interpreter; at the other four, one of the other judges, with an interpreter.

The ordinary appearance of the place, together with the undignified looks of the judges, did scarcely induce the prisoners to believe that this was the tribunal before which they were to be tried for their lives. Nor were they a little surprised, when they ascertained, the course of the proceedings, that they were to be compelled to give evidence, under oath, against themselves, and against each other; and upon this testimony alone they were to be convicted.

The judges being ready to proceed, caused the prisoners to be brought up in the place. They were informed of the charges exhibited against them, viz. piracy, rebellion, and murdering one of his Catholic majesty's subjects. They were then asked to describe the manner in which oaths are administered in their own country; which having done, they were requested to lay their hands upon the Bible and administer the oaths themselves, agreeable to the manner in which they had been accustomed to swear.

The five prisoners were thus distributed, one to each judge, seated at his respective desk, all being in one room, and some little distance from each other. In the middle of the floor, lay a number of arms and instruments of war, such as guns, pikes, axes, pistols, pikes, fowls and shovels; also Miranda's colours, uniform cloaths, and number of his proclamations; all which were taken on board of the schooners. The judges commenced their examination of their interpreters, who put the questions in English, and gave the answers to the judges. They continued to examine them for the space of four or five hours, when they were returned to the prison, and five others brought in their places. In this manner the examination proceeded for the space of two weeks before it ended.

The following were the general questions and answers, put to one of the prisoners, who since regained his liberty.

Q. How old are you?
A. About twenty-two years.

Q. Where was you born, and where do your parents reside?
A. I was born in the state of Massachusetts; my parents reside in New-York.

Q. Why did you leave New-York?
A. To seek my fortune.

Q. Who engaged you to go on board the Leander?
A. Colonel Armstrong.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?
A. To Jamaica, and from there to other places, not disclosed to me at the time of the engagement.

Q. Did you know that you were coming here?
A. No. Porto-Cavello was not mentioned.

Q. Did Miranda also engage you to go on board the Leander?
A. I did not know there was such a person until the Leander had left the port of New-York.

Q. In what capacity did you enter on board of the Leander?
A. As a printer.

Q. How came you to change that capacity and accept of a military commission under Miranda?
A. From motives of personal convenience.

Q. Was you not a lieutenant in a rifle regiment, under Miranda, as mentioned in this paper? [showing him a list of officers commissioned by Miranda, and which was found in the possession of one of the officers.]
A. Yes; but did not know then that I was coming to this place.

Q. At what place did you stop on your voyage?
A. At St. Domingo and the island of Aruba.

Q. Did you not go on shore at Aruba in uniform, in company with other officers, and did you not manoeuvre there for the purpose of making an attack upon the Main?

A. We manoeuvred there, for the purpose of making an attack upon some place which Miranda had in view; but what place many of his men did not know.

Q. Did you not come to the Main for the purpose of assisting Miranda in fighting against this government, and in revolutionizing the country?
A. It was represented by Miranda, that no fighting would be necessary to effect the object, whatever it was, he had in view.

Q. What was the real object of Miranda in coming to the Main?
A. I do not know; but understood it was to better the condition of the Spanish people.

Q. Do you know the names of any persons here, who were expected would join Miranda?
A. I do not.

Q. Were there any private signals made to you from the shore, by any persons residing here?
A. I saw none.

Q. Was the Leander boarded on her voyage by any English vessel?
A. Yes; the Cleopatra.

Q. Was there any private conversation between the commander and Miranda?
A. Yes; but what the purport of it was I do not know.

Q. Did Miranda go on board of her and stay several hours?
A. He did; he stopped one night on board.

Q. Was the Leander armed, and loaded with arms and warlike stores?
A. Yes.

Q. How many stand of arms had she on board?
A. About twelve hundred.

Q. Did you not erect a printing press at Jacmel, and print a number of proclamations, and is not this one of them? [showing him one of the proclamations, in the Spanish language.]
A. Yes; and this may be one of them; but I did not know the purport of it, as I am ignorant of the Spanish language.

Q. Do you know what that word means? [pointing to the word, Madrid.]
A. It means, I presume, the capital of Old Spain.

Q. Is that all you know of it here?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know those articles? [pointing to the warlike instruments lying upon the floor.]
A. I have seen the like before; perhaps the same.

Q. Did not those persons who went on shore, go there for the purpose of distributing these proclamations?
A. No. They went for amusement.

Q. Is not that your regimental coat?
A. I do not know. It may be the coat I was obliged to wear.

Q. Did you understand that Miranda fitted out his expedition by the consent of your government?
A. No. He kept his object and operations concealed from the public. It was a private undertaking of his own.

Q. Were not the principal persons who embarked in Miranda's expedition, bankrupts and broken merchants?
A. I was not acquainted with their circumstances; there might be some of this description.

A number of other questions were put, and answered; but being of a trifling nature, comparatively speaking, are not here inserted.

After they had finished examining the prisoner, he was then told by his judge, that if he would relate every thing he knew relating to the expedition, the names of those who were concerned in it, and those that were expected would join Miranda, his chains should be taken off, and he set at liberty, and sent home to America. To which he answered, that he had disclosed all he knew of consequence, or particularly recollected.

The following were questions put to another prisoner, who has also effected his return home.

Q. What religion are you of?
A. The Presbyterian persuasion.

Q. Where was you born and brought up?
A. In New-York.

Q. Who engaged you to embark in Miranda's expedition?
A. One John Fink, of New-York, butcher.

Q. Did you know Miranda, in New-York?
A. No. I did not know him until I was six days at sea.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?
A. I was engaged to go, in the first place, to Alexandria, where I was to land. From thence I was to march to Washington, where I was to be equipped with a horse, saddle and bridle, and in company with other persons, I was to march to New-Orleans to guard the mail.

Q. Was Miranda's expedition sanctioned by your government?
A. I do not know. I did not know there was such an expedition as it afterwards proved to be.

Q. Do you know the names of any Spaniards here, whom Miranda relied upon joining him?
A. I do not.

Q. Was you not occupied in Jacmel, in putting handles to pikes?
A. Yes; I was obliged to do it.

Q. Did you not bring those axes [pointing to some on the floor] for the purpose of cutting off our heads, and those shovels to bury us?
A. I never knew what use was to be made of them.

Q. Do not you think you deserve hanging?
A. No. What I did I was obliged to do, contrary to my will.

Q. Do not you think you ought rather to die than be compelled to commit a crime?
A. No. I have always understood that self-preservation was the first law of nature.

Q. Why did you not all rise and take command of the schooner after you discovered her intention?
A. We did attempt it once, but failed. We had agreed to attempt it a second time, on the evening of that day we were taken.

After the examination of all the prisoners was gone through, they were again brought up the second time, when similar questions were put to them as before, and similar answers made.

The examinations were then taken by the lieutenant-governor and judges to Caracas, where, as was understood, they were laid before a military court, assembled for the purpose of pronouncing judgment. They remained under their confinement for several days, before any thing was determined upon.

During that time the prisoners remained in confinement, suffering almost every deprivation, and reflecting upon what would be their doom. Some were entirely indifferent, and were willing to meet death, rather than endure their situation. Emaciated, sick, and obliged to endure filth, bad air, and unwholesome food, many were tired of life.

On the 20th of July, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the prison doors were thrown open, which presented to our view a large body of armed soldiers, drawn up round the prison door with muskets aimed toward us, loaded, cocked, and bayonets fixed. All expected instant death. However, we were ordered out, and placed in a line for marching; the soldiers on each side with their muskets pointed towards us. There was little danger of the prisoners escaping, being in irons, and so weak and emaciated as to just be able to walk.

They were then ordered to march forward, which they did, though slowly, as their ankles were still in irons. In this situation they were marched into a yard, walled round, and ordered upon their knees; fronted by the soldiers at a little distance with their muskets still aimed at them and ready to fire. Every moment the word fire was expected.

Shortly appeared the interpreter, accompanied by one or two officers, and two or three Roman Catholic priests. The following persons being called:

Francis Farquarson, Daniel Kemper,
Charles Johnson, John Ferris,
Miles L. Hall, James Gardner,
Thomas Billopp, Thomas Donohue,
Guilavus A. Bergud, Paul T. George.

The interpreter then read to them from a paper which he held in his hand the following sentence:

"In the morning of to-morrow, at six o'clock, you and each of you are sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead; after which your heads are to be severed from your bodies and placed upon poles, and distributed in public parts of the country."

The following persons were then called and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, at hard labour in the castle of Omoa, near the Bay of Honduras, and after that time to await the king's pleasure:

John T. O'Sullivan, Henry Ingerfoll,
Jeremiah Powell, Thomas Gill,
John H. Sherman, John Edfall,
David Heckle, & Son, John Hays,
John Moore, Daniel McKay,
John M. Elliott, Bennett B. Vegus,
Robert Saunders, Peter Naulty.

The following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, for the same length of time, at the castle of Porto Rico.

Wm. W. Lippincott, Stephen Butts,
Moses Smith, John Burk,
Matthew Buchanan, Phineas Raymond,
Alex. Buchanan, Joseph Bennett,
John Parfells, Eaton Burlingham,
David Winton, James Grant,
John Scott, Frederick Riggas.

And the following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, at the castle of Bocca Chica, in Carthage, except their terms of servitude were eight years instead of ten:

William Long, William Cartwright,
Benjamin Davis, Samuel Tonzier,
Joseph L. Heckle, William Burnside,
Henry Sperry, Abraham Head,
Robert Steavison, James Hyatt,
Benj. Nicholson, William Fride,
Samuel Price, Pompey Grant,
Elery King, George Ferguson,
Hugh Smith, Robert Hains,
Daniel Newbury.

Those persons who were sentenced to Omoa were principally officers and noncommissioned officers under Miranda. Those sentenced to Porto Rico were generally privates and mechanics, and those sentenced to Bocca Chica were generally seamen.

On the morning of the 21st of July, about 6 o'clock, the prisoners were alarmed by the noise of an assemblage of Spanish soldiers at the door of the prison; when presently the door was thrown open, and discovered to their view about three hundred soldiers, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and arrayed in two lines on the right and left of the prison door, facing inwards, and in a position of charged bayonets.

The prisoners, after being ordered to put on what cloaths they had, (which were nothing more than a piece of shirt and a pair of ragged pantaloons, some had not even those articles,) were lashed two together by the elbows, and placed in a line, between the soldiers, for marching. The ten prisoners to be executed were then brought out, and with their hands lashed fast before, and with white robes on, that extended from the lower part of their necks to their heels, and white caps upon their heads, were placed in front of them were placed the three Catholic prisoners, attended by three priests, carrying in their hands the holy cross, and accompanied by attendants carrying the sacramental wax candles, and other implements of the church. In this situation the prisoners, with their irons upon their feet, marched slowly along between the lines of soldiers, out of the walls of the castle, to the gallows.

Castle St. Philip is situated upon a large level space of ground, in the harbour of Porto Cavello, and separated from the town by a narrow arm of water. The walls are nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference, about 14 feet high, and about 13 feet thick, forming also the outward walls of the prison mounted with about 50 pieces of large metal. Outside of the walls, and fronting the town is a large area, for the purpose of exercising the soldiers, &c. Upon this spot the gallows was erected, being about 40 rods from the prison.

The gallows was about 20 feet long and 15 feet high, and separated in the middle by a post, making two divisions and two pairs of steps, one for the Roman Catholic prisoners, as directed by the priests, and the other for the Presbyterians, or heretics, as they were called. Whence it appeared that they could separate their bodies, if they could not the souls afterwards. About half way up the middle post were placed Miranda's colours. Underneath them lay the instruments of war taken from the schooners, together with the military coats, hats and feathers, of the officers.

After the procession reached the gallows, those to be executed were taken to the front. The other prisoners were drawn up in the rear, so as to be in front of each other as they ascended the steps. Immediately round the prisoners were drawn up two or three companies of uniform soldiers, principally Old Spaniards. In the rear of those were several companies of militia, the greater part of whom were natives of the country. At a little distance, in the rear of these, were drawn up several companies of artillery, and along the shore of the town of Porto-Cavello were stationed a number of companies of cavalry. From this extensive military force, brought to attend the execution, some concluded that an opposition was feared from persons friendly disposed to Miranda—but nothing of that kind was manifested.

Being ready to proceed to the execution, the prisoners waited their fate with a composure of mind that seemed to evince a reconciled conscience. Not the least intimidated, they discovered a firmness and resolution indicative of soldiers.

Mr. Farquarson being first selected to meet his fate, was led to the steps of the gallows by a negro slave, who acted as the jailer of the day, and for which he was promised his liberty. His irons were then knocked off, and he led up to the top of the scaffold, where he was seated, fronting his fellow prisoners. The ropes being placed round his neck, he rose upon his feet and took a final farewell of his companions, wishing them a better fate. The negro then gave him a push from the top of the scaffold and launched him into eternity. Immediately the negro let himself down upon the ropes, and seating himself upon the shoulders, with his feet hanging upon the breast, he breathed out of the body with his heels, then jumping down, caught the body by the feet, and pulled it towards one end of the gallows to make room for another.

In the same manner they proceeded to execute Mr. Billopp, Kemper, Bergud, Hall, Johnson and Ferris; after which they proceeded in a like manner to execute the three Roman Catholic prisoners, Gardner, Donohue, and George, who were constantly attended by their priests. They were taken to the other part of the gallows, where they again received the sacrament; each one was accompanied to the top of the steps by his priest.

All of them, except one, had a few words to address to their companions, by the way of taking leave of them. Bergud, a native of Poland, and a brave fellow, evinced a great contempt of death. After the ropes were round his neck he observed: "Fellow prisoners, we have all suffered much, but my sufferings will soon end. I die innocent, and relief will come from that source [pointing to the sky]."

* The Spaniards use two ropes in their manner of hanging; one something smaller than the other, and a few inches shorter, which serves to break the neck, while the other sustains the weight of the body.

SALE.
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BROWN, Trustee.

the Federal Gazette
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UNTY COURT,
x, 1809.

William Tyler, of Cal
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S. MORSELL, Clk.

AWAY.

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PH MCENEY,
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POLIS:

ED BY

SAMUEL GREEN.

liars per Annum.

Miranda's arms will rid of your chains, and triumph over your oppressors. When that shall happen, remember I have avenged my death." Then, without waiting for the executioner, he jumped from the scaffold, and ended his existence at once. Mr. Donohue, after his priest had left him, served: "Fellow prisoners, I wish you a adieu; (then pointing towards the Spards) these bloodhounds will pay ten-fold this ere long."

Every one evinced a similar firmness of mind, and met their fate with an unchanged countenance, except Mr. George, a young man, and the last one executed; who, instead of acquiring resolution by the examples of his companions, was disheartened by the shocking sight which was left after life was extinguished. He sunk under the weighty thought of countering an unknown eternity. He recoiled just as he was about to ascend the gallows. After some exertion he was brought to his recollection, and taken immediately to the top of the scaffold, the ropes put round his neck, and he swung off without speaking a word.

After they were all hung, the executioner ran at the first one, cut the ropes and let him drop to the ground, and passed on in the same manner through the whole. The falling some distance from the ground, broke any of their limbs, which piercing through the flesh, presented a shocking sight to their surviving countrymen. Each body was then taken, and laid upon a bench, with the head upon a block. The negro, with a chopping knife, cut the heads from their shoulders, and taking them by the hair, held them up bleeding to the view of the spectators. The rest were served in the same manner.

After this scene of blood was finished, Miranda's colours were cut down and triumphantly carried to a little distance from the gallows, where were placed in one pile, the uniform coats and hats of the officers, their commissions, arms, and implements of war, together with Miranda's proclamations. Upon this pile the colours were placed, and then set fire to and burnt to ashes.

Their heads afterwards were taken, agreeable to the sentence, and distributed to the different adjacent public places. Three were put up at Lagaira, two at Caracas, two at Cumanas, two at Valencia, and one at Porto-Cavello. They were put into iron cages, prepared for that purpose, placed upon poles, which were erected in conspicuous places, so as to strike the attention of the people.

This horrid scene of death and butchery being over, after having lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning, till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the remainder of the prisoners, with their hearts, were returned to their respective prisons, there to remain until the Spaniards were ready to transport them to their respective places of servitude.

(To be continued.)

* This young man was by birth a Portuguese. He left a wealthy and miserly parent, in consequence of being too severely restricted in pecuniary indulgence, and came to New-York. After spending sometime in a state of idleness, and being short of money, he embarked in Miranda's expedition, armed with the idea of making a fortune at one stroke.

From a Trenton paper of Aug. 21.

AGRICULTURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

FROM the intelligence which we have received relative to the Agriculture of New-Jersey the present season, it appears that the crops of Wheat and Rye have turned out right. In the northern parts of the State these descriptions of grain suffered much from the severity of the last winter. The spring opened with prospects so forbidding in the upper parts of Hunterdon and in Sussex (our wheat country) that many fields were ploughed up and devoted to other purposes. In many instances, however, in the middle districts, the farmers were encouraged by improvement in the growing grain beyond expectation, and the yield was far greater than the gloomy prospect of the spring had warranted. In the middle and lower counties the harvest weather was unfavourable and considerable damage sustained—in the northern parts the grain was got in (being later) in good order. The aggregate produce of the land usually devoted to wheat and this year in New-Jersey, does not probably much exceed what would generally be considered the half of a good crop. Hay has turned out rather light—considerably damaged in the getting—second crop thin. Flax proves uncommonly good, and the produce abundant.

Oats, also a great yield—large crop. Potatoes, early, a great yield, and late, promising abundance. Indian corn promises rather under a mid-ling crop, the season having been very cool. Buckwheat promises well.

Apples very few and will be scarce.

EXTRACT.

HATRED and anger sometimes furnish fools with an article somewhat resembling Wit.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, August 30, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 25.

The arrival of the British Packet Lady Pellew, furnishes some interesting articles. The latest London paper is the Courier, of the evening of the 8th ult.—From this, and from Lloyd's List, we have copied all that can interest our readers.

The Nova-Scotia Gazette of the 15th inst. contains a Proclamation, by Sir George Prevost, lieutenant-governor of N. Scotia, stating that the British government had not renewed the order in council of October 26, 1808, allowing the importation of certain articles from the U. States in American vessels—and gives notice that the vessels in port must depart, and that none will be permitted to come in with the prohibited articles after the 5th day of September next.

LONDON, JULY 8—(Evening.)

GOTTENBURG mail arrived this morning. Letters had been received there, stating that the Austrians had been victorious in every quarter; that they were masters of Saxony and Franconia, and that the duke of Brunswick had surrounded Magdeburg.

The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office to a public body.

"I have seen the official dispatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, and two French Marshals were taken prisoners."

It was on Wednesday reported that propositions for a general peace had been received. The report originated in the arrival of an Austrian officer by the Heligoland Packet, with dispatches, accompanied by two Russian officers of distinction, who, it is supposed, are also charged with dispatches of great importance. It is conjectured by some that their visit relates solely to the business of the Russian seamen and Admiral Siniavin.

The Dutch government, apprehending that the expedition is intended for the invasion of Holland, has thought fit to make great preparations for the public defence. A large battery is constructed near the light-house, about seven miles from Amsterdam. The city is surrounded on land side, by a great number of smaller batteries, so that access in that direction, seems to be almost impossible. There is an encampment near Utrecht of about 400 men, and all those who could be spared from Stralsund, since the conflict with Schill, have received orders to return. King Louis was in Geusderland, and it was supposed that he would take his departure to join the other fugitive king assembled at Frankfort on the Maine.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

According to the last returns, the British Navy consists at present, including the ships building and repairing, &c. of 1137 ships, of which 263 are of the line, 35 from 50 to 44 guns, 260 frigates, 222 sloops, 20 bombs and fire ships, 191 armed brigs, 42 cutters and 104 schooners, luggers, &c.

WARSAW, JUNE 19.

Last night intelligence was received here by express, that the Polish general Scholnicki, on the 16th inst. defeated the Austrians near Andomir. Their loss consists in 1200 prisoners, 2000 killed and wounded, and 4 pieces of cannon.

CARLSRONA, (Sweden,) JUNE 18.

We have this moment learnt that out of 98 merchantmen arrived at Riga, only three have escaped condemnation. In consequence of this information, Sir James Saumarez has detained between twenty and thirty vessels that were destined to Russian and Prussian ports.

GOTTENBURG, (Sweden,) JUNE 23.

It is strongly rumoured to-day that the Norwegians are in a state of insurrection, and refuse shutting their ports against Swedish vessels.

LEIPZIG, JUNE 23.

Yesterday about 10,000 men passed by this town, who, we understand, will be followed by a much larger number. The duke of Brunswick arrived here yesterday, but immediately set out again in pursuit of the Saxons. A violent cannonade was heard this morning from the side of Lutzen.

DUSSELDORF, JUNE 24.

An express dispatched from the imperial head quarters on the 16th inst. has brought the following intelligence:

The military movements of the grand armies are on the point of being recommenced. The emperor is merely waiting the arrival of 50,000 Russians, who are approaching Vienna by forced marches, to strike a decisive blow. They are to arrive at the same time with a Polish army, which, after having subdued all Galicia, is advancing to form a junction with the grand French army.

The king of Westphalia has taken the field, and is marching in the direction of Leipzig to meet the enemy. The Westphalian force, joined by the Saxon troops, amounts to 15,000 men, and 35 pieces of ordnance. The king has established his head quarters in Frankenhafen. On the 21st his majesty's patrols advanced to a considerable distance without falling in with the enemy. The troops entertain no other apprehension than that they shall not be able to overtake him.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

The Moniteur of this day contains nothing particular; but in the other news-papers we read the following article:

All the bad news, all the reports unfavourable for France, have their origin in Holland. It is there that disaffection and slander appear to have fixed their abode. It is there that the falsest and most unfounded details conceived by infamy and hatred toward France, find the most numerous propagators. Good God! must it be from Holland that belief is so lightly given to unfavourable news respecting the valour and force of the French armies?

The Dutch might surely rest satisfied with gaining countless sums by their smuggling commerce, without endeavouring to poison the continent with all the calumnies and falsehoods, which derive their origin from the English cabinet.

JUNE 28.

On the 22d, the following notification was published at Ludwigsburg, the residence of the king of Wurtemberg.

"The entrance of a corps of Austrian troops into the country of Bayreuth, and that of another corps into Saxony, which has already penetrated into Thuringia, as also the continually increasing insurrection in the Voerberg, and the Tyrol, which threatens the frontiers of this kingdom, have induced his majesty to resolve to increase his military force in order as much as possible to cover his states from any hostile attack, on any side whatever. His majesty has therefore ordered a part of the battalions of the militia to be formed; and several battalions of the depots to be organized; so that in less than eight days a corps of infantry of from 8 to 9000 men, including the regiments of the line already in the country, may be brought into the field."

HARLEM, (Holland,) JUNE 27.

From Elsinore, under date of the 6th inst. we learn that two vessels, the one an American, and the other from Hamburg, carried in there by two Danish privateers, had been released, and proceeded up the Baltic.

SALEM, AUGUST 22.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Captain Haskell, of the brig Anne, arrived at Beverly, on Sunday, from Gottenburg, which place he left on the 26th June. He informs us, that they had certain advices there, that the Emperor Alexander had arrived at Konigsburg on a visit to the King of Prussia, where he had been a number of days. It was considered very uncertain what part Russia would take in the present war—whether to join Buonaparte or the Austrians. Many reports were heard of insurrections in Germany, but they could not understand of what magnitude or importance.

Buonaparte had drawn away his French troops from Hamburg and Lubec, and sent 15,000 Danish troops to garrison those places. The exigencies of his war with Austria no doubt required this.

The reign of the new King of Sweden was very popular, as the people had become tired of the passions of the deposed King for war. It was said that peace was to be settled between Russia and Sweden, and all Swedish ports shut against England; and Norway was to be detached from Denmark, and annexed to Sweden—Commercial speculations were going on, arising out of this change.

No prospect of any Americans going to Russia this season—88 sail of neutral vessels said to be condemned at Petersburg—an account received from Admiral Saumarez off Carlscrona, who had, on account of this information, ordered a fleet into that port, that was bound up to Petersburg.

No accounts of any Americans carried in to Copenhagen; but an agent of the Danish government was placed at the Seaw, to examine the papers of vessels carried in there. One American ship had been carried in and released, said to be because he had the French and Danish consular certificates.

Flour at Gottenburg was at about twenty dollars. Rice, and other American produce, extremely low. The English had sent in many Danish prizes, which supplied the place with various articles.

Buna had left Gottenburg, and was said to be gone to Russia.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Edward, capt. Elliott, from Lisbon, which place he left the 6th July.

Capt. E. did not bring any Portuguese papers, but informs us, that the French had evacuated Portugal—that the Portuguese and British armies were prepared to pursue the French in their retreat through Spain, and that the greatest patriotism prevailed among the Portuguese and British, since the retreat of the French from Oporto.

Capt. E. further states, that the markets for American produce were good at Lisbon—flour 12 dollars—corn 2 dollars—and other American produce equally good.

AUGUST 24.

LATE FROM CADIZ.

The brig Fame, capt. Burroughs, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. She sailed the 15th of July, and brings Seville Gazette as late as the 12th.

These papers contain accounts of several skirmishes that had taken place between the Spanish and French armies, which terminated in favour of the former.

Capt. Burroughs informs that it was reported at Cadiz, three or four days before he sailed, that gen. Blake had been defeated by the French in Galicia, and lost 2000 men. That after the battle, Blake broke and disappeared from his service, 100 of his officers. It was also reported that king Joseph had left Madrid, and was marching towards Seville, with the head of 40,000 men. As the papers do not mention these important particulars, we must suspend our belief of them for the present. That Joseph had left Madrid, is extremely probable; but it is presumed that he left it for the purpose of evacuating Spain altogether, which is intimated in the Spanish papers.

Saragossa has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Don Luis de Onis y Gonzales, is appointed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, minister plenipotentiary to the U. States. He had arrived at Cadiz, previous to his embarkation in the frigate Cornelia, capt. Arias; and was to sail from that port about the 1st of August for N. York.

Admiral Purvis was in Cadiz Bay with 3 ships of the line and several frigates.

Markets for American produce were very dull at Cadiz. Grain and pulse were admitted into the ports of Spain, free of duty.

TRANSLATIONS.

From the government Gazette, printed at Seville, and dated 7th July, 1809.

At a sitting of the Supreme Junta of Spain in order to consolidate and bring nearer the relations of friendship which exist between Spain and the U. States of America, in a manner suitable to the reciprocal interests of both powers, it was considered necessary to employ for that purpose, a person enjoying the highest confidence, of known merit, and distinguished patriotism, and his majesty has accordingly thought proper to appoint Don Luis de Onis y Gonzales, one of the oldest and most respectable members of the department of state, who possesses all the above-mentioned qualities, and who is shortly to go to the U. States, in the character of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, for the purpose of fulfilling that important commission.

MANRESA, JUNE 21.

RETAKING OF SARAGOSSA.

Yesterday, at 6 in the afternoon, we received the positive and pleasing accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms.—What would believe, that a place taken after a siege of 62 days by a numerous army of invincible could be wrested from their invulnerable clutches by a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops?

* Manresa is in Catalonia, about 40 miles from Saragossa.

SEVILLE, JULY 10.

Conclusion of Advice from Madrid.

We know positively that in a council extraordinary, which had been summoned on the 14th of June, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, to meet next morning at 6, violent debates were had about abandoning king Joseph in Madrid. The latter, Negrete, the marquis de Almenara, and several other persons, were for leaving the city immediately; but owing to the great exertions of Belliard, O'Farrel and others, their departure was suspended. Belliard supported his arguments with saying, that the emperor had conquered Madrid, that he was intrusted with its preservation and defence, and that the most that could happen to him was to be taken prisoner, and that the troops of the emperor would not abandon Madrid without first defending it; and that if H. M. king Joseph wished to leave the court, he might do it with his guards, &c. Post horses and coaches had been prepared, but owing to this opposition, every thing had been suspended.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that Mr. ELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for the representation of the county to the legislature.

Mistake Corrected.

The news-papers have published a report by capt. Haskill, that he had embarked for America in the ship Philadelphia; the ship in question is not, this forenoon, and brought by Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and John Armstrong, the Ambassadors.

From a London paper of yesterday Mr. Jackson, his extraordinary and minister to the United States of America, of his majesty's previous appointment.

New Dutch Decree, June 1st.

1. The list of articles imported by the act of 31st March, and other drugs in medicine, Georgia, Louisiana and Carolina, and sugar, from our colonies, shall appoint seven brokers, to ascertain if the produce of our colonies, or for the better management of our colonies, on all goods be unloaded in 3. A month from the date of the board of trade. It is advisable to permit these measures.

4. American vessels arriving in port, shall not be subject to the decree, provided the same are not been visited by all captains shall make declaration to this article, and in case of ship and cargo to be conformable to our former decrees shall be placed at the disposal of proprietors or consignees, goods that remain in the hands of according to law.

Arrived at Boston on the 1st, B. Swift, master, from the North West Coast and been absent three years. Since the 10th of March, at which time American or British ships were owned by Messrs. J. and T. Lamb, Captain Swift has performed the world; in each year been absent about the same time. Captain Swift informs, he extending their settlement West-Coast, and that they are erecting an establishment this year. How far this is the claims of this country to decide.

A Baltimore paper states that the Marylanders appointed under an act of the Maryland legislature, pending sixteen days in the city of Baltimore, between the line of the site of the intended Friar Ferry. They have surveyed, according to law, the county courts. W. advantages to Baltimore the erection of a bridge across the river, as it would increase the commerce with the rich city.

At a Camp Meeting, on the Harford road, attended. The great number of people who attended the Rev. Mr. Sneathen deacon. About four hundred carriages passed at Griffith's way thither.

We understand that in execution of the Journey, an illegal combination to which has been several courts of Oyer and Terminer. The jury have to-day returned a verdict against the journeymen shoemakers. The jury were counselled by Messrs. Hall, Prior, and the prosecution, a Mr. Martin were counselled by Mr. Martin has since returned.

AUGUST 21.

OM LISBON.

at this port, the ship from Lisbon, which

any Portuguese passengers at the French had prepared to pursue the

through Spain, and

since the return

ports, that the

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T 24.

OM CADIZ.

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Cadiz. She failed to

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Blake broke and disintegrated

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Gonzales, is appointed

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capt. Arries; and was

about the 1st of Aug-

is in Cadiz Bay with

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LATIONS

ent Gazette, printed

July, 1809.

Supreme Junta of Spain

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*, JUNE 21.

OF SARAGOSSA.

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*, JULY 10.

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king Joseph wished to

might do it with his

horses and coaches had

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suspended.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS ALLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Mistake Corrected.

The news-papers have published an account thought by Capt. Haskill, that he had been formed at sea, that gen. Armstrong's family embarked for America in a ship bound to Philadelphia; the ship in question arrived at this port, this forenoon, and brings the family of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and not of gen. John Armstrong, the Ambassador.

[N. Y. Herald.]

From a London paper of July 7.

Yesterday Mr. Jackson, his majesty's extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of his majesty previous to leaving England.

New Dutch Decree, June 30, 1809.

Art. 1. The list of articles allowed to be imported by the act of 31st March, shall be extended to the following:—Rice, slaves, and other drugs in medicine; cottons, Georgia, Louisiana and Carolina; Java cotton, and sugar, from our colonies.

2. Beside certificates of origin, required by former act, the director of the board of trade shall appoint seven brokers to examine goods, to ascertain if they are really the produce of our colonies, or of the United States; and for the better means of examination, all goods be unloaded in the royal stores.

3. A month from the date hereof our director of the board of trade shall report to us, if it is advisable to permit the continuation of these measures.

4. American vessels arriving within three months from the date hereof, and these already in port, shall not be subject to the blockade decree, provided the same have not been in England, nor been visited by the enemy. All captains shall make declaration conformable to this article, and in cases of prevarication, ship and cargo to be confiscated.

5. For as much as the cargoes appear to be conformable to our aforementioned articles, the same shall be placed at the disposal of the proprietors or consignees; the sequestered goods that remain in the royal stores to be disposed of according to law.

Arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. the ship Derby, B. Swift, master, from a voyage to the North West Coast and Canton, having been absent three years. She left Canton the 9th of March, at which time there were no American or British ships at that place. This vessel is owned by Messrs. J. and T. H. Perkins, and J. and T. Lamb, in whose employ Captain Swift has performed five voyages round the world; in each of which he has been absent about the same time as during the present voyage.

Captain Swift informs, that the Russians are extending their settlements on the North West Coast, and that they contemplated making an establishment this year on the Columbia river. How far this will interfere with the claims of this country we do not undertake to decide.

A Baltimore paper states that the commissioners appointed under an act of the last winter session of the Maryland legislature, after spending sixteen days in surveying the Susquehanna between the limited points, have fixed the site of the intended bridge at Bald Eagle Ferry. They have deposited plots of survey, according to law, in Harford and Cecil county courts. We anticipate many advantages to Baltimore and the State, from the erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna at that place, as it will facilitate an intercourse with the richest parts of Pennsylvania.

At a Camp Meeting held last week, 11 miles on the Harford road, about 10,000 persons attended. The greatest order was preserved in this large assembly—among others the Rev. Mr. Sneathen delivered an animated discourse. About four hundred and eighty carriages passed at Griffith's bridge on their way thither.

[North Am.]

We understand that in the case of the prosecution of the *Journeymen Shoemakers*, for an illegal combination to regulate their craft which has been several days on trial in the court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, the jury have to-day returned a verdict of GUILTY. The prosecution embraces 270 journeymen shoemakers. In the case determined Messrs. Hall, Price and Jennings, supported the prosecution, and Messrs. Kell and Martin were counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Martin has since moved to arrest the judgment.

[Ibid.]

From a Salem paper of Aug. 22.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

In the Mercury, Captain Barnard, from Carthagea, came passengers Messrs. Henry Sperry and Samuel Cook, two of the unfortunate men who were taken prisoners in Miranda's abortive expedition. Mr. Sperry failed from New-York in the ship Leander, destined, as he understood, to New-Orleans, where he expected to have served in the corps of engineers, but at Jacmel he discovered something of the object of the voyage, and engaged with others in resistance to being carried on such an expedition; they were however overpowered, and the consequence has been what is well known to the public. Three years has he worn the chains and performed the labours of slavery in Carthagea, under the most distressing circumstances. At length Mr. Sperry, having received some money from his friends at New-York and Philadelphia, made use of it to effect his own escape and that of three more of his fellow sufferers, leaving from 25 to 30 still enduring the horrors of slavery. These men, Mr. S. informs us, could easily do as he has done with only a small sum of money. From what he could understand of the disposition of the Spaniards, they would probably release every American if our Government would only ask it, as they repeatedly inquired with astonishment why this was not done? And when any one was reported to the governor as having escaped, he ordered no search after them, and to this connivance it was owing that Mr. Sperry and his companion got clear off.

His B. M. brig Contest, Lieut. Gregory, sailed on the 16th inst. from Hampton Roads for England, with dispatches from Mr. Erskine to his government.

Within the present month, (August,) we are told that there has been frost one or two nights at and in the neighbourhood of Nazareth in this State.

[Phil paper.]

A Cotton Manufacturing Company is commenced at Washington—Capital 15,000 dollars—Shares 25 each.

Col. Cocke, formerly senator of the United States, is elected Governor of Tennessee.

The Boston Patriot says that Mr. Erskine is ordered by his government to remain at Washington till further instructed.

APPOINTMENT

By the Supreme Government of Spain. Chevalier ONIS, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII, to the United States.

This gentleman was under Secretary of State in the department of his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos—He was expected to embark, with all his family, in a short time for America.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

An Austrian official detailed account of the battle of Edingen has been published at Prague, in Bohemia, in 25 pages quarto. The Archduke Charles states his forces on that day at 10 battalions, and 148 squadrons, and his artillery at 288 pieces. The loss of the Austrian army is stated at 87 superior officers, and 4199 inferior officers and soldiers, killed; and 663 officers, and 13,651 soldiers wounded; among these 12 generals are wounded, and the names of princes Colloredo and Rohan are mentioned. From the disadvantages under which Buonaparte fought this battle, according to his own account in the tenth bulletin, his loss must have been at least double to that of his enemy, and of course about 36,000 killed and wounded.

Boston, Aug. 23.

IMPORTANT.

From Messrs. Russell and Cutler's Liverpool Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 9, 1809.

Leith, (Scotland,) July 6. The Quail, Lt. Osborn, has just arrived from Heligoland, which he left on Sunday.—The commander reports, that while quitting the harbour, a messenger arrived from the seat of war with news of the Austrians having obtained a decisive victory over the French the 26th June. Two Marshals, 20 generals and 40,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. Capt. Malcolm, who left Heligoland 5 hours after the Quail, brings a proclamation of the Archduke Charles for a Te Deum for the victory.

MARRIED, at Ipswich, (Mass.) Mark Ross, aged 19 years, to the blooming Miss Betsey Frecklock, aged 70!

"There swims no goose so grey but soon or late, Will find some honest gander for her mate."

DIED, in George-town, (Columbia,) on the 28th ult. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITEWOOD, a lady eminently useful in her profession.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—Longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given.—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to resort to legal measures, and without delay.

W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it.

Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, State of Maryland, called *Blay's Addition*, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distances only, likewise the one half of a tract of land called *Blay's Range*, containing two hundred acres, held also by courses and distances only, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he intends petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS. TILDEN.

Shrewbury, August 19, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his FARM on Severn River, known by the name of *Fairfield*, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, and a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, and ten acres in red clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen, poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-house and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an over-seer's house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paved garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new, in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit. For further particulars inquire of

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Aug. 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having commenced a firm, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they mean to carry on the SADDLING BUSINESS, in its various branches, with accuracy and dispatch, at their shop in Church-street, Annapolis, where they hope to merit their patronage.

They also have on hand, at their store, in the house of Mr. William Caton, a few GROCERIES, which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for cash or country produce.

WATERS & WILLIAMSON.

August 14, 1809.

CALVERT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1809.

ON application of William Tylor, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, by petition, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Tylor has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Tylor give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince-Fredericktown, in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why the said William Tylor should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the courthouse and church doors of said county two months previous to the setting of the said next county court.

Signed by order of court,

WILLIAM S. MORSELL, CLK.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, THE LANDHOLDERS ASSISTANT AND LAND-OFFICE GUIDE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially presented to me, that a certain *mas Burk*, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court, suffer death for a rape committed on the person of *Catharine Maria Bramer*, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the eve of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive the execution of the laws, to endeavour bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer THIS HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said *Thomas Burk*.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD. LLOYD

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for space of six weeks, in the American and deral Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town, Bartgis's post at Frederick-town, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY

NOTICE.

A BATTEAU was found the 4th of August, sixteen feet long, and five feet wide, marked on the stern *Sary Din*. The owner is requested to come and prove property charges and take her away.

JAMES MOSS.

Hackett's Point, Aug. 12, 1809.

TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 34½ acres. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, corn-house, stable, a large new tobacco-house, with a prize shed and prizes, an apple orchard, &c. The land lies level and is very productive; there is a large portion of grazing land, sufficient for support of a large stock, particularly cattle; it is nearly surrounded with navigable water abounding with fish, wild fowl, and oysters a superior quality.

The subscriber has a quantity of excellent ship timber, and a great number of large walnuts for plank, also cedar, locust and white posts, which he wishes to dispose of.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Rhode river.

Rhode river, July, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following Articles, viz.

CALICOES and chintzes, 4-4 and 7-8 fluting cambric, 6-4 and 9-8 cambric muslin, Mullmull and Jackonet do. Plain and sprigged Leno do. Loom feeded or Madison do. Coloured nankeens and York stripes, Patent and common nankeens, Seerfickers and imperial cord, Bandanoes and mock Madras handkerchiefs, White and coloured Marseilles waistcoating, Men's and women's cotton stockings, Do. do. silk do. Paton and spider net sleeves, White and coloured cotton gloves, Silk and cotton suspenders, Coloured threads and sewing cotton, A few pieces white sheeting, 1 box common slippers, Spangled tiffany, paper and bark fans.

With many other articles in the DRUGGISTS way too tedious to insert; all which will be sold low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

BARNEY CURRAN,

Surviving partner of

MICHAEL & BARNEY CURRAN

Annapolis, June 15, 1809.

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 offer myself a candidate for the next SHERRIFFALTY 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 industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant

SOLOMON GROVES.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE THUNDER STORM.

BY J. MONTGOMERY.

FOR Evening's brownest shade!
Where the breezes play by stealth
In the forest tinctured glade,
Round the hermitage of HEALTH:
While the noon bright mountains blaze
In the sun's tormenting rays,
Per the sick and sultry plains,
Through the dim delicious air,
Agonizing silence reigns,
And the wanness of despair;
Nature faints with fervent heat,
Her pulse hath ceas'd to beat—
Now in deep and dreadful gloom,
Clouds on clouds portentous spread,
Black as if the day of doom
Hung o'er NATURE's shrinking head:
Lo! the lightning breaks from high,
God is coming!—God is nigh!
Fear ye not his chariot wheels,
As the mighty thunder rolls?
NATURE, startled NATURE reels,
From the centre to the poles:
Tremble!—Ocean, Earth and Sky!
Tremble!—God is passing by!
Darkness, wild with horror, forms
His mysterious hiding place;
Should He, from his Ark of Storms,
Rend the veil and shew his face,
At the judgment of his eye,
All the Universe would die.
Brighter, broader lightnings flash,
Hail and rain tempestuous fall;
Louder, deeper thunders crash,
Defoliation threatens all;
Struggling NATURE gasps for breath,
In the agony of death.
GOD OF VENGEANCE! from above
While thine awful bolts are hurled,
Remember Thou art LOVE!
Spare!—O spare a guilty World!
Stay Thy flaming wrath a while,
See thy Bow of Promise smile!
Welcome in the Eastern cloud,
Messenger of Mercy still!
Now, ye Winds! proclaim aloud,
"Peace on Earth, to Man good will!"
NATURE, God's repenting Child,
See thy Parent reconciled!
Hark! the Nightingale, afar,
Sweetly sings the Sun to rest,
And awakes the Evening Star
In the rosy tinted West:
While the Moon's enchanting eye
Opens Paradise on high!
Cool and tranquil is the night,
NATURE's sore afflictions cease,
From the storm, that spent its might,
Was a Covenant of Peace:
VENGEANCE drops her harmless rod!
Mercy is the POWER OF GOD!

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at the Store House of Westley Meeks, in said county, ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gaiher, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country slaves, on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r.

August 12, 1809.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at vendue, on the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Willigmon's tavern, that TWO STORY FRAMED HOUSE, in school-street, Annapolis, at present in possession of Mr. William Marriot, on the following terms, viz. one third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two thirds in equal annual payments, on giving bond, with approved security, carrying interest from the day of sale.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 15, 1809.

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has now turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.
N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in the line.

Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 27, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchange Six per Cent. Stock, created by the second section 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 Exchange 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
5,002	16,164	29,133	40,109	40,386
5,003	16,167	29,142	40,121	40,391
5,004	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
5,025	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	40,195	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	26,002	39,001	40,237	40,494
15,024	26,007	39,003	40,242	40,495
15,031	26,009	39,012	40,246	40,504
15,032	26,011	39,015	40,259	40,506
16,007	26,012	39,019	40,264	50,004
16,016	27,002	39,020	40,270	53,007
16,017	27,004	39,021	40,278	53,010
16,018	29,002	39,022	40,283	53,014
16,021	29,005	39,031	40,291	53,017
16,024	29,006	39,032	40,292	53,023
16,034	29,011	39,033	40,293	53,044
16,050	29,016	39,039	40,297	53,045
16,051	29,026	39,040	40,299	53,050
16,059	29,053	39,043	40,301	53,052
16,065	29,057	39,047	40,307	53,054
16,069	29,061	39,056	40,308	54,003
16,070	29,062	39,059	40,315	54,007
16,074	29,063	39,061	40,318	54,015
16,078	29,066	40,006	40,319	55,015
16,087	29,070	40,008	40,320	55,017
16,090	29,071	40,017	40,323	55,021
16,094	29,074	40,020	40,326	55,032
16,104	29,076	40,029	40,329	55,035
16,109	29,079	40,034	40,332	55,038
16,112	29,081	40,039	40,333	55,039
16,115	29,082	40,046	40,335	55,040
16,121	29,085	40,048	40,341	55,042
16,122	29,094	40,053	40,342	55,045
16,123	29,097	40,054	40,349	55,050
16,124	29,101	40,063	40,351	55,054
16,126	29,102	40,071	40,352	55,057
16,129	29,119	40,072	40,356	55,062
16,145	29,123	40,077	40,359	55,068
16,146	29,126	40,082		

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a bulky look, and kind of lisp in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of osnabrig, a long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloaths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this State, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the State fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges paid by JAMES MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 28, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchange Six per Cent. Stock, created by the second section 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 Exchange 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	40,394
7	16,139	29,137	40,139	40,408
5,017	16,154	29,148	40,141	40,413
5,018	16,158	29,151	40,142	40,418
5,021	16,168	29,154	40,148	40,428
5,022	16,171	29,166	40,165	40,432
5,023	16,175	29,167	40,166	40,437
5,032	16,177	29,169	40,170	40,449
5,039	16,183	29,175	40,176	40,452
5,045	16,184	29,178	40,181	40,454
5,046	16,186	29,179	40,185	40,455
5,056	16,200	29,187	40,188	40,463
5,061	16,201	29,197	40,193	40,469
5,064	16,218	29,203	40,194	40,471
10,001	16,219	29,209	40,197	40,476
10,007	16,222	29,212	40,201	40,481
10,009	16,238	29,213	40,202	40,484
10,014	16,242	29,219	40,207	40,487
10,023	16,246	29,225	40,220	40,488
10,033	16,249	29,228	40,221	40,498
10,036	16,255	29,232	40,235	40,500
15,004	16,258	29,234	40,241	40,501
15,008	16,270	29,239	40,252	40,502
15,009	16,275	29,243	40,256	40,507
15,012	16,276	29,005	40,260	40,508
15,019	16,285	29,006	40,262	40,509
15,026	16,290	29,041	40,271	40,510
15,029	16,292	29,044	40,273	40,511
15,037	16,293	29,045	40,275	50,008
16,010	26,001	39,053	40,279	51,002
16,011	26,013	40,001	40,286	53,015
16,012	27,003	40,005	40,289	53,024
16,020	29,008	40,011	40,302	53,031
16,023	29,009	40,021	40,309	53,033
16,026	29,012	40,023	40,310	53,049
16,052	29,013	40,027	40,331	53,053
16,055	29,019	40,032	40,337	54,004
16,056	29,042	40,036	40,340	54,009
16,060	29,084	40,040	40,344	54,012
16,061	29,095	40,043	40,348	55,010
16,063	29,099	40,049	40,355	55,026
16,064	29,104	40,073	40,364	55,029
16,076	29,111	40,098	40,365	55,044
16,077	29,112	40,107	40,367	55,046
16,088	29,113	40,113	40,378	55,055
16,091	29,116	40,120	40,383	55,056
16,107	29,117	40,128	40,384	55,065
16,130	29,127			

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM EURICKSON, on the north side of Severn, containing about 290 acres. It is unnecessary to describe the said land, as all persons disposed to rent, will view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Mr. JAMES BOONE, adjoining the land.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.
Annapolis, August 14, 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, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.
Your obt. servt.
R. WELCH, of BEN.

23

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griever's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Harris's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this State, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, of ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Laing has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the State of Maryland, and the said Alexander Laing at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week until the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house in the city of Annapolis, in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Laing's then and there taking the oath by the said act provided for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. county court.
May 4, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL,

—AT PRIVATE SALE,—

HIS HOUSE and LOT in this city, situated in Cornhill-street, opposite Mr. CURRAN's store. The property is in good repair, several improvements having lately been made thereon. If the above property is not sold before the 11th day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. For terms apply to Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.
Annapolis, August 1, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVth YEAR.]

miscellany.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the Sufferings of the prisoners, part of the Squadron of Costa's, in June, 1806. Written by the Sufferers who made his escape.

(Concluded from our last)

AFTER witnessing the execution of ten companions, the prisoners, confined without any alteration, except from the heat and the weight of their iron chains, were more insupportable. They anxiously wished they were to be taken out of being removed to the place of servitude; in as much as a hope, that some auspicious might favour an escape. They arrived on the 7th of August, were all examined, their iron chains were firmly rivetted upon them, at 4 o'clock P. M. taken out of an armed merchant fr