

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1810.

[No. 3312.]

Foreign Intelligence.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Part of the minister of general police to the emperor.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

INFORM your majesty that the Sieur Berthemy, officer of the staff attached to the emperor, and commandant of the castle of Valancay, had acquainted me with introduction into that castle of a baron Kolli, calling himself minister of England, and transmitting to your majesty the following letters announcing his arrest. Kolli, a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, I wait the orders of your majesty upon this affair. The diamonds and other effects which he was the bearer, are deposited at the office of general police.

(Signed) "FOUCHE."

No. 1. Is a letter to the minister of general police, by M. Berthemy, announcing his arrest, and his being forwarded to the office of general police.

No. 2. Is a letter from prince Ferdinand Berthemy, gov. of the castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprising him of the arrest of Kolli.

No. 3. Is a copy of Kolli's examination before the office of gen. police.

No. 4. Is a letter from Charles IV. addressed to the king of England, in 1802, announcing the marriage of the prince of Asturias. It was given to Kolli, with a Marquis note, by the Marquis Wellesley, to be presented to the king of England. The back of the letter the following was written in the hand of the Marquis Wellesley.

The undersigned, principal secretary of the king of England, for the foreign department, declares, that this letter is truly the letter of his catholic majesty Charles IV. addressed to his Britannic majesty, George III. on occasion of the marriage of the prince of Asturias, now king Ferdinand the VII. This authentic document is confided to the persons who will have the honour of presenting it before his catholic majesty Ferdinand the VII. to verify their mission.

WELLESLEY."

Downing-street, Feb. 26.

No. 5.

Letter from king George III. signed in his own hand, to prince Ferdinand, intrusted to Kolli.

SIR—MY BROTHER—

I have long wished for an opportunity to write to your majesty a letter signed in my own hand, expressing the lively interest and profound regret I have felt since your majesty has been removed from your kingdom and loyal subjects. Notwithstanding the distance and cruelty with which the usurper the throne of Spain overwhelms the Spaniards, it must prove a great consolation to your majesty to learn, that your people prefer their loyalty and attachment to the person of their lawful king, and that they make continual efforts to uphold your majesty's rights, and to establish the independence of the monarchy. The resources of my kingdom, my fleets and arms, shall be employed to assist your majesty in this great cause, and my ally, prince regent of Portugal, has also consented to it with all the zeal and perseverance of a faithful friend.

To your majesty's faithful subjects, as well as your allies, your presence is only wanting in Spain, where it would inspire a new energy.

I therefore intreat your majesty, with all frankness of the alliance and friendship which bind me to your majesty's interests, to order of the most prudent and effectual means of escaping from the indignities you experience, and of showing yourself among your people who are unanimous in their wishes for your majesty's happiness and glory.

I annex to this letter a copy of the credentials which my minister in Spain is to present to the central junta that governs there in the name, and by the authority of your majesty.

I entreat your majesty to rest assured of sincere friendship, and of the true attachment with which

I am, sir, my brother,

Your worthy brother,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

(Counter-signed) WELLESLEY,

At the Queen's Palace,

London, Jan. 31, 1810.

No. 6. Is a letter from George III. to Ferdinand, being a copy of the full powers granted to Henry Wellesley.

No. 7. This is a letter from M. de Berthemy, giving a description of the festivities at the castle of Valancay, on the 1st of April, in honour of the emperor's marriage; upon which occasion the Spanish princes are represented as having studiously embraced every opportunity of manifesting their joy at the event. They attended chapel at the castle, and at the conclusion of the te deum prince Ferdinand was the first to exclaim "Long live the emperor; long live the empress." The toasts after dinner were, by prince Ferdinand—"our august sovereigns Napoleon the Great and Maria Louisa, his august spouse." By prince Charles, "the two Imperial and Royal families, of France and Austria." By prince Anthony, "The happy union of Napoleon the great and Maria Louisa." M. D'Amazaga, the table of the officers of their household, gave, "Napoleon the great and Maria Louisa, the glory and delight of France and Germany; may Divine Providence grant them a long and happy life." The castle and park were illuminated in the evening with between eight and nine thousand lamps.

No. 8. Is a copy of a letter addressed to M. Berthemy by prince Ferdinand, acquainting him with his wish to become the adopted son of his majesty.

MALTA, MARCH 16.

Information has been just received that the island of Lissa, situated in the Adriatic sea, has fallen into our possession. From such an acquisition it is reasonable to expect that considerable advantages will result, it being very commodiously situated to form a depot for the introduction of merchandise into Germany; both British manufactures and colonial produce.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 18.

The English envoy Mr. Adair, has obtained from his government the permission to return, which he requested, and will soon depart. Mr. Canning (nephew to the late English secretary of state) will remain here as charge d'affaires.

Four ships with provisions have arrived in our harbour, which has given great satisfaction to the people, as we have been much in want of a supply for sometime. We are sorry to say, however, that 50 merchant ships have returned from Odessa, without having been permitted to make any purchases.

VIENNA, APRIL 13.

In consideration of the large sums of money which are yearly sent out of this country for coffee, our government has adopted the resolution that it is not to remain any longer an article of trade, but that it shall be taken under the immediate management and superintendence of government in the same manner as tobacco.

The importation of sugar remains unprohibited in the Austrian dominions, and the reason is, because it constitutes a necessary ingredient of several medical preparations.

LONDON, MAY 13.

FROM CADIZ.

The loss of fort Matagorda, which was not in a situation to withstand the overwhelming force of the besiegers, it is apprehended, will enable the French very much to impede our passage by sea to the watering place at the Isla; but it is the opinion of the Naval Officers, that no impediment they can raise can effectually prevent our vessels from obtaining the water. Another serious inconvenience that will result from the loss of Fort Matagorda, and our leaving that side of the water, is, that it will enable the French partially to bombard Cadiz, and to render our anchorage room very confined. It is intended, however, that the shore from Cadiz to Puntales, and from the Puntales to Fort St. Fernando, shall be lined with mortar batteries & guns, to meet the enemy, in case they should throw up works for the purpose above mentioned.

Cadiz, April 27.

We learn that Don Vellacampo, having received intelligence that the army of Arragon had marched to Catalonia with a view of beating O'Donnell's corps, marched to Saragossa, which he entered without the least opposition.

April 30.

Since the evacuation of Fort Matagorda, we have had nothing material happen; both sides are no doubt making preparations for further attempts.

All the intelligence we receive from Catalonia is of the most flattering description. Adm. Martin still remains in the naval command. Our head quarters are at Lida, a small

brigade only of British troops remaining here. The duke of Albuquerque is to sail in the Undaunted for England. Sir Charles Cotton arrived here, on Saturday last; he has shifted his flag to the San Josef, and proceeds to-morrow to take command of the Mediterranean fleet.

A dispatch from General H. O. Donnell, dated Venetia, April 14, states "that subsequent to the action of the 3d near Espana gueta, the division pursued its march under the orders of Major General Marquis Camperverde to Manresa but the enemy evacuated the place, marching in the direction of Barcelona. Camperverde ordered them to be pursued, and an obstinate conflict took place, the result of which was, the complete defeat of the enemy's division of 1800 men, commanded by General Schewartz, who, after having received two wounds, owed the preservation of his life to the swiftness of a horse. The enemy left 500 killed and had 299 taken prisoners; the rest were dispersed, and pursued their flight to Barcelona, without knapacks or arms."

MAY 19.

By the packet which brought the Cadiz mail, M. Colon, (Columbus) a lineal descendant of the great navigator, and nephew of the duke of Veraguas, arrived in this country. This gentleman is to be attached to the Spanish Legation resident at this court.

The gentlemen who proposed to bid for the loan, waited on Mr. Percival on Friday. The sum wanted for the service the year, is 8,000,000*l.* for England, and 2,000,000*l.* for Ireland, besides 1,500,000*l.* for Ireland, to be contracted for in that country.

We understand there will be no new taxes; and some relief will be given from the vexations now practised in collecting Assessed Taxes.

Letters from Hamburg on the 7th inst. mention the resignations of Count BERNSTORP, Prime minister at Copenhagen, and his brother, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The cause of these resignations is said to be the pertinacious obstinacy of his Majesty the King of Denmark, in his adherence to what is called the Continental System, in compliance with the wishes of France. For some time past the laws of France have prohibited raw sugars from being introduced into the Continent, which, nevertheless, found their way by a circuitous route. Means were likewise devised to get them exported into France as refined sugars, which were not prohibited; the Danes by a certain process at Holstein, Tonnigen, & other places, so far succeeded in refining raw sugars, that they found an easy introduction into France and other parts of the Continent. As soon as the King of Denmark was acquainted with the means used to elude, as he conceived, the French Government, he ordered a stop to the practice. The mercantile part of the Danish nation, feeling themselves sorely aggrieved on the occasion, petitioned again and again to be suffered to proceed in the system of refining, but without effect. The Prime and Foreign Ministers, fully persuaded of the necessity of encouraging the importers of colonial produce, are said to have seconded most strenuously the effort of the petitioners, but to no purpose; and the result was as before stated, their resignation.

House of Commons—May 14.

Mr. WHITBREAD stated to the house, that if the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs was in his place, he was prepared to ask him some questions relative to the late correspondence with America. He did not intend to make any motion, as he looked into the papers, and found it unnecessary.

COMMON HALL.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, this 4th day of May, 1810.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, beg leave, with feelings of the most anxious concern, to present this, our humble address, petition and remonstrance, and we earnestly entreat your Honourable House to give it a favourable reception; for how can we hope for redress and relief, if the bare statement of the wrongs and grievances of which we complain, be rejected? We also beg your Honourable House to believe, that in the language we may have occasion, and are indeed, compelled to employ, no offence is intended to your Honourable House."

"The circumstance which most deeply afflict us, and which most strongly impels us at this time to approach your house, House, is, what appears to us to have been on your part, a violation of the personal security of the people of the land. We humbly conceive, that without a hearing, you have condemned them. Law requires legal process and trial by jury of our equals; justice demands that no person shall be prosecutor, juror, judge, and executioner in his own cause. We beg leave to express our conviction that this eternal principle of immutable justice, cannot be annulled by any House of Commons—by any King—by any Parliament—by any Legislature upon earth. But it appears to us that your honourable House has, in the instance of Mr. John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, assumed, accumulated, and exercised all these offices."

"We feel it a duty which we owe to you, to ourselves, to our posterity, to state, that in our conception, this jurisdiction is unfounded, and we humbly, but firmly declare our opinion against the existence of this power in any hands; a jurisdiction unknown—a power above the law, and which could be enforced only by military violence—a violence made manifest by the breaking open an Englishman's castle, and by the preceding and subsequent murder of peaceable and unoffending citizens."

"Permit us humbly to observe, that the construction of your honourable house prevents our surprise at this conduct of your honourable House. We will not enter into details, so often and so ably stated to your honourable House, by which it appears, that upwards of three hundred members of your honourable House, in England and Wales only, are not elected by the people, in any honest sense of the word PEOPLE, but are sent to your honourable House by the absolute nomination or powerful influence of about one hundred and fifty Peers and others, as ascertained in a petition to your honourable House in the year 1793, and which remains on your journals uncontroverted. This is the great constitutional disease of our country. This is the true root of all evils, corruptions, and oppressions under which we labour. If it be not eradicated, the nation must perish."

"In support of this our sincere conviction, we need only refer to the never-to-be-forgotten vote of your honourable House, refusing to examine evidence on a charge against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. S. Percival, then two of the King's ministers, for trafficking in seats in your honourable House."

"We remember well, that when it was gravely averred, and proof offered, in a petition which stands on your journals, and the complaints whereof are now unredressed for more than twenty years, 'That seats for legislation in the house of commons were as notoriously rented and bought as the standing for cattle at a fair,' the then hon. House treated the assertion with affected indignation, and the ministers threatened to punish the petitioners for presenting a 'scandalous and libellous petition.' But we have lived to see a house of commons avow the traffick, and screen those accused of this breach of law and right, because it has been equally committed by all parties, and was a practice 'as notorious as the sun at noon day.' At this vote, and at these practices, we feel as 'our ancestors would have felt,' and cannot repress the expression of 'our indignation' and disgust."

"Under these circumstances, may we not be permitted to ask, where is your justice where your dignity? Mr. John Gale Jones is confined within the walls of Newgate for an alleged offence against yourself, which, if committed against any other subjects of these realms, or even against the king himself, must have been judged by the established rules and laws of the land! Lord Castlereagh continued to be a principal minister of the crown, and is now a free member of your honourable House! Sir Francis Burdett, dragged by a military force from the bosom of his family, is committed to the Tower for exercising the right of constitutional discussion, common and indeed undeniable to you, to us, to all. Mr. Spencer Percival continues a member of your honourable House, taking a lead in your deliberations, the first minister of the crown, and the chief adviser of the royal councils."

"Under the agonizing feeling excited by the late imprisonment of our fellow subjects, can it be necessary for us to recapitulate the many instances, as thus appear to us, of refusals to institute just and necessary inquiry, to pursue to condign punishment public delinquents and prevaricators, to economize the means and resources of the state, to administer to the people relief and redress for the various disgraces which the national honour has sustained, for the lavish profusion of British blood and treasure, extravagantly wasted in ill-contrived and fruitless campaigns, and

Notice.

SHAAFF is constrained to a serious call on all those who have placed in the hands of the Welch, of Ben, for collection, in cases where it may be enforced payment.

February 20, 1810.

ne-haulers and others.

to give notice to all persons, before-hauling or otherwise, in my plantations, (Horn Point) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Feb. 27, 1810.

Rags.

given for clean Linen & Cotton.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

TRICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Two Dollars per Annum.

rs Dunn from Alican...
and treated us with every
vility while on board his vessel,
return him, our most grateful
ments, and also to captain
ho very generously afterwards
board his vessel, brought
d, & treated us with great

Fairfield John Safford
Kemp Alex. Thomson
Graves John M. Peck
Peele Nahum Warren
Edw. Richardson
the wreck 31, among
Onim, of Maryland, late
of Baltimore. Picked up in
Total 46.

el though left on her beam
ill tight, and moderate
the disaster; and as the
any ships crossing the ocean,
nk that the chance of the
ard, being saved, is not small,
hopes of their dear friends
[N. T. Jones]

Boston, June 30.
FROM SPAIN.

Mr. Johanna, capt. Quiner, and
head, in 45 days from Cadix, at
time of his sailing the 10th

Quiner informs that since the
Matagorda, they had proceeded
strength then other forts to
and English. 5000 of their
an attempt against the island
were beaten back. The
allies were confident of being
Cadix—they had 700 pieces of
ted and well appointed. Two
d May 4, from Vera Cruz, 10
D dollars. The French have
out of St. Lucar, and have
American vessels, one a ship of
ded with tobacco. Provisions
adiz. Algerine vessels are
St. Mary's and St. Vincent's,
erred to have captured several
vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 22.
SPANISH AMERICA.

day arrived at the Lazaretto.
Three Friends captain Schuyler
ght days from Lagaira. On
ffel is Don Juan Edwards, of
th dispatches for the deputies
the United States from thar

gentleman informs that the
Carracas is at present well
sisting of 5 persons, who
ed, executive, and for the
udicial functions.

Following ministers have been
of internal finances, one for
d one of war and navy.

of judicature are not yet regu
d, nor is the militia yet

mercial regulations are underg
le change for the U. States
resent government is consid
y, and to continue until all
s of Venezuela shall have ratif
adopted at Carracas, which
will soon be the case. Then
o departments, that of Mun
h, which have not joined in the
t change of government.
deputies from the department
Varinas, and Comana, com
Junta at Carracas.

The Knell.

COMMUNICATED.

in Prince-George's county, on
morning, 30th ultimo, at the
L. Weems, Esq. Miss MART
LARK, in the 22d year of her
exterior extremely beautiful,
this amiable young Lady every
nder her beloved. During a
painful illness that lasted
twelve months, she manifested
degree of fortitude and religio
the strongest sense of religio
d are the Dead who die in the Lord
her virtues could not await
innocence arrest the fleeting breath
ty like hers we now bewail,
not repel the powerful shaft of death.
form which late with youthful
em'd.
your attack of sickness could not be
in which bright animation beam'd,
at its splendour in the silent grave.
ath I could at thou not stay thine
m.

er had strew'd its winters o'er her head
enjoyment could no longer charm,
richly pleasures had for ever fled!
hine approach more welcome would
en.
as regretted thy reveries doom:
AF have render'd the attack less keen,
mouth'd the rugged passage to the tomb
true ne'er shall unwearied be,
noccence in death found its charms;
y hope in Heaven our friends to
y resting in her Maker's arm."

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 30th, 1810.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders in said bank on the Western shore, that an election will be held at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Whitefoot, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and the constable of Anne-Arundel county having certified, that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Whitefoot be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the public newspapers in Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, in the city of Annapolis, on the said 17th September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Whitefoot should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, 1810.

HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third Judicial District.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the name of the court, as one of the judges of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Hiatt, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Hiatt having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State, or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne-Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the same James Hiatt be discharged from his confinement; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers of Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, at the courthouse in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hiatt should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this State for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of June, 1810.

HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third Judicial District.

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being legally authorized by Charles Pots to receive the money due him for mares going to the Dey of Algiers for the season, ending the first of July, 1810, it is requested, that all persons owing for the same make payment before the first day of August next; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of a notary for collection.

JOHN WELCH.

July 2, 1810.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell the farm whereon I now live, containing about three hundred acres of well enclosed and highly productive land, proportionably timbered, and a quantity of madow land equal in fertility to any that can be found, with never failing springs of pure and salubrious water, a large orchard, a convenient dwelling-house, two tobacco houses, a stable, and other out-houses, all nearly new, situated in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood.

WM. HOLLAND,

Calvert county.

In Chancery,

June 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Nathan Bawner, trustee for the sale of certain personal property, the estate of John Langley, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the last day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 1st day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be 955 dollars. Tell.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery,

July 3d, 1810.

ON the report of the auditor, of the claims against the estate of William Cooley, it is ordered, that the said claims be decided on, during the first four days of September term next, provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 10th day of September next.

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

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent assortment of Ladies REAL MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of the best quality, which he now offers for sale at first Cost, by way of closing sales.

JOHN WELLS,
Church-street, Annapolis.

To be Rented,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE Farm now occupied by Mr. Baruch Fowler, called MILLER'S PLACE ON SEVERN, within a few miles of Annapolis. For terms apply to Nicholas Swormstedt, living near the Lower Ferry on Patuxent.

NICHOLAS SWORMSTEDT.

June 27th, 1810. 2 Sw.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named SOLOMON RODGERS, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers, a tolerable good hat, and shoes and stockings; he also took other cloaths with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are free-men, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Wats; with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent; And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT.
Whitehall, near Annapolis, 2 t. f.
June 26, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

BENNET MASCOE, of Jas. 6 St.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMMS.

May 26, 1810. 8w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

June 15, 1810. 3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on my account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH.

Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLMER.

May 28, 1810. 8t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of the immediate claims against said estate, and there not being a sufficient part of the property sold to answer said claims, the subscriber further gives notice, that on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, will be offered for sale, at John Welch's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, near Annapolis, the following property, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, men, women and children; and on the following day, at the subscriber's farm on the head of South River, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The foregoing property will be sold for ready cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on each day.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Exr.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.

BENJ. HODGES.

May 29, 1810. 4

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 25, 1810. 6t.

Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE

Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

J. G.

Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the State of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

A TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, when persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80, 226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell 1500 acres of good patented land in Green Briar county, State of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on South River, near London-Town, on Saturday night, the 10th instant, a Negro Lad named JOHN; he is about five feet six or seven inches high; and about twenty years of age; his clothing a top jacket and trousers of home made cloth, two ornabrig shirts, one white cotton do, a blue top jacket, and an old pair of shoes; he may have other cloaths unknown to the subscriber. It is probable he will make for Montgomery county, where he has relations living, or to the City of Washington. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in gaol, if within twenty miles shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, if over that distance the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid if brought home.

JOHN HARRISON.

June 14, 1810.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810. t f.

Samuel S. Brewer,

TAKES this method of informing the Citizens of Annapolis; and the Public generally, that he has taken a Dressing Room in Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, where he carries on the Hair-Dressing business; and he solicits, and hopes to obtain, general patronage. He will, with pleasure, wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective places of residence, when required.

June 19, 1810. 3X

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

S. S.

April 18, 1810.

To be had,

At the Store of Gideon White, Esquire,

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS CONVOY.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

MERCY.

BY SELLECK OSBORNE.

To crown Creation's mighty plan,
The Almighty mandate thunder'd forth,
Let procreant earth produce a MAN!
And hither the creature sprang to birth.
Health, strength & beauty, cloath'd his frame;
He mov'd with majesty and grace;
A bright, a pure angelic flame,
Illum'd each feature of his face.
Upon his brow sat calm repose,
His eyes with love and mildness shone;
Till a grim band of imps arose,
And mark'd the victim for their own.
There HATE, in livid hues pourtray'd
The gnashing teeth, the blood-hot eye;
There curst ingratitude display'd
The foulest blot, the blackest dye.
And AVARICE, ambitious too,
To print her odious image there;
Cast o'er his cheeks a fallow hue,
And wrinkle marks of worldly care.
In wrath the ETERNAL view'd the stain,
Which mark'd the offspring of his word,
Spurn'd the weak wretch with high disdain,
And bade stern JUSTICE lift the sword!
But MERCY, Heaven's loveliest child,
Implo'ing, knelt before the throne;
Alternate pray'd, and wept, and smil'd,
With angel sweetness, all her own.
Then turn'd to MAN with kind embrace,
And wept to see his dire decay;
Her tears fell plenteous on his face,
And wath'd the hideous blots away.

BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN.

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay th' untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow,
Of Iser rolling rapidly.
But Linden shew'd another fight,
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light,
The darkness of her scenery.
By torch and trumpet sound array'd,
Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd,
To join the dreadful revelry.
Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rush'd the steeds to battle driven,
And rallying, like the bolts of heaven,
Far flash'd the red artillery.
And redder still those fires shall glow,
On Linden's hills of purple snow;
And bloodier still shall be the flow,
Of Iser rolling rapidly.
Tis' morn, but scarce yon level sun,
Can pierce the war cloud rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun,
Shout, 'mid their sulph'rous canopy.
The battle thickens—On, ye brave!
Who rush to glory, or the grave;
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.
Oh! few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

HUMOROUS.

Law Intelligence.—At the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, March term, 1809,—Present Hon. JACOB RUSH, President, and Hon. JOHN GREYER, Associate.
Commonwealth v. John Green and Robert Chase, (black men) indictment for Larceny. Green pleaded GUILTY & Chase NOT GUILTY. The counting house of Mr JOSHUA ASH was broken open about the 18th of Dec. 1808, and a Pocket-Book and Check stolen therefrom. The check was stopped at the Bank, and the person presenting it detained. It was traced through several hands to Green, who honestly confessed the fact and gave information that Chase was concerned with him in the robbery. The Constables accordingly went in search of Chase, and came to him unawares. He positively denied every thing, protested that he had not a cent of money in the world, complained very bitterly of the toothach, and to all appearance had one side of his jaw and cheek very much swollen. But George Shad, one of the Constables, an odd sort of a fish, tho' not a very scaly fellow, suspected the lark, and ordered him to open his mouth. This Chase obstinately refused; whereupon Shad tipped him a Men-doza with his right fist under the prisoner's left ear, and to the astonishment of every one present, out of his mouth flew three whole dollars, four half dollars and three quarters of a dollar in silver, and thirteen and a half cents in copper!
The swelling being thus removed, the prisoner found immediate relief from his pretended toothach, and probably thinking there was no more use in playing the sham, confessed his participation in the robbery.
Verdict, GUILTY. Sentenced each to 3 years imprisonment at hard labour.

MISCELLANY.

From the Whig.

[The following account of an horrible sacrifice was communicated to us several months ago, by captain Russell, of the brig Dolly, from Madras Ceylon, &c. We now publish it, knowing that curiosity often impels one to peruse statements whose details are shocking to humanity.]

Extract from a Ceylon government Gazette.

BURNING OF A HINDOO WIDOW.

AN intelligent correspondent has favoured us with the following narrative of a *Suttee* which lately took place at no great distance from Calcutta. The aggravated circumstances of horror which attended the ceremony on this occasion, distinguish it from most of the *Suttees*, which have been hitherto described, and are calculated to excite a very powerful, though not certainly a very pleasing interest, in the minds of our readers:

It is a general received belief, that in the sacrifice of Hindoo widows, the victim is previously rendered almost insensible by stupifying and intoxicating drugs, and that she is, at all times suffocated by the smoke of a rapidly combustible pile, before the flames reach her body. That this is at least not always the case, I have been recently a witness. Being informed that a *suttee* was about to take place in the vicinity of my house, on Monday the 25th of this month, I repaired to the spot in company with a friend, instigated by a strong and natural curiosity, to observe narrowly the deportment of a human being about to take a voluntary and public leave of existence. and believing from what we had read of similar cases that our feelings would not be shocked by any open exhibition of the actual pains of dissolution. I do not recollect to have seen any account of a *Suttee* which did not, upon the whole, tell rather favourably for the humanity of those whom an imperious ordinance of religion calls upon to pre-empt or officiate at such ceremonies; I think it therefore a duty which I owe to the cause of truth, to record at least one instance on the other side of the question. With this view I beg leave to address myself to you, in the hope that you will give the narrative a place in your valuable news-paper, when you have nothing more interesting or novel to insert.

The *Suttee* in question took place at a post by the river side, about a quarter of a mile below Barnagore, at 11 in the morning; we arrived about half an hour before that time, & found the widow bathing in the river, surrounded by a troop of friends, chiefly men. It was then low water, and the deep mud left by the tide prevented our approaching sufficiently near to observe with accuracy the ceremonies that were performing; our attention was attracted to the pile, which was placed about high water mark;—it was not altogether more than four and a half or 5 feet long, to the best of our observation, and consisted merely of some long billets of chopped Soondry wood, fresh and green from the bazar, retained in their places by four stakes, driven into the ground, at the angles. The whole was little, if at all, longer or broader than one of the common cots used by the natives. The deceased was supported in a sitting posture by two men, close to the pile, and some more billets of wood, with four or five bundles of dry brushwood and reeds, lay ready for use. The whole of the ceremonies observed on the occasion were such as were usually gone through, and as have been described so often in books. The widow was dressed in a robe or sheet of bright red silk, her hair hanging loose and dishevelled, & stuck through with many wooden combs; her forehead was painted with yellow ochre, or orpiment, & she had no other dress or ornament whatever. It was not expected by any one that she would have resolved to burn herself, especially as she had a child of three years old, and as her relations had offered to maintain them both, if she would consent to live. The body of the husband was placed on the pile on its right side, and in due time she ascended and lay down

by its side, facing it, and literally locked in its arms. During all this "dreadful note of preparation," from first to last, the widow preserved the utmost, the most entire fortitude & composure, or rather apathy—and was unmoved even at parting with her child. In her procession round the pile, she was supported and hurried round through the crowd by many men, who held her by the arms and shoulders, and made the populace give way. From this we at first concluded her to be intoxicated, but were afterwards convinced of our mistake, by seeing the steadiness of nerve, and perfect composure with which she sprinkled the corpse of her husband and mounted the pile entirely unassisted and alone. We stood within 6 or 7 feet of the pile, and could not be mistaken. The remaining billets of wood were now laid on the bodies, with a scanty handful of dry reeds here and there. But, the point to which I wish especially to draw the attention of your readers is, that thick strong ropes, thoroughly soaked in water, were previously tied round the bodies of the living and the dead, in many places, to preclude the possibility of escape, and in seeming anticipation of the dreadful scene that followed. One Bramin only was present at the ceremony, and, as soon as all was prepared, he offered to the widow's child (in the arms of another) a lighted brand. The child drew back in affright, when they seized its hand by force, and applied the fire to the head and afterwards to the foot of the pile. The shouting & noise of the crowd had been incessant from the beginning, but at this instant it was incredibly loud. Four strong green bamboos were now laid across the whole pile, which were strongly held by eight men, so as to baffle all attempts of the miserable creature within to rise; a precaution not useless, if it be allowed to conjecture from what we observed at the foot of the pile, near to which we stood. A quantity of ghee, not I should imagine, a pint in all, was scattered on the pile; the scantiness of this and the brushwood, and the greenness of the billets, caused the pile to burn very slowly, & rendered it necessary to apply fresh fire at one time. I scarcely know how to paint in colours that shall not disgust and shock your readers, the horrible close of the scene—Suffice it to say, that soon after the fire took effect, the wretched woman within, in her torment stretched forth her leg, which now protruded beyond the scanty pile, and, by the quickness with which she attempted to withdraw it, on its touching a burning brand, it was evident that she was still too sensible to the tortures she must then have been enduring. Owing to the brushwood being scattered only at the extremities of the pile, the fire there was fiercest. In a minute or two more, the scorched and mutilated limb was again thrust out, and slowly consumed before our outraged eyes, while the tremulous and convulsive motions which it exhibited to the last (for many minutes) too plainly shewed, that sensation and life yet existed in the miserable wretch within. A kind of incredulous horror at what was passing, had till now rivetted us to the post; but the scene became too shocking, and we quickly retired. I ought to observe, that the utmost indifference, without any symptom of the remotest compassion, prevailed among the whole of the spectators, not excepting the mother and sister of the widow, who were pointed out to us among the crowd.

September 26, 1809.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

IT is now a little more than 5 years, since a number of German families, styling themselves "The Harmony Society," came to this country with the view of forming a distinct settlement. They soon planted themselves in the wilderness of Butler county, in the N. W. corner of Pennsylvania. The following account of the origin & progress of their settlement will be read with much satisfaction. It is copied from the MIRROR, a paper published in the neighbourhood of this frugal, industrious, and thriving people.

"The Association of Harmony had its origin in Germany upwards of 50 years ago, and feeling themselves much oppressed, on account of their religion, they concluded to seek a country where they could exercise their religion without hindrance or oppression. They chose the United States of America.

In the year 1804, in Dec. about 20 families arrived at Zillisville, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. George Rapp, with some others, bought about four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and during that fall built nine log houses.

In the year 1805, in the spring, the society consisted of about 50 families. They laid out the town of Harmony on their own land, and in that spring built 12 log houses 24 feet by 18, built a large barn, cleared 25 acres round the town, and 151 acres for corn and fifty acres for potatoes—a grist mill was built this year, the race 3-8 of a mile long, and 15 acres cleared for meadow, the other ground sowed with wheat and rye—in the fall and winter 30 houses more were built.

In the year 1806 an inn was built, 2 stories high, 42 feet by 32 feet, and some other houses—300 acres cleared for corn, 58 acres for meadow—an oil mill was built, and a tannery, a blue dyers shop, and a frame barn 100 feet long.

In the year 1807, 360 acres were cleared for grain and a meadow, a brick storehouse built, a saw-mill and beer brewery erected, and 4 acres of vines planted. In this year the society sold 500 bushels of grain, and 3,000 gallons of whiskey, manufactured by themselves of their own produce.

In the year 1808, a considerable quantity of ground cleared, a meeting-house built of brick, 70 feet long and 55 feet wide, another brick house built, some other buildings and stables for cattle, potash, soapboiler and candle drawer shops erected, a frame barn of 80 feet long built. Of the produce of this year was sold two thousand bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels were distilled.

In the year 1809, a fullingmill was built, which does a great deal of business for the country, also a hemp-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, a brick warehouse 46 feet by 36, and another brick building of the same dimensions, one of which has a cellar completely arched under the whole, for the purpose of a wine cellar. A considerable quantity of land cleared this year. The produce of this year was 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4000 bushels of wheat, 5000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 4000 lbs. of hemp and flax, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil made from the white poppy. Of the produce of this year will be sold 3000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 bushels of wheat, twelve hundred bushels of rye will be distilled.

In the year 1810 will be erected a barn 90 feet long, a schoolhouse 50 feet by 44 wide, a grist-mill with three pair of stones, one of which will be burr, and some small brick houses for families.

The society now consists of 780 persons, comprising 140 families. They have now 1600 acres of land cleared, 203 acres whereof are in meadow, and possess at present 6,000 acres of land.

There are different tradesmen members of this society, who work for the country as well as the society, to wit: 12 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 12 weavers, 3 wheelrights, 5 coopers, 6 blacksmiths, 2 nailsmiths, 3 ropemakers, 3 blue dyers, 10 carpenters, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 saddlers, 2 wagon makers, 12 masons, 2 potters, a soap boiler, a doctor and apothecary, and in a short time a hatter and a tin plate worker is expected. During the last year the shoemakers alone worked for the country to the amount of one hundred twelve dollars and eight cents, the coopers to the amount of 207 dolls. the saddlers to the amount of 739 dolls. 54 cents, the tannery 675 dolls. the blacksmiths 180 dolls.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith Y

CHEAP

THE Subscriber has his business, and general assortment of GROCERIES, for approaching Seasons, reduced prices for Cash. Those who are indebted under Fifty Dollars, his Store and settle, and for all sums over payment on or before next, as further indulgence, Tobacco at a fair price in payment.

Annapolis, 11th May

Seth S

BOOT & SHOE RETURNS his friends, and the public, and for all favours in He has a good assortment and the usual credit w customers.

Those that have than twelve months settle them by paying their note.

N. B. He has received Ladies Morocco Slippers, and best quality, and men's Shoes, from which he flatters himself to receive Cash than extended gratis.

April 18, 1810.

Private

by virtue of a decree of the chancery court of the subscriber having been made for the sale of ARCHIBALD CHESNEY, of Arundel county, of paying the duties of the said Private Sale, belonging to the TRACT of land called SHAWN, 74 acres. It lies about 1/2 mile from the city of Annapolis, having been located by the said persons taking the said tract, and their heirs, 26, 3127, 4034, 4035, 4036, 4037, 4038, 4039, 4040, 4041, 4042, 4043, 4044, 4045, 4046, 4047, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4062, 4063, 4064, 4065, 4066, 4067, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4071, 4072, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4076, 4077, 4078, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4082, 4083, 4084, 4085, 4086, 4087, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097, 4098, 4099, 4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4107, 4108, 4109, 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4122, 4123, 4124, 4125, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4152, 4153, 4154, 4155, 4156, 4157, 4158, 4159, 4160, 4161, 4162, 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4173, 4174, 4175, 4176, 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4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1810.

[No. 3313.]

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Ripped gratis.

April 18, 1810. S. S.

Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 74 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, when persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80, 86, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell 500 acres of good patented land in Green county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by J. WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 25, 1810.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

BENNETT BISCOE, of Jrs.

May 23, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by the most pressing circumstances thus publicly to notify all persons indebted to him in any manner whatever, that unless immediate payment is made of their respective accounts, suits will be indifferently instituted for the recovery of the same.

LEWIS DUVALL.

June 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMM.

May 26, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

June 15, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on my account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH.

Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLMER.

May 28, 1810.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.

BENJ. HODGES.

May 29, 1810.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took no cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

May 28, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.

Downing Street, May 12.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 10th inst. at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, by lieutenant-general Graham, commanding his majesty's forces at Cadix, dated

Isola, April 22, 1810.

MY LORD,

From the information your lordship already had of the miserable state of the fort of Matagorda, (never to be considered free from the danger of assault) it will not be matter of surprise, that after holding it two months it should now be abandoned. I have the honour to enclose captain MacLaine's (of the 94th) report to me. It would be an injustice to the service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your lordship's notice, as well as the officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous duty, lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th, and Mr. Dobson, midshipman of his majesty's ship Invincible. The defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by every body with admiration, and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long, but from the expectation of the possibility of some diversion being made in its favour, which, however, was found to be impracticable. It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your lordship, the feelings of universal and deep regret excited by the untimely fall of that distinguished officer, major Lefebure, of the royal engineers, whose zeal carried him from the admiral's ship to be the bearer of my orders for the evacuation of the fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer tenable. The chief direction of that important department now devolves on captain Birch. Your lordship is well acquainted with my opinion of his merit and talents, so well calculated to inspire confidence under this misfortune.

I have, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. The original garrison of the fort of Matagorda consisted of captain MacLaine, and ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th regiment; 25 royal artillery, under lieutenant Brereton; 25 royal marines; 25 seamen under Mr. Dobson; and 67 noncommissioned officers and privates of the 94th regiment. Reinforcements were sent in the evening of the 21st, and relief of the whole were offered but declined.

CAPTAIN MACLAINE'S REPORT.

To General Graham.

Cadix, April 23, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy opened upon the 74 gun ship St. Paul, and gun-boats stationed near fort Matagorda, with hot shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position. Immediately after this they opened upon fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars, but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with a certainty, I ordered lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, to delay our fire until daybreak. The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Procadero of 24 guns, and from the flight of their shells, we judged they had 8 mortars in other 3 batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort, they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells, with great effect until night, when the enemy and the fort both discontinued. That day's fire made a very large breach in the parapet of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine. We were from the manner in which the enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the houses in the village of Trucadero, (distant from the fort about 900 yards) only able to bring 7 guns to bear on them; yet with those we contrived to silence, and as I conceive dismount the guns of one of their batteries, in which were 632 pounders. The whole of the night of the 21st and the morning of the 22d, I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the southeast face, composed of sand bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of the twenty-one pieces of cannon, (most of them thirty-two pounders) the enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were completely exposed.

We continued to replace the sand bags to fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence, and at daybreak in the morning the enemy opened with a salute from all his batteries. We returned the fire

with the same spirit and success as yesterday, but the fort soon became a complete ruin, and no where afforded any shelter for the relief. The evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your order; we left the fort at 10 A. M. Capt. Stackpole, of the royal navy, having been sent by the admiral to complete its destruction. I cannot sufficiently express to you the gallantry and coolness with which every individual officer, seaman, marine and soldier, conducted himself during the two months we maintained this post, particularly during the two last days. I beg, in a particular manner, to mention the services of that most excellent officer lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, for his unremitting attention to his duty, and the masterly style in which he kept up his fire on the enemy, as likewise ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th grenadiers, and I request, sir, you will state to the admiral how highly sensible I am of the handsome manner in which lieutenants Chapman and MacLaine, of the royal navy, and one or two others, whose names I cannot now recollect, conducted their services during the brave defence of the fort. Mr. Geo. Dobson, midshipman of the Invincible, had charge of the magazine, and my command during the whole time. I beg you, sir, to recommend him to the admiral, as a very excellent and brave officer. Herewith I send a list of killed and wounded, and among the rest I am forced to return major Lefebure, of the royal engineers; he was killed close to me by a cannon ball. The loss of such an officer is deeply to be lamented.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. MACLAINE,

Capt. 94th reg't.

Late Com'r of Fort Matagorda,

To Lt. Gen. Graham, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Hospital mate Bennet, attached to the 94th reg't and was the surgeon attending the garrison, I beg to recommend to your notice, as a most attentive and excellent man; he wishes much to be appointed assistant surgeon of the 94th regiment. I have omitted to mention lieutenant Wright, of the royal artillery, who succeeded to the command of the artillery in the batteries on the morning of the 22d, after Lt. Brereton, was wounded.

A. MACLAINE,

Capt. 94th reg't.

One major, 15 seamen, marines and soldiers, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 sergeant, 53 seamen and privates, wounded.

From Cadix papers to the 10th May.

On the 28th April proclamation was issued by the court of reprisals, referring to a former one on the subject of the requisition of all French property, either of goods, debts or otherwise, allowing a further term of a month for persons to make their declarations, after which any persons detected of concealing property, would be treated with the utmost rigour of the law.

IMPORTANT DECREE

Under date of the first of May there was issued a royal order, the substance of which is as follows:

"His majesty having learned that Napoleon Buonaparte, the disturber of the continent of Europe, is endeavouring, by all the means in his power, to introduce spies and emissaries into the dominions of his majesty beyond the seas, in which he has succeeded in some instances, with the depraved view of creating disorder & anarchy. Finding he cannot subdue such remote regions with his force, and is being understood that the greatest part of these emissaries, amongst whom are known to be some denaturalized Spaniards, assembled in the U. States of America, from whence with dissimulation they penetrate by land into the provinces of Texas, or embark for other Spanish possessions:—And his majesty has resolved, that no Spaniard or stranger of whatever class or community he may be, and under no pretences, be allowed to land in any part of those dominions, without he presents authentic documents and passports, granted by the constituted authorities of H. M. Ferdinand the 7th, residing in the places whence they may have departed, and which must set forth in the most undoubted manner the legitimacy of their persons and the object of their voyage.

That the vice-kings, governors and other civil and military authorities of the aforementioned dominions, observe, and cause to be observed, inviolably, the exact fulfilment of this sovereign order. And if by any of those accidents which are not always to be provided against, any French spy or emissary should succeed in landing or getting by land into those countries, he will be prosecuted in the most summary manner, and capital punishment inflicted without the necessity of any trial.

The Supreme government of the Republic of Venezuela has received with satisfaction a sincere and friendly letter from the many European Spaniards, who have responded to the orders of the present authority, and to their respective legislatures, in recognition that they are faithful to the Constitution of the Republic and to the provinces.—A decree of the Government turned the mail affair into a scandal above measure, and in the interests of their offices, and in the interests of the nation, to unify the same Supreme Government.—The Government has been unanimously published in hand to all the inhabitants, and to the magazines and fraternities of the people, and to their happiness, as well as to this judicious knowledge and practice of Carracas, April 18, 1854.

JOSEPH H. MARTIN

A To the Inhabitant and published in the (a young of age) son of member of the of Carracas

Citizens of Venezuela

The inhabitants of the jail given a new

aturday, the 30th of June, at
of Queen Anne's county, and
of this state.

POINTMENTS
Governor and Council,
WRIGHT, clerk of Ovens,
John Killy, adj. gen. and
light, deceased. Samuel Ring,
general of the 2d brigade, Jo
major 42d reg. Charles Conner
major 48th reg. Dorchester
Merrick, capt. 4th reg. Fa
Christian Adrian, lieu. of cap
any, Baltimore city.

Philadelphia Gazette,
in who came passenger in the
trader from Cadiz, which place
12th of May, informs us, that
Leon and the city of Cadiz
by general Blaker, who had
and, on the Island 17,000 Span
and in the city 8000, including
inters and militia,
ards had made several fortifica
parties upon the French on the
the Island, but had not dislodg
from any post of importance,
th mountaineers from Grenada
short time previous to the 10th
several attacks on the French
inters of the province of And

th and Spanish troops had aban
defeated a body of French men
Marquis Romana held his head
jadox, and had under him about
was attacking the French in the
neighbouring country, and that
the marquis's troops had advanced
a march of Seville. The troops
English and native, were estimat
10 strong, commanded by Gen
and the French army under J
d to be nearly equal; and in
fight of each other, an ex
as expected to take place

O'Donnel had been successful
and severely defeated the enem
ral Laffie had been nominated
e, and appointed by the regent
mand of forces left by Gen
alencia on his return to Cadiz
erally spoken of as a young ma
rage and considerable experie
omander in the Spanish army
service, previous to the treach
e attempt of the French gover
hjugate their most faithful

RIOTOUS SUCCESSES.
e letter from Gibraltar of the
Jose Anglada, capt. of a Span
d here this morning from Cambr
three days previous to his fug
received by express from Le
te defeat of the French near
the patriots under the command
Donnel. The French lost 6
and the Spaniards from 4

the action 11,000 recruits went
na to join the victorious army
of Anglado confirms the news
that in consequence, brandy
llars the pipe.
in arrived in 11 days from T
ms, that the French had reli
of Hofalrich, and that in Bar
00 men remained in garrison in
ome day they have returned
thers that they have gone toward
which place general O'Donnel
t with all his army.

afrañca, in Catalonia, a regim
fantry and 20 horse were attac
er Juan Caro, who forced the
shelter in the barracks at the en
the town, where after a resistance
they surrendered with very
lofs in killed; amongst the
on the side of the Patriots, was
er Don Juan Caro, who was
obliged to surrender the com
Don Pervasio Pales, Colonel of
o on the 3d of May, followed
essies by attacking a flying col
my between Hispanaguira and
which they took 500 prisoners,
killed and wounded on the field
a remainder of the column, wh
1260 men, were dispersed
two hundred got to Barcelona,
only were armed. Proof of
stained over the enemy at Villav
spanaguira, the Marquis de Camp
determined to follow it up and actu
y at Manresa, which was recent
direction of Brigadier Don Fran
er, who succeeded in routing the
ir position at Manresa, and parti
their flight to Barcelona as far as

bel, where, attacking them with the bayo
he completely finished them—the result
this action was 560 killed, among which
were twelve officers and a woman of the Ge
ral's family—299 prisoners including two
men, ten officers, three surgeons and the
physician of the army. General Savery ef
fied with two wounds, after having his
ife killed under him.
The report adds, that the great number of
killed is owing to their having given no guar
in consequence of the treachery of the e
my, who having surrendered twice, on the
riots coming up received them with a close

From a New-York paper of July 3.
LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
Captain Reade, of the brig Hector, from
Lisbon, which port he left on the 22d of
May, informs, that the British troops in Por
tugal, amounted to 25,000 men, and that the
Portuguese army consisted of sixty thou
sand. That this force was divided into three
divisions, and was stationed to defend the
frontiers of Portugal. That
several skirmishes had taken place between
the combined armies and the French, and
the scouting parties of the French had been
seen and sent to Lisbon. No general
battle had been fought, though one was dai
ly expected. The English and Portuguese
were fortifying Lisbon, and meant to defend
against the French to the last extremity.
Troops were daily coming in from England.
There were about 400 English transports at
Lisbon & more expected. The Portuguese
were in high spirits.

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]
[COMMERCIAL.]
PROCLAMATION.

The Supreme Junta of these provinces, install
ed in the royal name of Ferdinand VII.
Among the many important matters which
occupy their constant attention for the public
elfare, and sincerely inclined to encourage
and increase agriculture and commerce.—They
are granted that the latter be considered
as neutral and friendly nations; and for
the present arrangement of neutral commerce.
The tariff (Arancel) of the 7th of Oct. 1808.
shall be observed with the reduction of duties
and modifications of (gauging) measurements
enjoyed at that time; until the royal consu
tute shall make the report of a regular list of
valuations on produce exported according to
their kind, quality and circumstances, as then
established with respect to the article of indi
cations; and thereupon shall be declared the fixed
value of articles on exportation, which is to
regulate the duties to be received on them;
and being the expedient best calculated to
facilitate the operation of commerce and rais
e the same from that languishing state in
which it is actually plunged. Acquainted by
these objects, they have given proper orders
to the board of intendants, for opening the
ports to our Spanish brethren and the other
neutral and friendly powers. For general in
formation, therefore, it is ordered, that this
proclamation be published in hand bills, and
called up at the usual places.
JOSEPH DE LAS LLAMOSAS,
MARTIN TOVAR PONTA,
CASSIAN DE BESARES, Sec.
A true copy from the original,
BESARES.
Assembly Hall of Carracas, May 1, 1810.

The Supreme governing Junta of this
metropolis have received with the greatest
satisfaction a sincere and generous tender of
many European Spanish merchants of this ci
ty, who have readily manifested their obedi
ence to the orders emanating from the pre
sent authority, and offered to it the disposal of
their respective stocks and resources on any
occasion that they might be thought neces
sary to the common security and welfare of
these provinces.—After having therefore, re
ceived the most affectionate thanks to the in
dividuals above mentioned for the frankness
of their offers, & the rectitude of their in
tentions, so uniform to those wherewith
the same Supreme Junta is actuated; It has
been unanimously resolved that the whole be
published in hand bills for the information of
all the inhabitants, who, by the example of so
magnanimous and praise-worthy sentiments,
are invited to join closer the ties of union
and fraternity that characterize all classes of
the people, & which ultimately must establish
their happiness, as all the citizens who com
pose this judicious Spanish nation cannot but
acknowledge and profess the same duties, in
terest and honourable disposition.
Carracas, April 20th, 1810.
JOSEPH DE LAS LLAMOSAS,
MARTIN TOVAR PONTA.

ADDRESS.
To the Inhabitants of Venezuela, written
and published by Mr. Francis Rivas Ga
lindo, (a young gentleman of fifteen years
of age) son of Valentin Rivas, Esq.
member of the Supreme Governing Junta
of Carracas
Citizens of Venezuela:
The inhabitants of this metropolis have
just given a new lustre to the patriotism that

has constantly animated them. A govern
ment already unlawful has been deposed, and
thereupon a supreme authority established,
whereby we have begun to breathe the at
mosphere of Independence; but union alone
can secure a durable happiness; shewing to
the nations of the whole universe, that the
provinces of Venezuela, joined in one body,
form a respectable and mighty power, and
that its citizens, as a band of brothers, actua
ted by one and the same interest, cheerfully
undergo any sacrifice for the welfare of their
country.—The adjacent provinces, if left to
themselves, would present indeed a body
without a head, and distracted by actions,
might defeat the glorious revolution of Car
racas. I conceive those inhabitants to be
heartily convinced of this truth, and those
of the metropolis, far from wishing the germ
of division to sprout, have shewn their laud
able eagerness in making to the supreme go
verning Junta, their oath of allegiance.
Fear not therefore, friendly citizens. Let
all of you join us in a compact inviolable,
that may disown both ambition and tyranny.
Let us form a nation that may know how to
maintain the honour of the Spanish name, &
command respect abroad.

All those that are of this opinion, are our
friends, and never will be forsaken to the fu
ry of their invaders, faithful to the same de
termination, all of us will act in concert. The
traitors shall be punished; the patriots called
to public functions; and our representation ne
ver will subscribe to any treaty degrading to
our honour. Let us then support each other
with energy, and face any sacrifice whatever
for the common cause, swearing to bury our
selves under the ruins of our country, before
we submit to the least abridgement of our
liberty.
Carracas, April the 20th, 1810.

UGLY CLUB ATTENTION!!

WHEREAS it has been represented to us,
that several of the members composing
the society have become disqualified since the
last meeting, by reason of the adoption of the
prevailing fashions: And whereas some of our
late decisions have not met with general ap
probation, the club are therefore notified
that a meeting will be had at the Union Ta
vern, on Thursday next, precisely at the go
ing down of the sun, when a new and cri
tical inspection will be made of the members
generally.

By order of his Ugliness,
WM. H. MARRIOTT, Sec.
Month of Caruncles.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed
to public sale, on Thursday the 26th inst.
in the city of Annapolis, at the late dwell
ing of William Whittington, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said de
ceased, consisting of all the STOCK of
GOODS remaining in the store, the time of a
negro boy who has about seven years to serve,
household and kitchen furniture of almost e
very description, two valuable horses, two
gigs and harness, several sets of blacksmith's
tools, complete; also will be sold, at the
same time and place, the SCHOONER HAR
RIET, newly repaired, with all her tackle &
apparel, &c. Also one SLOOP, with her
tackle and apparel, &c. one yawl complete.
Also will be sold a parcel of Indian corn, with
a number of articles not enumerated. The
terms of sale are, three months credit for all
sums over ten dollars, under ten dollars the
cash to be paid, the purchasers to give bond
or note, with approved security, with interest
from the day of sale.
SARAH WHITTINGTON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN WHITTINGTON.

The creditors of the late William Whit
tington are desired to present their claims,
properly adjusted, for settlement, and those in
debted to come forward and make settlement
of their accounts.
SARAH WHITTINGTON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN WHITTINGTON.
July 6, 1810.

The Collector's Request.

AS unforeseen business, requiring immediate
and particular attention, will necessarily
call the subscriber frequently from home dur
ing the summer, he begs leave respectfully
to request persons who can make it conven
ient, to pay their county assessment as early
as possible to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr.
Joseph Evans's store, who is fully authorized
in his absence to give receipts for the same.
In making this request, he feels a confi
dence, that his friends will endeavour to com
ply with his reasonable expectation, and in
return shall receive his sincere acknowledg
ments.
R. WELCH, of Ben.
Col. A. A. county.
July 3, 1810.

40 or 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the sub
scriber, lying on the head of South river,
Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, the one on
the 2d, the other on the 5th inst: two young
negro men, brothers, DAVID and BEN.
David, the elder brother, a mulatto, aged 25,
5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, a plea
sant countenance, speaks quick, and walks
briskly; he has a scar under his right eye,
occasioned a few years past from a blow he re
ceived from his overseer. Ben, aged 23, a
bout 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a dark mu
latto, a stout fellow, has a bold swaggering
walk, his countenance more furly than that of
his brother, has occasionally an impediment
in his speech, and the mark of a cherry on
one of his cheeks. Their clothing cannot be
accurately described, as they were kept in
Annapolis, they of course changed them.
They have each a wife living in Annapolis,
one at the college, I believe, and the other
near the theatre; they have also a father
living in Annapolis, a blacksmith, named
William Prout, and relations likewise in Bal
timore. Any person apprehending said ne
groes any where within the state, shall re
ceive a reward of forty dollars, or 20 for
each, and if taken without the state, one
hundred shall be given; or 50 dollars for ei
ther. The said negroes either to be brought
home, or lodged in the Annapolis gaol. All
owners of vessels are hereby forbid taking on
board said fellows at their peril.
JOSEPH HOWARD.
July 9, 1810.

In Chancery,

July 5, 1810.
John H. Blue,
against
Sarah Townsend & Peter Armbruster.

THE object of the petition in this cause is
to obtain a decree for recording a deed of
bargain and sale from the said Sarah Town
shend to the said Peter Armbruster, bearing
date on the twelfth day of December, eigh
teen hundred and nine, for the conveyance of
a lot or parcel of ground, situate and lying
at Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, known
and distinguished on the plot thereof, by the
number twenty-eight. The petition states,
that the said deed hath not been recorded ac
cordingly to law, without any fraudulent de
sign or intention of the parties, and that the
said Sarah Townsend and Peter Armbruster,
do not reside in this state, but are residents of
the state of Pennsylvania. It is thereupon,
on motion of the petitioner, ordered and ad
judged, that the petitioner cause a copy of
this order to be inserted in the Maryland Ga
zette, weekly, for the term of three weeks
successively, before the third day of August
next, to the intent that the said defendants,
and each of them, may have notice to be &
appear in this honourable court on or before the
3d day of December next, to shew cause, if
any they have, why a decree for recording the
said deed should not pass agreeably to the
prayer of the said petitioner.
True copy.
Telf. 100/15.
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being legally authorized by
Charles Pots to receive the money due
him for mares going to the Dey of Algiers
for the season, ending the first of July,
1810, it is requested, that all persons ow
ing for the same make payment before the
first day of August next, otherwise their
accounts will be put into the hands of a con
stable for collection.
JOHN WELCH.
July 2, 1810.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell the farm whereon I now live,
containing about three hundred acres of
well enclosed and highly productive land,
proportionably timbered, and a quantity of
meadow land equal in fertility to any that can
be found, with never failing springs of pure
and salubrious water, a large orchard, a con
venient dwelling-house, two tobacco houses,
a stable, and other out-houses, all nearly
new, situated in a healthy and agreeable
neighbourhood.
WM. HOLLAND,
Calvert county.

In Chancery,

June 27, 1810.
ORDERED, That the sale made by Nathan
Browner, trustee for the sale of certain
personal property, the estate of John Langley,
deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless
cause to the contrary be shewn before the
last day of August next; provided a copy of
this order be inserted three successive weeks
in the Maryland Gazette before the 1st day
of August next.
The report states the amount of sales to be
953 dollars.
Telf. 2.
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 30th, 1810.
IN compliance with the charter of the Far
mers Bank of Maryland, and with a sup
plement thereto, establishing a Branch there
of at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given
to the stockholders in said bank on the Wes
tern shore, that an election will be held at
Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city
of Annapolis, on Monday the 6th day of
August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose
of choosing, from amongst the stockholders,
sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis,
and nine directors for the Branch Bank at
Frederick-town.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as
one of the associate judges of the third judi
cial district of Maryland, by petition, in
writing, of Thomas Whitefoot, of said coun
ty, praying the benefit of the act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session, one thousand eight hun
dred and five, and the several supplements
thereto, 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 as
certain them, being annexed to his petition;
and the said Thomas Whitefoot having satis
fied me, by competent testimony, that he
has resided in the state of Maryland for the
period of two years immediately preceding
this his application, and the constable of An
ne-Arundel county having certified, that the
said petitioner is in his custody for debt only;
and the said Thomas Whitefoot having given
sufficient security for his personal appearance
at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer
such allegations as may be made against him
by his creditors—I do therefore order and ad
judge, that the said Thomas Whitefoot be
discharged from his imprisonment, and that
he, by causing a copy of this order to be in
serted in some one of the public news-papers
in Anne-Arundel county for two months
successively before the 17th of September
next, give notice to his creditors to appear
before Anne-Arundel county court, in the
city of Annapolis, on the said 17th Septem
ber next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for
the purpose of recommending a trustee for
their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they
have, why the said Thomas Whitefoot should
not have the benefit of the said act, and sup
plements thereto, as prayed. Given under
my hand and seal, this 25th day of June,
1810.
HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third Judicial District.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as one of the judges
of the third judicial district of the state of
Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James
Hiett, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the
benefit of the act for the relief of sundry in
solvent debtors, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, and the supple
ments thereto, on the terms mentioned in
the said act, a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his peti
tion; and the said James Hiett having satisfi
ed me, by competent testimony, that he hath
resided in the state of Maryland for two
years immediately preceding the time of his
application, and having also stated in said pe
tition, that he is now in actual confinement
for debt, and not on account of any breach
of the laws of this state, or of the United
States, and having produced to me the certi
ficate of the constable of Anne-Arundel coun
ty to that effect, and prayed to be discharg
ed from said confinement on the terms pre
scribed by the said act, and having given se
curity for his personal appearance at Septem
ber court next; to answer any allegations that
may be made against him by his creditors,
I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that
the same James Hiett be discharged from his
confinement; and that by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted in some one of the
news-papers of Anne-Arundel county for two
months successively before the 17th September
next, he give notice to his creditors to
appear before the county court, at the court
house in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the
morning of the said day, to shew cause, if
any they have, why the said James Hiett
should not have the benefit of the several
acts of assembly of this state for the relief
of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under
my hand and seal, this 25th of June, 1810.
HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third Judicial District.

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton
RAGS.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

HAIL, loveliest of the stars of Heaven,
 Whose soft, yet brilliant beams display
 The mildness of advancing Even,
 The splendour of retiring Day!
 Star of delight! the rosy sky
 Sheds tears of joy for thy return;
 Around thy ear the breezes sigh,
 Nymphs of thy train, the planets burn.
 All earth is gladdened by thy rays,
 And every flower, and shrub and tree;
 Boasts freelier bloom, and grateful pays
 A tribute of perfume to thee.
 Day for thy partial smile contends;
 Night boasts for her thy glories shine;
 Before the tranquil pleasure bends,
 And beauty whispers, "Thou art mine."
 Yes, thou art beauty's friend and guide,
 Conducted by thy beams so sweet,
 She wanders forth at even-tide,
 The chosen of her heart to meet.
 All grace she moves,—with steps as light
 As rapture's bliss or fancy's dream;
 More soft her thoughts than dews of night,
 More pure than that unwavering stream.
 Thy beams disclose the haunt of love,
 Conspicuous 'mid the twilight scene;
 For spring its leafy texture wove,
 And wedded roses to its green.
 Fair wanderer of the sunset hour,
 Approaching to the ruddy west,
 Where fairy forms prepare thy bow'r,
 With blooms from heavenly gardens drest.
 Behold the light that fills her eye,
 The flushes o'er her cheeks that move;
 Can earth a sight more sweet supply,
 Than loveliness improved by love?
 "Yes, far more sweet!" Methinks the while
 I hear thy accents whisper low;
 "'Tis beauty with her angel smile
 Inclining o'er the couch of Woe."

PITY.

THERE dwelt beside yon silent stream,
 An angel form; and oft at eve
 She marked the sun's last placid beam,
 As he the horizon did leave.
 There on its banks the myrtle grew,
 Near by the meadow's mossy cave;
 There fairest lilies drank the dew,
 And willows, slooping, kissed the wave.
 Oh, she was fair, surpassing fair,
 And meek and pensive was her eye;
 In ringlets fell her golden hair,
 Like moon-beams on a cloudless sky.
 She shunned the gay and busy crowd;
 She tripped not in the festive hall;
 She sought not for the great and proud,
 Nor yet rejoiced she in their fall.
 But often on the field of blood,
 Hung o'er the soldier's mangled corse;
 Marked where contending armies flood,
 Where death and fury spent their force.
 And often on the splendid pile,
 Where pomp and pageantry had been,
 She gazed; its ruins viewed awhile,
 Pitying the vanity of man.
 And by yon gloomy mould'ring urn,
 Where ghosts their midnight orgies keep,
 She'd sit, a solitary one,
 And nightly o'er the ashes weep.
 Not for herself the tears that fell,
 For others woes and cares they be;
 She heard thy dull, departing knell,
 And man, she dropped those tears for thee.

ANECDOTE OF AN ALGER PIRATE.

At the time when Monsieur D'Estrees bombarded Algiers, M. D. Choiseul, was ordered into the harbour, to set fire to the enemy's ships. He undertook this dangerous enterprise with the same intrepidity which he had manifested on other occasions; but being overtaken by night, he found himself surrounded by several ships, and finally was taken prisoner by the barbarians. His youth, rank and courage, far from pleading in his favour, only irritated his savage enemies in the greatest degree; and he was accordingly sentenced to be lashed to the mouth of a gun, which on being fired would naturally put a speedy and desperate end to the victim's existence. An old pirate, who had formerly been the prisoner of this young gentleman, and been used by him with the utmost tenderness, interceded, but in vain. Shocked at the unrelenting spirit of his countrymen, he followed Choiseul to the place of execution, and when they were preparing to fire the gun, he ran to the unfortunate victim of their barbarity, and clinging around him, called to the gunner to execute his dreadful purpose: "For," said he, "since I cannot save the life of my benefactor, I shall at least enjoy the melancholy comfort of perishing with him." The Dey Ghezzar, with a species of a cruel admiration, ordered the prisoner to be immediately released.

[Omitted last Week for want of room.]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. A GALLANT EXPLOIT HONOURABLY REWARDED.

On the 6th of October last, capt. Samuel Green, of the ship Polly, bound from this port to Falmouth, was captured by a French privateer about ten or 12 leagues S. W. of the Scilly islands. The commander of the privateer, after plundering the ship of many valuable articles, took away the ships crew, excepting capt. G. and his apprentice; and put on board a prize-master and four men, with orders to conduct the ship into the nearest port of France or Spain.—On the 9th, having sailed 5 days for the French coast, captain Green seized a favourable moment, when 2 of the Frenchmen were asleep in the cabin, and when two more had just gone below, to recapture the ship. He instantly sprung forward, nailed the cabin doors, fastened the companion, bolted the hatch over the skylight, and secured the man at the helm. Thus, once more master of the ship, he wore her round and steered for the nearest port of England or Ireland. The Frenchmen below having been two days in their close confinement, suffering with heat and tortured with the weavils which had wandered from the rice in the hold and infested the cabin, requested to be brought on deck, and promised obedience and submission. Motives of humanity induced capt. G. to relieve them from their distressing situation. He brought them up separately, and secured them on different parts of the deck. On the 18th of the same month, after sailing in this manner 9 days, without closing his eyes, he arrived in safety at Bristol, in England. Capt. G. is a native of this country, and, as will appear from the exploit above related, a man of a bold and enterprising spirit.

For his brave and spirited exertions on this occasion the New-York and Columbian Insurance Companies, in this city, have presented to captain Green and to his apprentice, a generous and honourable reward. The following letter accompanying the very liberal compliment, (which we understand consisted of an elegant set of plate and a check for seven hundred and fifty dollars,) together with capt. Green's answer, have been communicated for publication.

New-York, June 19, 1810.

SIR,

The New-York and Columbian Insurance Companies have been lately informed of your recapturing your vessel, the ship Polly, with the feeble aid of a boy, on the 9th of Oct. last, from 5 Frenchmen who were in possession of her as a prize.

While an act of gallantry of this nature is ever its own best recompense, and receives the most perfect satisfaction in the animated approbation it brings to the heart which has achieved it; yet justice requires that such acts should not be silently passed, but this the public sentiments be expressed on conduct so honourable to yourself and so creditable to the character and spirit of our countrymen.

In behalf of those Insurance Companies we would, therefore, express the high sense they entertain of your bravery and enterprise on this occasion, and would request your acceptance of the accompanying service of plate, and the enclosed draught on the bank of N. York, as a small testimonial of their sentiments and feelings.

You will also find enclosed a check for one hundred dollars, which they request you will appropriate for the use of Peter Deschane, (the boy) who assisted you, in any manner you may deem for his interest.

We are, with sentiments of respect and esteem,
 your obedient servants,

Charles M'Evers, Pres'd't N. York Insurance Comp.
 David Mumford, Pres'd't Columb. Insurance Comp.

Charles M'Evers, Esq. President of the N. York Insurance Company, & David Mumford, Esq. President of the Columbian Insurance Company.

New-York, 22d June 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, enclosing your draught & check, and accompanied by a service of plate, which the companies over which you preside, have flattered me by presenting.

Allow me, gentlemen, through you, to express to the companies, the warmest thanks which gratitude can inspire in the bosom of a sailor, and my most ardent wishes, that this instance of your practical favour may stimulate other American masters to more brave and important captures, and that your institutions may long thus reap the benefit of your highly grateful liberality.

Attached to Peter for fidelity and services, as also on account of his orphan situation, the companies may rest assured, that the check shall be appropriated in such manner as will best conduce to his permanent and lasting advantage.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL GREEN.

MISCELLANY.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the United States Gazette.

Mode of Destroying Caterpillars in Orchards.

PUT a small charge of gunpowder into a fowling piece and stop it down with a very slight wad of tow or paper, just sufficient to keep the powder from being loose; approach the lower part of the nest, so nearly as that the blast of the powder when discharged will pass through it in its longest direction; draw the trigger, and if the fire is not spent before it reaches the object, it will scatter the worms in atoms and burn the web of the nest so completely that no trace of either can be found, without the least injury to the tree. If the nest be very high, the charge should proportionably be increased, so that the exploding powder may not be too soon spent. Having previously made an experiment, I gave my gardener last spring (1809) a flask of powder, and sent my son, a child of eight years, with a knife and a stick to cut a notch in for every nest destroyed. The orchard contained about 200 apple trees; they returned in 2 or 3 hours having destroyed between 90 and 100 nests, and so perfect was the destruction, a caterpillar has not been since seen in the orchard though it has been carefully examined. I have observed but one nest this season on my farm, it was in a peach tree near the house, about 60 rods from the orchard. It was destroyed in the same manner. I have not since seen a caterpillar on the place. A very little experience will be sufficient to proportion the charge to the distance of the object; a finger breadth of powder will be sufficient if the muzzle of the gun can be raised to within six or 3 feet of the nest.

Ury, 6 mo. 1810.

M. F.

MILK.

Among the modern improvements in farming, the dairy has of late years been very much neglected. So much of the profit of breeders depending upon the facility with which the milk of the cow may be referred during the suckling time of the calf, the following substitute, used in Germany, for the natural food of the young progeny, may be acceptable to our country readers:

Let as much water be heated on the fire as the calf will be disposed to drink; and, when it boils throw one or two handfuls of oatmeal into it, and after continuing in that state for one minute, take it off, and let it be cooled to the temperature of new milk, when one or two pints of skimmed milk are to be added to it. With this beverage the young animal will fatten and thrive prodigiously; the milk of the parent will be applied to the dairy, and the intelligent farmer will immediately discover the great advantage to be derived, in the produce of the dairy, from such an expedient.

* The meal of Indian corn is successfully used for the same purpose in some parts of the United States.

[Edt. U. S. Gazette.]

Potatoes preferable to a summer fallow for Wheat.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Samuel Austin, of Worcester, to the editor of the Medical and Agricultural Register, dated Worcester, Feb. 24, 1806.

"There is one species of husbandry not in general practice, in which I have made some experiments with very considerable success; that is, to substitute a crop of potatoes in the room of a summer fallow as a preparation for wheat. Wheat is doubtless the best and most profitable grain that can be raised. No species of vegetable adds so much ornament to a country, and none affords a more essential or grateful part of that aliment by which human nature is preserved. The potatoe is also a valuable root. For the horse it is an excellent and healthful substitute for the green grafs which he crops in his summer pasture, and seems nearly indispensable to be united with his dry winter fodder, to preserve him from those diseases to which he is exposed in the cold season. Every intelligent farmer knows its value for feeding his swine, his sheep and his cattle; and no crop is more sure or more easily raised; none is so plentiful. Warm, loamy land, and such is the greatest part of this commonwealth, well manured, will yield three hundred bushels to the acre. They may be taken off, if planted in season, by the middle of September, and the ground will be in the best situation to put in immediately a crop of wheat. This is altogether better than summer fallowing, and the crop of potatoes is a clear saving. I have in this way, had 25 bushels of most excellent winter wheat on the acre. I have now a piece of land under wheat according to this mode of management, which is of so promising an appearance as to be noticed with special attention by my neighbours. The land ought to have an early fall ploughing, if under a binding sward, and the potatoes should be hoed twice. If this mode of agriculture should go into general practice, the probability is, that it would add materially to the prosperity of our country.

* Summer tilling; or letting land rest from one crop without being seeded.

In Chancery,

July 3d, 1810.

ON the report of the auditor, of the claim against the estate of William Cooley, it is ordered, that the said claims be decided during the first four days of September next, provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 10th day of September next.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER.
 Reg. Cor. Cas.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent assortment of Ladies REAL MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of the best quality, which he now offers for sale at first cost, by way of closing sales.

JOHN WELLS,
 Church-street, Annapolis.

To be Rented,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE Farm now occupied by Mr. Bernard Fowler, called MILLER'S PLACE, on SEVERN, within a few miles of Annapolis. For terms apply to Nicholas Swormstedt, living near the Lower Ferry on Patuxent.

NICHOLAS SWORMSTEDT.

June 27th, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named Solomon RODGERS, 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers, a tolerable good hat, and shoes and stockings; he also took other clothes with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Watts; with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say the I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent. And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, near Annapolis,
 June 26, 1810.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewster, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
 Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE

Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Mearns's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

To be had,

At the store of Gideon White, Esquire,

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECTOR.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVith Year

CHEAP G

E Subscriber being de
 his business, and havin
 assortment of D
 CORIES, suitable
 each Season, will
 ed prices for CASH.
 who are indebted
 Fifty Dollars are
 Store and settle the
 for all sums over fi
 sent on or before the
 as further indulgen
 at a fair mark
 ed in payment.

Seth Sw

NOT & SHOE MA
 RETURNS his sincer
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 L. B. He has receiv
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 belt quality, and M
 o's Shoes, from B
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 ms for Cash than
 ed gratis.
 April 18, 1810.

Private

virtue of a decree
 chancery court of
 the subscriber having
 see for the sale of p
 ARCHIBALD CRIST
 Arundel county, de
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 May 23, 1810

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1810.

[No. 3314.]

[LVith YEAR.]

CHEAP GOODS.

Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty assortment of DRY GOODS and CLOTHES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very low prices for CASH. Those who are indebted to him for all sums of Fifty Dollars are requested to call at Store and settle the same immediately, for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August, as further indulgence cannot be given. Goods at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Seth Sweetser,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving a note. B. B. has received an assortment of new Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions, best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Bolton, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips added gratis.

April 18, 1810. S. S.

Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the State of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 4 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the west of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80, 81, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell 100 acres of good patented land in Green county, State of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. GLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 25, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the Judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

BENNETT BISCOE, of Jar.

May 23, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by the most pressing circumstances thus publicly to notify all persons indebted to him in any manner whatever, that unless immediate payment is made of their respective accounts, suits will be indiscriminately instituted for the recovery of the same.

LEWIS DUVAL.

June 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

June 15, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on my account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH.

Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne Arundel county, or to some Judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLMER.

May 28, 1810.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen Anne, will be satisfactory.

BENJ. HODGES.

May 29, 1810.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took no cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney, in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

May 28, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

FOREIGN.

ZARIA, APRIL 5.

THE following decree has been published here:—

In the name of his majesty the emperor & king, we, marshal of the empire, governor general of the Illyrian Provinces, wishing to put an end to the disorders which the Dalmatians, and the inhabitants of the mouths of the Catara, are daily committing at Constantinople, and whereof we are informed by a letter from the charge d'affaires of France at the sublime porte, do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The effects of all Dalmatians, and inhabitants of the Mouths of the Catara, going to Constantinople, without authority and without passports, counter-signed by the general commanding the district, shall be put under sequestration.

2. Their families shall be put in a state of superintendence.

3. The declaration of the charge d'affaires at Constantinople shall be a sufficient authority for these acts of rigour.

4. The general commanding in Dalmatia, the intendant of Zaria, and administrator gen. of Ragusa and Catara, are each in their respective departments charged with the execution of the present decree.

PETERSBURG, APRIL 17.

The Grand Vizier's headquarters were still at Schium in the beginning of this month. At Constantinople, as well as in the Turkish army, many English officers had arrived from Malta. The grand signior, Mahmud, assisted almost every day at the deliberations of the Divan. The preparations for opening a new campaign against Russia were carried on in all the provinces of the Turkish empire with the greatest activity.

The Turkish fleet in the port of Constantinople was ready to set sail on a cruise into the Baltic sea.

VIENNA, APRIL 25.

A report was in circulation here, that all the gentlemen belonging to a certain foreign embassy had been murdered in Constantinople, and that the Austrian internuncio had been arrested and sent to the Seven Towers. It is now, however, ascertained, that the said report is perfectly groundless, and was spread by the merchants, for the sole purpose of raising the price of cotton.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 27.

King Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, is soon expected at Meersburg, a charming district on the lake of Constance. The good character of the inhabitants and the charm of nature in that part of the country, seem to promise that price agreeable days.

LONDON, MAY 18.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who left Corunna on the 10th inst. He confirms the account of the surrender of Algora, and of the circumstances under which it capitulated, as stated in our letter of the 4th of this month, which we have already inserted.

We are sorry to find, that the quantity of arms to be sent to Spain is extremely limited, and that only 8000 stand are destined for Galicia, and half that number for Asturias, although in those provinces only there are 110,000 persons enrolled, destitute of the weapons of war.

House of Commons, May 15.

AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Mr. Whiebread rose and said that having read and considered certain papers laid before the house respecting the negotiation which was carried on between Mr. Erskine and the American government, he was now perfectly prepared to state his opinion upon them. The right hon. gentleman, his majesty's late secretary for foreign affairs (Mr. Canning,) had publicly charged Mr. Erskine with having departed widely from both the letter and spirit of his instructions. Mr. Erskine denied the fact; and the question at issue in the face of Europe was, whether or not the right hon. gentleman had deviated from the truth. He for his own part was persuaded no such imputation could be founded against the right hon. gentleman. But—

[Here the chancellor of the exchequer rose and deprecated the progress of the hon. gentleman in a speech which might lead to an irregular debate, there being no question before the house.]

Mr. Whitebread did not mean to bring forward any motion on this subject; he wished to save the house the trouble of a discussion.

The question was at issue, as between the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Erskine and him-

self. What he wished to say then was, that all that was wanting to the vindication of Mr. Erskine, was the publication of that letter now before the world, and from an attentive perusal of that letter, he thought the vindication complete; but that these instructions were not drawn up with the accuracy they ought to have been, nor with due attention to a law which had then recently passed in America. Understanding, however, that an intercourse was now in negotiation with America, he did not wish to urge any thing further on the subject.

Mr. Canning expressed his surprise at the course pursued by the hon. gentleman, and thought he had a right to complain of his want of candour in thus deserting a decision, which for so long a time he had appeared so anxious to bring forward. For his own part, he had always courted it, as the only way in which he could show to the world, that what he had done in his official character with respect to Mr. Erskine would bear the strictest and most minute investigation. There was nothing for which he was more anxious than that the investigation of this subject should be entered into in the fullest manner. He had never said any thing tending to traduce the character of Mr. Erskine. He had affirmed and re-affirmed that Mr. Erskine had acted contrary to his instructions, not only as to the letter, but the spirit of them; and he was ready to make it appear in argument, whenever the hon. gentleman, or any other of Mr. Erskine's friends, should choose to bring it forward. He thought the hon. gentleman did not treat him fairly; when after he had stated, that if certain documents were brought forward it would appear that his (Mr. Canning's) conduct would be found faulty and reprehensible; and now those very documents were brought forward, the honourable gentleman deserted his former ground, and he was left without any opportunity of defending his official character from the charges which had at different times been made against it.

MAY 20.

Paris papers have arrived to the 10th and Dutch to the 13th inst. The principal news which they communicate refers to Turkey, on whose frontiers a strong French corps, under gen. Marmont, is forming, for the avowed purpose of compelling the Porte to break her connexions with England, and to impede on her the continental system of commercial exclusion.

Trieste, April 19.—The marshal duke of Ragusa has proceeded from Laybach to Carliadt. Five regiments of foot and one regiment of horse had preceded him to the latter place. They are to be joined by four regiments of Croats, and to march to the Turkish frontiers, where they are to form a camp. [Royal Amsterdam Courant, of May 12.]

"Russia seems determined to pursue the war with the utmost vigour; Austria if she chooses, can advance from Serbia; and France, being in possession of Illyria, is able to inflict severe wounds on Turkey. Every thing indicates that the porte will soon be compelled to accede to the continental system, or pay dear for her illjudged attachment to the common enemy."—[Amsterdam Courant, of May 11.]

Paris, May 9.—By several decrees issued at Antwerp, his imperial majesty has ordered the Scheldt to be joined to the Schape, by the Canal de la Conscience, between Bouchain and Donai, and the former river to the Meuse.

The lords of trade, on Thursday came to a determination to grant licenses for the importation of grain, with the exception of oats, flour and burrstones, from the Emme to Diappe, and from Bologne to Nantes. The outstanding licenses are to be in force to the 10th of Nov. All vessels importing grain under such licenses, will be entitled to export licenses from any of the ports and harbours in the United Kingdom, for the articles enumerated in the Jalide. Export licenses, such as foreign sugar, foreign coffee, East-India prize goods, &c. have and except cotton, wool and the article of tin for the present, upon the exportation of which their lordship's decision is to be communicated on Monday next.

The arrangement agreed on for the exchange of prisoners is in full activity, and all the prisoners on both sides are to be released as quickly as the cartels can execute the business. Sixteen French prisoners are to be given for every nine British, till the whole are regularly exchanged, it having been ascertained that the number of the former in this country exceeds that of our countrymen in France in that proportion.

Polices at 10 guineas, to return 1000. If Cadix was not occupied by the enemy on or before the 25th July, were offered at Lloyd's yesterday.

A NEW WAR.

A NEW WAR.

This result appears inevitable. Were there no more motives of ambition, of pride, of revenge on the part of France, necessity alone would compel the tyrant to this measure. The enemy of commerce, he gathers little revenue from its labours, because he discourages them. To him a large military force is essential to his existence, and that force must be both employed and maintained. The revenues of exhausted France are inadequate to their support, the plunder of every other part of the Continent is exhausted, and Turkey alone presents the relief he wants, and in her fair fields his hungry legions will riot.

DOMESTIC.

† This land was allotted to a respectable farmer, between 50 and 60 years of age, who had walked 3 miles to his work, and was ploughed by a fine pair of red oxen, the handsomest in the field.

JULY 10.

FROM CADIZ.

FROM THE BRAZILS

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

LATEST FROM CADIZ, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12.

Capt. Quail informs that on the 20th of May the Spanish mountaineers armed only with knives, daggers & cutlasses, poured down on the town of Chirrus, (about 16 miles from the Isle of Leon) garrisoned by a body of the French, whom they routed and cut to pieces, hardly leaving a man to tell their misfortune.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, 17

11. That the standing committee be
12. to give at least two premiums, at the

and deaths 286,08

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Maryland Agricultural Society, on Wednesday the 18th of July, A. D. 1810, it was determined that the following premiums be given at the meeting of the Society to be held on the 28th of November next:

Premium 1st. Sixty Dollars, for the best bull as to form and size; not less than one year and four months old.

Premium 2d. Sixty Dollars, for the best cow, with her first calf, not less than one year and four months old.

Premium 3d. Fifty Dollars, for the best fat bullock, or spayed heifer, not less than one year and four months old.

Premium 4th. Forty Dollars, for the best piece of flannel and cotton, of any width, containing not less than ten yards in length.

Premium 5th. Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of woolen kersey, not less than ten yards in length.

Premium 6th. Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of cloth, cotton and wool, to show the woolen and cotton, not less than ten yards.

Premium 7th. Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of fancy patterned wool and cotton, not less than ten yards.

Premium 8th. Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of flannel, all wool, not less than ten yards.

Premium 9th. Twenty Dollars, for the best piece of flannel, part wool, not less than ten yards.

Premium 10th. Ten Dollars, for the best pair of fine woolen hose, of full size.

Premium 11th. Ten Dollars, for the best pair of fine woolen hose, of full size.

Premium 12th. Thirty Dollars, for the best pair of fine woolen stockings, of full size.

Premium 13th. Twenty Dollars, for the best pair of fine cotton stockings, of full size.

Premium 14th. Fifteen Dollars, for the best pair of stout, coarse blanket, of full size.

Premium 15th. Fifteen Dollars, for the best parcel of flax or hemp, made up of three qualities, of a pound each, viz: strong brown, and white brown, and white.

coloured, of one size, various shades, and colours as commonly used in the dyeing of cloth.

white, of various sizes in the dyeing of cloth.

Premium 16th. Forty Dollars, for the best woollen carpet or carpeting, containing not less than thirty square yards.

Premium 17th. Fifteen Dollars, for the best woollen hearth rug.

Premium 18th. Twenty-Five Dollars, for the best specimen of durable dye, which, formed of productions of the soil, is applicable to most substances.

EXTRACTS. The General Rules of the Society shall be adjudged at one of the meetings of the Society by a board of five members, appointed by the standing committee from among the persons who may be present, and shall be allowed to exhibit any article, unless it has been ruled, in some county of this State, or in some county of the adjoining States, in which it has been used, and in which it has been at least one member of the Society, or in which it has been previously given.

any article which has been awarded a premium has been awarded a premium or exhibitor may immediately remove the article and take it to pleasure.

any article shall be given for any article which has been awarded a premium, and which has been exhibited, and which has been taken and woven in this district of the State.

spring meeting for sheep; one for the best two toothed ram of the fine woolled breed, and another for the best two toothed ram of the long woolled breed. In the first case the judges will take into view every quality which the animals may possess, that render them valuable tups of their respective breeds.

2d. That at least two thirds of the amount of premiums to be given for sheep shall be for the long woolled breed.

By order of the standing committee, DAVID WILEY, Sec'y.

June 19. The directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, have elected PHILIP MOORE, Esq., President thereof, vice Thomas Dickson, Esq. deceased.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

From the London Gazette.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 2d of May, 1810—present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port, for or under the control of France or her allies, or that British vessels may not freely trade there, and which are employed at the whale fishery or other fishery of any description, save as herein after described, and are returning, or are to return, either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place, at which the British flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargo, as prize to the captors.

But his majesty is pleased to except from this order, vessels employed in conveying fish to market, such vessels not being fitted out for the carrying of fish.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels subject to the provision of this order as aforesaid, which shall have failed on their present voyage previous to notice of this order, or reasonable time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port without molestation on account of any thing contained in this order; provided they shall not have continued on their fishery more than 21 days (which are hereby allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this order received at sea. And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and judges of the courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appear.

W. FAWKENER.

sequel of the statements respecting the loss of Lt. PESHALL, in the schooner El Carmen, a tender belonging to his majesty's ship La Franchise, under the command of Capt. Dalwood, then on the Jamaica station.

A family in the greatest anxiety and affliction respecting the fate of a young man, a naval officer, who, after being shipwrecked, is believed, in a prison at Carthagena, in Ne Spain, in 1806 or 1807—earnestly request J. Reynolds, supposed to be a native of the Isle of Wight, and known to be a prisoner at Carthagena in 1807, and to have acted as a sailor for his fellow prisoners, should see this advertisement, he will call on or write to any of his Britannic majesty's consuls in the U. States of America, and humbly give all the information in his power respecting the officer alluded to; or should any person in America have any knowledge of J. Reynolds as above described, and give information where he can be found, it will be a mark of humanity to the officer's miserable family.

It is also earnestly requested, that should a person by the name of Irwin, who was also a prisoner at Carthagena at the above time; or Enoch Staples (supposed an American); or a seaman by the name of Moore (who after leaving Carthagena, went in the Felicity, an American schooner, bound to Baltimore, and was taken and carried into Halifax, in a British ship of war); or Wyatt, another seaman, who had also been in prison at Carthagena; or should any of these persons see this notice, it is earnestly entreated by the afflicted family, that he or they will have the humanity to give all the information in their power respecting the officer in question; or should any one of the persons named be able to give intelligence where the others can be written to or seen, it will be most humane to give information according to the reference as aforesaid.

[For further particulars see Maryland Gazette of June 27.] Florence-Hall, London, April 6, 1810.

The number of marriages throughout the British Empire was, last year, according to an authentic return 288,788, births 2,334,390, and deaths 886,084.

CONSULAR OFFICE OF SPAIN.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1810.

The government of the Regency of Spain & Indies, has especially charged its consuls residing within the United States, to encourage, as far as may be in their power, the exportation of Indian Corn and Flour, to the ports of Galicia and to that of Cadiz, with an assurance, that at present, all such speculations promise considerable advantage, and particularly in the ports of Galicia, where great scarcity of provisions prevail at this moment.

The proceeds of all such cargoes may be exported in specie, at the option of the concerned.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, June 30, 1810.

JAMES BRICE, Nicholas Brewer, John Beveridge. Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, Charlotte Chisholm, Thomas Cronmiller (2), George Carey, John Davis, Benjamin Drummer, Thomas Earl, Grand Sachem of the Tamany Society (2), Charles Gordon, Edward Green, Mary Garts, Mess. Greens. Margaret Hutton, Rebecca Harle, Nicholas Harwood (2), Hanlon & Karney, John Hunt, Samuel Henson, William Kilby (3), James Lloyd, Richard Lloyd, Dr. George E. Mitchell, John Murry, Robert Maley, Isaac Parker, Recorder General of the State of Maryland, Rachel Reid, Mary Rawlings, Richard R. Ridgely, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Simmons, Sarah Slyney, Jonathan Sellman, Benjamin Stewart, Wallington Tuck, Isaac Taylor, Benjamin Thomas, Ann Timmons, Wilhelmina Vallette, Margaretta Jane Waters, Wm. Wells, Rebecca Woller, Annapolis.

Catharine Belt, Thomas Bicknell (2), Richard Battee, Jacob Bird, Francis Belmeare, Commissioners of the Tax, Thomas Crofs, Christopher Court, Thomas Davis, Charles Emory, Jno. G. Emory, Thomas Elliott, sen. (2), John Franklin, Anne Hill, Maj. Philip Hammond, Thomas Jeffery, Bennett Johnston (2), Joshua Linthicum, Thomas Leitch, Luke Mercier, John Moores, Eln. Machol, Dr. Polydore E. O'Reily, Vachel Phillips, Walter Pumphrey, William Purday, Relatives or friends of Thomas Booth, Mr. Smith, Dr. Richard G. Stockett, Dr. Noble Stockett, Thomas Smith, John Chew Thomas, John Tidings, Abel Tucker, Dr. Wilton Waters, Benjamin Wells, John Worthington, John B. Weems, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 3w

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county on the personal estate of Jonathan Sellman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Richard H. Harwood, of said county, on or before the 10th day of March next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to Richard H. Harwood, otherwise suits must be commenced against all who fail to make payment.

ANNE E. SELLMAN, Adm'r.

July 16, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO AQUILA.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the 7th of July, 1810, a very dark mulatto man, named AQUILA, about 24 years of age, six feet high, thin faced and small eyes, spare made, has short wool, stoops a little, speaks slow and tolerably plain, his voice rather soft. Had on when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes, nailed and much worn, a white hat half worn, one white woollen coat, wore plain and full, half worn; I make no doubt but that he has other cloaths, and will change his name, as he is an artful villain. I purchased said negro for the sake of Richard Marriott, deceased, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Indian Landing. I have understood that he has been seen going into that neighbourhood. I will give the above reward to any person bringing or securing said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, including what the law allows, if out of this State, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken any where within this State, so that I get him again, paid by THOMAS WORTHINGTON, of John.

July 16, 1810.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

T. W.

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a person who is well qualified to teach the English Language, grammatically; also writing and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one, so qualified, and who can come well recommended for his sobriety, industry and unexceptionable moral character, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to either of the subscribers.

WM. STEUART, WM. BROGDEN, JOSEPH WATKINS, JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, WM. SANDERS, Dr. JOHN GASSAWAY.

July 14, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th inst. in the city of Annapolis, at the late dwelling of William Whittington, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of all the STOCK of GOODS remaining in the store, the time of a negro boy who has about seven years to serve, household and kitchen furniture of almost every description, two valuable horses, two gigs and harness, several sets of blacksmith's tools, complete; also will be sold, at the same time and place, the SCHOONER HARRIST, newly repaired, with all her tackle & apparel, &c. Also one SLOOP, with her tackle and apparel, &c. one yawl complete. Also will be sold a parcel of Indian corn, with a number of articles not enumerated. The terms of sale are, three months credit for all sums over ten dollars, under ten dollars the cash to be paid, the purchasers to give bond or note, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

SARAH WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.

JOHN WHITTINGTON.

The creditors of the late William Whittington are desired to present their claims, properly adjusted, for settlement, and those indebted to come forward and make settlement of their accounts.

SARAH WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.

JOHN WHITTINGTON.

July 6, 1810.

The Collector's Request.

AS unforeseen business, requiring immediate and particular attention, will necessarily call the subscriber frequently from home during the summer, he begs leave respectfully to request persons who can make it convenient, to pay their county assessment as early as possible to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, who is fully authorized in his absence to give receipts for the same.

In making this request, he feels a confidence, that his friends will endeavour to comply with his reasonable expectation, and in return shall receive his sincere acknowledgments.

2 R. WELCH, of Ben.

Col. A. A. county.

July 3, 1810.

In Chancery,

July 5, 1810.

John H. Blue, against

Sarah Townshend & Peter Armbruster.

THE object of the petition in this cause is to obtain a decree for recording a deed of bargain and sale from the said Sarah Townshend to the said Peter Armbruster, bearing date on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and nine, for the conveyance of a lot or parcel of ground, situate and lying at Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, known and distinguished on the plot thereof, by the number twenty-eight. The petition states, that the said deed hath not been recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent design or intention of the parties; and that the said Sarah Townshend and Peter Armbruster, do not reside in this State, but are residents of the State of Pennsylvania. It is thereupon, on motion of the petitioner, ordered and adjudged, that the petitioner cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for the term of three weeks successively, before the third day of August next, to the intent that the said defendants, and each of them, may have notice to be & appear in this honourable court on or before the 3d day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree for recording the said deed should not pass agreeably to the prayer of the said petitioner.

True copy.

2 Tell.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 30th, 1810.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders in said bank on the Western shore, that an election will be held at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,

3 JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Whitefoot, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and the constable of Anne-Arundel county having certified, that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Whitefoot be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the public newspapers in Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, in the city of Annapolis, on the said 17th September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Whitefoot should not have the benefit of the said act; and supplements thereto, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of June, 1810.

3 HENRY RIDGELY,

Associate Judge third

Judicial District.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of the court, as one of the judges of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Hiett, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Hiett having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State, or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne-Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the same James Hiett be discharged from his confinement; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers of Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, at the court-house in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hiett should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this State for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of June, 1810.

3 HENRY RIDGELY,

Associate Judge third

Judicial District.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

AN IMAGE OF LIFE.

[The following from a late number of Dr. Aiken's celebrated publication, the *Illustrated*, is by the English poetess, Miss Matilda Bethem. The idea of the piece is a very novel one.]

WERE writing lives to be my task,
From cottages to kings,
A little book I'd only ask,
And fill it full of wings.

Each pair should represent a day;
On some the sun should rise;
While others bent their mournful way
Through gold and cloudy skies.

And here I would the lightning bring,
To dart its forked glare;
And there the hallow'd rainbow fling
Across the troubled air.

Some faint and heavily should glide,
Their broken flight along,
While some high in the air should ride,
Dilated, bold and strong.

Some, agitated and adrift,
Against their will should rove;
Some steering forward sure and swift,
Should scarcely seem to move.

Others the happiest of their kind,
Should in the ether soar;
As if no care should ever find,
No sorrow reach them more.

When soon an arrow from below
Should wound them in their flight;
And many a crimson drop should flow,
Ere yet they came in sight.

Their rapid and abrupt descent,
Their stain'd and ruffled plume;
Appears as they were never meant
Their station to resume.

But soon their beauty and their force
Sweet hours of rest renew;
Again their bright and varied course
With ardour they pursue.

And thus alternate rise and fall
Through each succeeding day;
For this of any life is all
I should aspire to say.

MISCELLANY.

POWER OF MUSIC.

A few years ago, a man who lived at Alerton, (Eng.) by trade a tailor, but who occasionally could handle his fiddle as well as his needle, on his way home, from whence he had been exercising his musical talents for the entertainment of his country neighbours, in passing through a field about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the month of June, was attacked by a Bull. After several efforts to escape, he attempted to ascend a tree; not however succeeding in the attempt, a momentary impulse directed him to pull out his fiddle, and fortifying himself behind the tree as well as he could, began to play; upon which the enraged animal became totally disarmed of his ferocity, and appeared to listen with great attention. The affrighted Joe Snip, finding his force and formidable enemy so much appeased, began to think of making his escape, left off playing, and was moving off without even the slightest desire to know who should pay the piper. This, however, the bull would not suffer; for no sooner had our Orpheus ceased his fascinating strain, than the bull's rage appeared to return with as much violence as before. He was therefore glad to have recourse a second time to his fiddle, which instantly operated again as a magic charm upon the bull, who became as composed and attentive as before. He afterwards made several more attempts to escape, but all in vain; for no sooner did he stop his fiddle, than the bull's anger returned, so that he was compelled to continue fiddling away till near 6 o'clock, (about three hours) when the family came to fetch the cows, by which he was relieved and rescued from a tiresome and frightful situation. He is, perhaps, the first man upon record who may really be said to have fiddled for his life, and who has so truly fulfilled the Poet's idea, that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast."

A striking instance of Longevity.

In days of yore, a gentleman travelling through the Highlands of Scotland, happened to fall in with a man who appeared to be about eighty years of age, weeping bitterly. On inquiring the reason, the old man informed him that his father had just been whipping him. The gentleman's curiosity led him to visit their cottage, where he saw the father; and on expostulating with him on his cruelty in using thus his son, was told, that the young rascal had been throwing stones at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

SELECTIONS

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Abo, the capital of Finland, under date of the 6th ult.—"It is with the deepest regret that I communicate to you an account of the perpetration of atrocities, scarcely exceeded by the memorable massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, at Paris, by the Russian troops on the inhabitants of this ill-fated country. In violation of an express stipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Russia, a certain portion of the inhabitants were ordered to be draughted or rather impressed into the emperor's service. The despotic mandate was in general obeyed, and considerable levies were procured, but their destination was known to be the shores of the Euxine, to fight against the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people conceiving they were exempt from service for a limited time, ventured to remonstrate against what they considered as an infringement of the treaty. Count Tolefky, the governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made in the most respectful and submissive terms, invited the inhabitants, by proclamation, to repair, on Sunday last, to their respective churches, in order to obtain a redress of grievances. This artifice had the desired effect. The inhabitants, who are widely scattered, and difficult to be got at in detail, were collected in a focus; and, while an anxious expectation of the proffered act of grace, and unconscious of the impending danger, they were suddenly surrounded by bands of soldiers, who regardless of the sanctity of the place, and deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altar of their God, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was most dear to them in life; and moreover, butchered, with out any distinction of age, sex or condition, those that attempted, by intreaties or force, to soften the horrors or avert the deadly weapons of their remorseless assassins. In the parishes where these atrocities were perpetrated, not less than 700 unoffending and defenceless individuals have fallen victims to the relentless fury of monsters in human form."

THE INVISIBLE GHOST.

The neighbourhood of Kenington has for some time past been both amused and alarmed by an unusual and extraordinary circumstance.—A respectable person, while at home at his house, about one o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th inst. was disturbed by an unusual knocking at his front door. On going to the door the knocker continued to play, although no person was near it; at the same time the clock in the house began to strike. The person suspecting some one was playing him a trick, immediately had the knocker taken off the door, beat about with a hammer, and laid on a table, when it began to perform its operations in conjunction with the clock, and continued without intermission for the space of an hour. On the Wednesday following, at the same hour, they were again alarmed by the same unusual noise, without being enabled in any measure to account for its cause. Some old women in the neighbourhood were so much alarmed, as to mention the necessity of reading prayers to avert the judgment that seemed to threaten, or to prevent a recurrence of the same, which they fully expected on Wednesday, at the usual hour.

THE VISIBLE GHOST.

Last week, while two men were employed in the interior of a family vault, about seven miles from Leeds, a meagre figure, black from head to foot, glided into the sepulchral mansion; the man whose eye first caught the spectre became instantly petrified with horror, his speech forsook him, and it was only by a vigorous effort that he could jog the elbow of his fellow, and point to the object of alarm. Like the shock from the electric spark, the terror was communicated by the touch; but the symptoms were not so strong in the second as in the first subject: taking courage, he addressed the ghost in a faltering accent, and said—"In the name of God, what is your errand to this world?"—"I have no errand; I was going past, and I thought I would just look in." These grateful sounds instantly dispelled the illusion, and the workmen recognized in them the well known voice of a neighbouring chimney sweeper.

A young man, residing at Fulford, near York, last week attended the execution of a woman and four men, for forgery, in that city, and was so affected by the awful scene, that he went home and hanged himself in his cow-house.

A letter from Rome says, "A discovery has been made in the Villa Palumbra, of a pavement in mosaic. This discovery has given occasion to several other researches. There was found, a year ago, in the same place a dioscolubus, and a very fine engraved stone, which was sold for 25 paoli by the first possessor. The proprietor of the Villa reclaimed this stone, and prosecuted the workmen who found it."

"The Temple of Vesta is to be restored as much as possible; it is even intended to level the ground which surrounds the ancient monument."

From the Salem Register.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The celebrated count Humboldt, who visited our States, embraced also South-America, in his discoveries and in his travels. We have seen some observations from his views of nature, which will be acceptable at a time when we are inquiring into the history of a portion of our own continent, with which we hope for important connexions in some future ages of its prosperity. Count Humboldt tells us, "The interest which South America excites, belongs entirely to nature. Nothing exists to bring to our recollection the ancient dwellings of men. No temple, no stone wrought by the hand of man, is here to be seen. From the mountains of the Carracas, the desert extends into the forest of Guiana, and from the mountains of Merida, where we see sulphureous springs issuing from the beds of perpetual snow, the same desert stretches to the immense Delta, formed by the mouths of the Orinoko. To the southward these plains extend in the form of the sea beyond the shores of the Meta, and of the Nichida, to the almost unknown sources of the Guoviana, or to the isolated peaks called by the Spaniards, Paramo de la summa Paz, the residence of eternal peace. This plain occupies a surface of 14,000 square miles. The scanty geographical knowledge hitherto in our possession respecting these countries, encouraged an idea that it is continued to the Straits of Magellan, but no regard has been paid to the chain, which extends to the east of the Andes, and which separates, to the northward and the southward, the woody plains of the river of Amazons, and the meadows of Rio de la Plata.—The latter, which forms the pampas of Buenos-Ayres, are there the extent of Llanos; on the north they are bounded by forests of Palm trees, while the southern parts are constantly covered with ice and snow. Countries already half cultivated by Europeans, bound the vast plains of South America. The countries which extend northward, between the chain of the Venezuela mountains, and the West-India islands, are covered with flourishing towns, and well cultivated farms. The immense desert is bounded on the south by impenetrable forests of timber, which occupy the damp regions between the rivers Orinoko and Amazon. Enormous rocks of granite outline the beds of their stormy waters. The mountains and forests echo back the noise of their water falls, and the almost incessant cries of animals prognosticate approaching storms. Various are the races of men which inhabit these savage countries; they are distinguished by the variety of their language. Of these the Otomacs and the Jatures feed upon ants, gum and even earth. Others more intelligent and of milder manners, live on the fruits of the earth which they cultivate. Immense regions are inhabited only by monkeys who live in a kind of society. Images, however, carved on the rocks, announce the existence of mankind in these countries at some remote period. These relics contain the secret of the mutable definitions of men, and prove that the modifications of languages are invariably the most indelible monuments of their first origin. The savage tribes of Guiana wage eternal war." Such are the outlines of the picture which this celebrated naturalist has given of a portion of our continent, which is now to receive new honours.—The historian has given a pointed contrast between South America and Africa. The cold and the humidity of S. America he contrasts with the burning deserts of Africa. According to him four fifths of South America is situated beyond the Equator, in a hemisphere rendered colder by lakes and rivers, than the northern hemisphere, to which the greater part of Africa belongs.—We do not concern ourselves with his ingenious reasoning upon the facts. In the history of man, he notices a tribe of South Americans inhabiting the banks of the Orinoko near its mouth, and who live in cabins suspending to the branches of the tree called Mauritia. The existence of this tribe he represents as depending entirely upon the productions of the Delta, they suspend ingeniously between the branches of the tree, kinds of hammocks, woven with the leaves, and sewed together with threads made from the same tree. He testifies of the immense herds of horned cattle, horses and wild asses, which pasture in the South American plains; the prodigious increase of these animals is to him more astonishing, from the difficulties with which they have to contend, and which he describes.

In Chancery,

July 3d, 1810.

ON the report of the auditor, of the claims against the estate of William Cooley, it is ordered, that the said claims be decided on, during the first four days of September term next, provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 10th day of September next.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER.
Reg. Cur. Can.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named **SOLOMON RODGERS**, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers; a tolerable good pair of shoes and stockings; he also took other clothing with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Watts, with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent. And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, near Annapolis,
June 26, 1810.

Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE

Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all that has yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill, adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at *Finkney and Murdock's* store in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to the machine according to the experience already obtained.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell the farm whereon I now live containing about three hundred acres of well enclosed and highly productive land, proportionably timbered, and a quantity of meadow land equal in fertility to any that can be found, with never failing springs of pure and salubrious water, a large orchard, a convenient dwelling-house, two tobacco houses, a stable, and other out-houses, all newly new, situated in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood.

WM. HOLLAND,
Calvert county.

In Chancery,

June 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Nathan Browner, trustee for the sale of certain personal property, the estate of John Langley deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the last day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 12 day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be 955 dollars.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brown, where he intends keeping a **PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE**. All those who may favour him with their company may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

To be had,

At the store of Gideon White, Esquire.

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECTOR.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per annum.

LXVith Year

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Subscriber being de
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June 15, 1810.

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Annapolis, Feb.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1810.

[No. 3315.]

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty large assortment of DRY GOODS and CLOTHES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very low prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums of Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his store and settle the same immediately, for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given, as at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

Private Sale.

Virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of MICHAEL GUISHOLZ, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing acres. It lies about 25 miles to the west of Cumberland, and is of the best quality having been located at an early period, persons taking up lands in that neighborhood, having their choice. Also lots No. 80, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighborhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell acres of good patented land in Green county, state of Virginia. Persons intended to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the post-office, City of Washington, or subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the seller, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being legally authorized by Charles Potts to receive the money due for mares going to the Dey of Algiers the season, ending the first of July, 1810, it is requested, that all persons owing for the same make payment before the day of August next, otherwise their mares will be put into the hands of a collector for collection.

JOHN WELCH.

July 2, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by the most pressing circumstances thus publicly to notify all persons indebted to him in any manner, whatever, that unless immediate payment be made of their respective accounts, suits will be indiscriminately instituted for the recovery of the same.

LEWIS DUVALL.

June 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of the Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810.

NOTICE.

HEREBY given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

June 15, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trefling upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO AQUILA.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the 7th of July, 1810, a very dark mulatto man, named AQUILA, about 24 years of age, six feet high, thin faced and small eyes, spare made, had short wool, floops a little, spraks slow and tolerably plain, his voice rather soft. Had on when he went away, a tickleburg shirt and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes, nailed and much worn, a white hat half worn, one white woollen coat, wove plain and full, half worn; I make no doubt but that he has other cloaths, and will change his name, as he is an artful villain. I purchased said negro at the sale of Richard Marriott, deceased, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Indian Landing. I have understood that he has been seen going into that neighbourhood. I will give the above reward to any person bringing or securing said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, including what the law allows, out of this state, or Twenty five Dollars if taken any where within this state, so that I get him again, paid by

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, of John.

July 16, 1810.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

T. W.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named SOLOMON RODGERS, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers, a tolerable good hat, and shoes and stockings; he also took other cloaths with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Wats; with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent; And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, near Annapolis, }
June 26, 1810. } S. f.

Maus and Black's Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

J. G.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, June 30, 1810.

JAMES BRICE, Nicholas Brewer, John Beveridge. Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, Charlotte Cuthbert, Thomas Cronmiller (2), George Carey, John Davis, Benjamin Drummer, Thomas Earl, Grand sache of the Tamany Society (2), Charles Gordon, Edward Green, Mary Garris, Mess. Greens, Margaret Hutton, Rebecca Harle, Nicholas Harwood (2), Hanlon & Kamey, John Hunt, Samuel Henton, William Kuty (3), James Lloyd, Richard Lloyd, D. George E. Mitchell, John Murry, Robert Mafey, Isaac Parker, Recorder General of the State of Maryland, Rachel Reid, Mary Rawlings, Richard R. Ridgely, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Simmons, Sarah Slyney, Jonathan Sellman, Benjamin Stewart, Wallington Tuck, Isaac Taylor, Benjamin Thomas, Ann Timmons, Wilhelmina Vallette, Margaretta Jane Waters, Wm. Wells, Rebecca Wolter, Annapolis.

Marine Belt, Thomas Bicknell (2), Richard Batter, Jacob Bird, Francis Brimmar, Commissioners of the Tax, Thomas Croft, Christopher Court, Thomas Davis, Charles Emory, Jno. G. Emory, Thomas Elliott, sen. (2), John Franklin, Anne Hill, Maj. Philip Hammond, Thomas Jeffery, Bennett Johnston (2), Joshua Lanthum, Thomas Letch, Luke Mercier, John Moores, Eln. Machol, Dr. Polydore E. O'Reilly, Vachel Phillips, Walter Humphrey, William Purday. Relatives or friends of Thomas Booth, Mr. Smith, Dr. Richard G. Stockett, Dr. Noble Stockett, Thomas Smith, John Chew Thomas, John Tidings, Abel Tucker, Dr. Wilton Waters, Benjamin Wells, John Worthington, John B. Weems, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

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

3w

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county on the personal estate of Jonathan Sellman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Richard H. Harwood, of said county, on or before the 10th day of March next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to Richard H. Harwood, otherwise suits must be commenced against all who fail to make payment.

ANNE E. SELLMAN, Adm'x.
July 16, 1810.

In Chancery,

July 5, 1810.

John H. Blue,

against

Sarah Townshend & Peter Armbruster.

THE object of the petition in this cause is to obtain a decree for recording a deed of bargain and sale from the said Sarah Townshend to the said Peter Armbruster, bearing date on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and nine, for the conveyance of a lot or parcel of ground, situate and lying at Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, known and distinguished on the plot thereof, by the number twenty-eight. The petition states, that the said deed hath not been recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent design or intention of the parties, and that the said Sarah Townshend and Peter Armbruster, do not reside in this state, but are residents of the state of Pennsylvania. It is thereupon, on motion of the petitioner, ordered and adjudged, that the petitioner cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for the term of three weeks successively, before the third day of August next, to the intent that the said defendants, and each of them, may have notice to be & appear in this honourable court on or before the 3d day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree for recording the said deed should not pass agreeably to the prayer of the said petitioner.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Whitefoot, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having testified me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and the constable of Anne-Arundel county having certified, that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only; and the said Thomas Whitefoot having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Whitefoot be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the public newspapers in Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, in the city of Annapolis, on the said 17th September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Whitefoot should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of June, 1810.

HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third
Judicial District.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the judges of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Hiatt, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Hiatt having testified me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this state, or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne-Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September court next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the same James Hiatt be discharged from his confinement; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers of Anne-Arundel county for two months successively before the 17th September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, at the courthouse in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hiatt should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of June, 1810.

HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third
Judicial District.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on my account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH.

Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

Dollars Reward.

from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named Solomon, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers, a tolerable good hat, and shoes and stockings; he also took other cloaths with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Wats; with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent; And I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

White and Black's

Improvement in the Construction of Mills, &c.

By means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

J. G.

and for Sale.

I have the farm whereon I now live, about three hundred acres of land, and highly productive land, well timbered, and a quantity of equal in fertility to any that can be found in the state, with a running water, a large orchard, a comfortable house, two tobacco houses, and other out-houses, all neatly and in a healthy and agreeable situation.

WM. HOLLAND.

Annapolis.

In Chancery,

June 27, 1810.

That the sale made by Nicholas Brewer, trustee for the sale of certain property, the estate of John Langley, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless the contrary be shewn before the August next; provided a copy of the petition be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 1st day of August next.

ext.

states the amount of sales to be

ext.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

The Subscriber

is this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

To be had,

Store of Gideon White, Esq.

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

IN FAVOR OF A RELIGIOUS COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

WICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Two Dollars per Annum

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, JULY 2.
BRIDGE FESTIVAL.

On Saturday last the directors and stockholders of the Charleston Bridge Company, attended by the governor, and several citizens and strangers, walked in procession over the New Bridge across Ashley river, into St. Andrew's Parish.—An elegant entertainment was there provided for them, of which they partook, together with Mr. Mills, the principal architect, from Boston, & his associates, the carpenters who had constructed the Bridge.

As soon as the carpenters reached the other side they were addressed by the president of the company, who thanked them for their services. He was followed by his excellency the governor, who complimented them on their zeal & assiduity, & told them that their labours had done honour to the state.

The day was celebrated with the utmost hilarity—in the evening the procession was again formed, and returned with music, over the bridge, which was decorated with several flags procured for the occasion.

The following are among the toasts drank on the occasion:

By the President—The state of S. Carolina, may the spirit of internal improvement continue until all her wildernesses blossom like the rose.

By the same—The artisans of the United States, they enable us to conquer the elements.

By His Excellency the Governor—The Charleston Bridge Company, their energies promote the public interest, may their patriotic expectations be realized.

By Mr. Mills, the architect—The directors and members of the Charleston Bridge Company, may their enterprise receive the reward it is richly merits.

By Col. Rutledge—The president of the Charleston Bridge Company, may the Bridge prove a durable monument of his enterprise and his usefulness.

Three cheers.

[On this toast being given, Mr. Crafts rose, and in a concise and appropriate manner thanked the gentlemen present for the honour conferred upon him.]

By Mr. Chittenden, second architect—The Bridge, may the preparations which have been made protect it against its only enemies—the worms.

By Mr. Mills, Junr.—May the president and directors of the Charleston Bridge Company be as well satisfied with their bridge as the workmen are with their employers.

By Gen. Read—Agriculture, Commerce and Mechanics, the sister arts.

By Commodore Campbell—The patriots of South-America, success to their efforts in the cause of liberty.

Three cheers.

After the Governor had retired—The Governor of the state of South-Carolina.

Three cheers.

By the President—The fair of our country.

Nine cheers.

The Charleston Bridge, the partial completion of which was at this time celebrated, was commenced about the beginning of February, when the first pile was driven by Mr. Mills, a gentleman from Boston, who erected the bridge at Washington.—It is built upon 98 sections, each consisting of five piles, is 2,289 feet long, and 33 feet wide. The piles are defended from the worm, most of them by lead and some by copper. There are two side walks, which are to be lighted by forty lamps. The causeway at the extremity in St. Philip's Parish is 1,300 feet long—at the extremity in St. Andrew's, 1800 feet. The last pile was driven on the 28th June, and it is expected that in less than a month from this time the bridge will be open to travellers. It is the first work of the kind ever attempted in the southern states, & has been performed with unprecedented zeal & rapidity, reflecting much honour on the enterprise of those concerned.

Extract from the Orders of Gen. Hampton, dated

Head Quarters, Knoxville, June 8th, 1810.

The extension of the command of brigadier gen. Hampton, by the formation of the southern and western districts of the army into one department, and the military duties which demand his attention in the state of Tennessee, and on the Atlantic coast, will necessarily prolong his absence from the army of the Mississippi for some months.

In the mean-time the commanding officer at the cantonments, Washington M. T.—those commanding at the different posts within the Orleans and Mississippi territories, and those within the state of Tennessee, South-Carolina and Georgia, will, until the month of August, inclusive, unless otherwise directed, address their communications & returns to Columbia, South-Carolina, at which place the general's head quarters will be, for a time established. But after the period he has mentioned, all official communications are to be addressed to his former quarters with the army at Wash-

ington, M. T. From this arrangement, the post at Fort Adams and that at Fort Claiborne are excepted, and their respective commanding officers instructed to make their communications and returns through colonel Cushing; or the officer commanding at the cantonment Washington, M. T. and through whom they will receive such orders and instructions as may be thought necessary.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) JUNE 14.

The remains of Joseph Kimball (late a lieutenant in the U. S. army) was found in the middle of Big Prairie, in the Illinois Territory; it is supposed he had been dead five days; the magistrates called a jury, who without hesitation found a verdict, Suicide; his throat was cut from ear to ear, and a knife dyed with blood, which was known to belong to him, laying open, near his body; his friends are hereby advertised, that his coat and pocket book are found, with papers that may be of service; other things are also left here, but not of a large amount, all of which can be had by applying to the foreman of the inquest.

William M. Donald.

Harrisonville, June 9th.

JUNE 21.

A gentleman just arrived here from above the river Platt, on the Missouri, reports that the Prince, Prankas, Maha, Otto, Missouri, Sioux, Ofage, Man and other nations, are at present in open war with each other; Roger's the Shawnee Chief, has received information a few days ago of the murder of 3 of his people (who were out hunting on the Gasconade) by the Ofages; if his information proves true, there is no doubt of a very formidable expedition, consisting of Mississippi and Wabash Indians, being set on foot this summer against the offending party.

NATCHEZ, (M. T.) JUNE 18.

We learn by a gentleman from Attacapas (Orleans Territory) that in passing through the parish of Iberville, he found encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, on the American side, a great number of French families, who had been driven from West Florida, by order of the Spanish government. It appears that three days only were allowed these unfortunate people to dispose of their property and leave the dominions of his Catholic majesty.—Our informant adds, that it was seriously spoken of by the refugees to return after they had found a home for their families, and endeavour to overturn the government of West Florida. We doubt not the good will of these people to make the attempt; but we have too much confidence in the foresight and energy of the acting governor of the Orleans territory, to suppose for a moment, that he will suffer an unlawful enterprise to be undertaken within the jurisdiction of his government.

SAG-HARBOR, JUNE 20.

PARRICIDE.

In our paper of the 11th May, we published an account of Mr. Nathan Meigs, of Guilford, Conn. being drowned in the Sound, from a small boat bound for this place. He and his son were the only persons in the boat; and the son stated he fell asleep, leaving his father at the helm, but when he awoke the old man was not to be found. We are now informed, that the body of Mr. Meigs has been found on the Connecticut shore, by which it appears he was shot, some of the shot being found in his body.—Some corroborating circumstances appearing against the son, he has been committed to prison.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) JULY 10.

On the 2d of July, about 5 o'clock, P. M. in a very severe thunderstorm, the citizens were alarmed at seeing the academy surrounded by a thick smoke, being the place where Mr. Martin exhibited his performance, and was at work preparing a grand display of fireworks for the fourth of July. We have been favoured with the following communication on the event by that gentleman.

"The wind blowing the rain into the house, Mr. M. ordered all the pieces of fireworks to be put under his stage, the only dry place, and observing the direction of the lightning towards the building, he went to the door to see if there was in the neighbourhood, any house or tree presenting a nearer conductor to the electric fluid. Seeing none, he observed to the person who was with him that the house stood a chance to be thunder-struck, though without danger to them, as the rain and wet walls were a good preserver. Two minutes after this, Mr. M. standing at the door, received a strong shock in one leg and on the neck, and fell senseless, remaining so about one minute. When recovering, he thought his leg paralyzed, and saw his work under the stage on fire. At first he requested the other person to save what was unconsumed at that time, but the smoke forced them to retreat. No other damage has been suffered but the loss of a grand display of fireworks, and some carpets and scenery injured by the fire.

"Mr. Martin being struck, did not see the fall of the fluid; but the other person saw it coming through the window he was opposite to, and at the same instant the fire

took place, and Mr. M. fell, the electric fluid passed by three windows, conducted by the shower—in its passage, it split some part of the window frames, & in its expansion on the ground, an electric spark shot over the dry place and set fire to the powder, and concluded its effect in the opposite part on a wet spot, by the door where Mr. M. was standing. Mr. M. supposes that it may be of some utility to observe the necessity of the conductor's being pretty deep in the ground, to meet with water, and thus to prevent a superficial expansion of the fluid. He thinks by this exposition it will be plainly seen, that the fluid has not been attracted by saltpetre, but that it has followed its natural course by the shower, and is a new proof of the sublime theory of Dr. Franklin."

NEW-YORK, JULY 14.

English Secretary of Legation.—Mr. Morier, who is coming out to attend to the ordinary intercourse between the two countries, is one of a numerous family that has been for many years employed by the English government in the Levant. His father was Consul at Constantinople, and subsequently, we believe, in Egypt.—The charge des Affairs now on his way to this country, was a private clerk in lord Elgin's office when his lordship was Ambassador at Constantinople, and has never until now had any official appointment. He is said to be a gentleman of amiable character.

The British sloop of war Avon, of 18 guns, capt. Frazer, sailed from the Capes of Delaware on the 6th inst. for the Island of Jamaica. She put the money for the Spanish Minister on board of a vessel at sea, on that day. We understand that the captain would not wait longer for permission expected from Washington, to land the money in the U. S. which arrived after the brig had gone down the river. This is the brig which lately had an action of nearly an hour with the French frigate, which treated her rather roughly, in her hull and rigging, and killed several of her men. The action was fought within musket shot. The French frigate sheered off. We also understand, that three American seamen were delivered from prison on the Spanish main to the capt. of the Avon, and were given up by him to the American Consul at Havana.

The British Packet Princess Mary, capt. Pocock, sailed on Friday direct for England.

BOSTON, JULY 12.

FERDINAND VII.

It appears by the following that this Prince was not the first to inform the French Authority of the attempt of the English to restore him to liberty and his country. D'Ameza was probably placed about the Prince for the very purpose he has answered. The "first step," of "the Intendant," left Ferdinand no option. His expressions respecting the enterprise are perhaps only evidence of "super-eminent" statesmanship.

From the Paris Moniteur.

Copy of a letter from Prince Ferdinand to M. Berthemy, gov. of the Castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprising him of the conduct of Kolli.

Sir
An unknown person having introduced himself in this place, under the pretence of working at the turneryline, has subsequently ventured to make to D'Ameza, our first Equerry and Intendant, the proposition of carrying me off from Valancay, of delivering to me some letters which he had, and in short of bringing to its issue the project and plan of this horrid enterprise.

Our honour, our repose, the good opinion due to our principles, all would have been singularly compromised, had not M. D'Ameza been at the head of our household, and had he not, on this perilous occasion, given a fresh proof of his fidelity and inviolable attachment both to his Majesty the Emperor and King, and to me. This officer, whose first step was to inform you at the very instant of the enterprise in question, apprized me of it immediately after.

JULY 13.

It was yesterday reported that a British schooner of 12 guns, cruising N. E. of Cape Cod, for a French lugger, as the officers said, had detained an inward bound ship on Tuesday; and an outward bound ship a few days before.

A Privateer on our Coast.

From the Coffee-House Books.

"Mr. John Wilson, pilot, informs us, that on Tuesday last the same schooner which brought to the ship *Hope*, Horse, brought to an American ship, which appeared to be bound into Boston, about 4 leagues to the North of Cape Cod light. The ship immediately took in her steering sails and handed down her colours, and steered away to the N. E. by the wind. That the pilot boat Regulator boarded the privateer, who informed, that they had taken a French merchant ship a few days previous, loaded with cotton and tobacco. The privateer mounted 12 guns, and had a sharp stern; but few men were on deck, being mostly at the pilot boat below. The privateer also informed that she was in search of a French lugger, which they

were informed was on George's Bank, supposed that the lugger had steered for Portland and the privateer was then in sight of her."

More of the Privateer.

A letter received by Mr. Gilbert, correspondent in Salem, says—"Capt. Liams, who arrived here this day, informed on Wednesday, at noon, in light of Anne, he was boarded from a small European privateer and treated with civility. A American ship was in company, concealing which capt. W. made inquiries of the commanding officer, but received only evasive answers. He afterwards hailed her, and received a side, and chalked "Taken," as passed through a glass. She appeared to be a 300 tons, had a red bottom, varnished woman head, air ports between the chains; could not read her name, which appeared to be a long one; men, women, children, passengers. Captain W. supposed prize master was on board, to carry her to Halifax.

JULY 17.

By captain Hobbs, of the *sch. Regent* arrived yesterday, we received Halifax to 3d inst.

All the regular troops at Halifax have ordered to Portugal. The 7th regiment failed, and 23d was held in readiness for embarkation.

The American ship *Pigon*, from Philadelphia, for Gottenburg, whose detention already been mentioned in the papers, arrived at Halifax June 21. This, we presume the ship alluded to in the letter received town yesterday.

HALIFAX, JULY

We are authorized to say, that his excellency the governor has issued directing the principal officers of the customs throughout the province, not to give a clearance any vessel laden with pickled fish, until certificates are produced from the inspectors, the fish is in good order, and has been properly packed in barrels of the size required by the act of this province—29th Geo. III, 2, sec. 3.

Sunday failed for Lisbon, his majesty's ships *Swiftsure*, of 74 guns, Milan, 38 guns, Martin 18 guns, brig *Ferret* and *Harp*, 18 guns, and the transport brig *Avon*, ing on board the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, ment commanded by Lt. col Blakeney.

Particulars of the surrender of *Astorga* Villa Franca, April 28.—From a private letter entitled to full credit.

"Astorga and its magnanimous governor, have been under the necessity of capitulating and surrendering—the garrison being prisoners of war, but the peasants go free, without regard to any part they have taken. This information we have several persons, who escaped in disguise, Providence favoured them, from the city its surrender; and their statements, direct of the superfluous and improbable matter in substance as follow:

"Junot, fearful that perhaps this would be the Portuguese, might harass or compel him to raise the siege, though hasten affairs in this manner; he took the garrisons of Castle *mo* to support the siege and added from 10 to 12,000 infantry, 2000 horse, 1000 artillery, half on foot the other half mounted, and 22 pieces of artillery, among which were two 24 pound and some eighteens and twelves, and a howitzer. They fought for the weakest of the walls, which I believe was by the *erta de Rey*, and planted there the principal battery, well constructed with saucifies; the distance of one third of a gunshot, constructed a covered way to protect the selves, and that means brought two of pieces of large calibre still nearer. They opened the most lively and incessant fire had been known: on Good Friday, before daybreak, and on Saturday evening, they made a breach of about ten yards, as close as if it had been demolished with pickaxe.

Three times they had made a general assault mounting the breach and scaling the walls, and were as many times as they attacked, were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, with the most terrible fire that can be conceived of. The whole circuit of the wall and the approach to the breach were in a moment covered with dead bodies falling in heaps upon each other, until the horror of the scene and night put a cessation to the efforts of the besiegers and the beleagued.

"The besieged, however, and their worthy governor, perceiving it was temerity to make any further resistance to a force so superior and under such disadvantages, and the ammunition for cannon growing scarce and being desirous of avoiding the bloody fray which infallibly awaited his garrison and the whole city, capitulated in the most honourable manner on Sunday morning; the prisoners being left free, and their conduct not to be questioned, and he and his garrison, prisoners the officers reserving their horses, swords and baggage, and the soldiers their knapknives. This article of the capitulation has been outrageously violated, for we are assured by the time they passed Benes, they had been

stripe of every thing, and the regiment of Sugo.) Tattered to take possession were of infantry, and some at their head; he received governor, ordering that it be had well deserved it. That a garrison of only 250 such horrible destruction, mounted to four thousand k

PHILADELPHIA

Yesterday arrived the *St. Louis*, from Madeira, via St. Otaava, Teneriffe.—Capt. Otaava on the 2d of July, a few days before, that the line, under convoy of four, arrived at Santa Cruz, after landing 1000 French quantity of specie, failed exasperated are the Spanish to a prevailing idea, that the island will French, that they commit close confinement.

The market for English ing at Janeiro, at the lat

SPANISH AM

We are indebted to the 8th day put them into the hands, who reports that much interesting news. The papers are conclusive by the British govern- quence of the protection leave them at Liberty, in their government, in defence and close federat whole of Spanish Ameri

CA

We have just received news from our commi- which million has been by that government, a great highly gratifying terved by the following translated. They will which H. E. the gov- has taken for the just c- the protection which declared in favour of it

Government's Hall, Most illustrious Gen- I have the hono- receipt of a dispatch f- date of the 17th in- Col. Don Mariano M- ent Salas. The friendship, expressed b- manifested by your- force their arrival in- made on me the dee- therefore tender in re- assurance that nothing my part to strengthen now happily subsists b- no doubt that Y. H. v- with perfect reciproci- Accept I pray you al- lance of my highes- do myself the honour

Y.

Most obedient, and

Brig. Ge-

To H. H. the n- Jamaica, &c. &c. &c.

By the arrival at Corvette, gen. We the Supreme Junta of the following cit- under Cochrane, Esq- er in chief of the Br- windward Island it- his answer to the p- as soon as his inf- to him.

Ship Neptune, in- Island of Barbado- Most excellent G-

Having receiv- president and vice- head of the Govern- by I am informed of- ken place in the Sup- ocean, I have the- the satisfaction of- fur to that illust- George, bearer here- on board of his ship- that Y. E. may t- gland; being most- sincere with and re- protection to the- government of Y. E- the Common enem- With the highest- on, I have the hon-

Y.

Most obedient

ALEXA

To their E. E. Supreme Junta of

was on George's Boat... the lugger had been... the privateer was then in...
re of the Privateer...
received by Mr. Gilbert...
in Salem, says...
lived here this day, inform...
at noon, in light of...
boarded from a small...
treated with civility. A...
was in company, conce...
V made inquiries of the...
received only evasive an...
hailed her, and receiv...
a passenger slipped over...
walked "Taken," as per...
s. She appeared to be a...
and a red bottom, varnished...
air ports between the...
I did not read her name, which...
a long one; men, women...
angers. Captain W. Supp...
was on board, to carry...
JULY 17.
Hobbs, of the fch. Reg...
day, we received Halifax...
regular troops at Halifax...
Portugal. The 7th regim...
Sd was held in readiness...
ican ship Pigou, from Phil...
tottenburg, whose detenti...
mentioned in the paper, a...
June 21. This, we, previ...
ded to in the letter receiv...
ay.
HALIFAX, JULY...
authorized to say, that his...
governor has issued directi...
officers of the customs the...
ince, not to give a clearan...
den with pickled fish, until...
duced from the inspection...
good order, and has been...
in barrels of the size requi...
his province—29th Geo. III.,
ailed for Lisbon, his mije...
re, of 74 guns, Milan, 38...
guns, brigs Ferret and Harp...
and the transport brig Ariel...
d the 7th or Royal Fulham...
anded by Lt. col Blakeney.
rs of the surrender of Astor...
a, April 28 —From a priva...
r entitled to full credit...
a and its magnanimous an...
have been under the neces...
and surrendering—the...
ers of war, but the peace...
hout regard to any part they...
This information we have...
ons, who escaped in disguise...
favoured them, from the city...
r; and their statements, dis...
fluous and improbable matte...
as follow:
fearful that perhaps this...
Portuguese, might harass...
am to raise the siege, thoug...
rs in this manner; he took...
ns of Cadix must be support...
added from 10 to 12,000 infan...
1,000 artillery, half on foot...
alf mounted, and 22 pieces...
ong which were two 24 pound...
ghteens and twelves, and a...
They fought for the weak...
s, which I believe was by the...
r, and planted there the prin...
all constructed with fau...
e of one third of a gunshot...
a covered way to protect...
b that means brought two...
large calibre still nearer. They...
most lively and incessant fire...
known: on Good Friday, be...
and on Saturday evening, they...
each of about ten yards, as...
been demolished with pick...
they had made a general at...
the breach and scaling the walls...
any times as they attacked...
led at the point of the bayonet...
most terrible fire that can be...
The whole circuit of the wa...
approach to the breach were in a...
tered with dead bodies falling...
each other, until the horror...
night put a cessation to the eff...
legers and the beleaged.
beleaged, however, and their...
nor, perceiving it was temerity...
further resistance to a force so...
under such disadvantages, an...
dition for cannon growing f...
delicious of avoiding the bloody...
libly awaited his garrison and...
capitulated in the most hono...
Sunday morning; the peace...
free, and their conduct not to...
and he and his garrison, prison...
a relieving their horses, sword...
and the soldiers their knap...
le of the capitulation has been...
ly violated, for we are assured...
they passed Benera, they had

Copy of the letter of H. E. Sir Alexander
Cochrane to the provincial Junta of Cu-
mana, Ship Neptune in the Bay of Car-
lisle and Island of Barbadoes.
Honourable Gentlemen,
I have been honoured with the receipt of
your letter dated the 19th of April, inform-
ing me of the new system of government
which (through an enclosed proclamation) you
have thought proper to establish in the name
of Ferdinand VII.—The assurance of unalien-
able friendship and liberty of Commerce can-
not but prove highly pleasing to the British
government. I have therefore lost not a mo-
ment in sending your letter and proclamation
to England, in order that they may be laid be-
fore H.B.M. To afford the Supreme Junta
of Carracas a safe opportunity of forward-
ing any communication to Great Britain, I
have dispatched a very light Corvette with
orders to receive on board whatever person
or papers they may think proper to send. By
that time the necessary arrangements for
help and defence will be adopted; in the
mean-time I shall endeavour to protect with
a sufficient naval force, the coast from any
hostile attack, ordering immediately a squa-
dron from my fleet to that effect.
With high esteem and consideration, I
have the honour to be, honourable gentlemen,
ALEXANDER COCHRANE.
The President and Vice-President of the
Provincial Junta of Cumana.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17.
Yesterday arrived the brig Superior, capt.
Holt, from Madeira, via Santa Cruz and Port
Ortava, Teneriffe—Capt. H. Sailed from
Ortava on the 2d of June, and informs,
that a few days before, two Spanish ships of
the line, under convoy of a British seventy-
four, arrived at Santa Cruz from Cadiz, and
after landing 1000 French prisoners and a
quantity of specie, sailed for Havanna. So
exasperated are the Spanish at Teneriffe, ow-
ing to a prevailing idea among the lower
clafs that the island will be overrun by the
French, that they commit all Frenchmen to
close confinement.
The market for English Goods was improv-
ing at Janeiro, at the last dates.

SPANISH AMERICA.
We are indebted to a friend for Carracas
Gazettes down to the 8th June. We yester-
day put them into the hands of our transla-
tor, who reports that they do not contain
much interesting news. The following offi-
cial papers are conclusive as to the ground ta-
ken by the British government. The conse-
quence of the protection of their coast will
leave them at Liberty, completely to organ-
ize their government, make arrangements for
defence and close federative alliances with the
whole of Spanish America.

CARRACAS, JUNE 4.
We have just received the most satisfactory
news from our commissioners at Carracas,
where mission has been favourably received,
by that government, and dignified with re-
spected highly gratifying to ours, as will be ob-
served by the following dispatches, faithfully
translated. They will shew the friendly part
which H. E. the governor of that Island
has taken for the just cause of Carracas; and
the protection which the British forces have
declared in favour of it.

Government's Hall, Carracas, May 28.
Most Illustrious Gentlemen,
I have the honour to acknowledge the
receipt of a dispatch from your highness un-
der date of the 17th inst. exhibited by Lieut.
Col. Don Mariano Morilla and Don Vin-
cent Salas. The sentiments of sincere
friendship, expressed by Y. H. and so lively
manifested by your worthy representatives
since their arrival into this colony, have
made on me the deepest impression; I do
therefore tender in return, my most positive
assurance that nothing shall be omitted on
my part to strengthen the good harmony that
now happily subsists between us, entertaining
no doubt that Y. H. will, on all occasions act
with perfect reciprocity.
Accept I pray you, H. I. gentlemen, the
assurance of my highest consideration, while I
do myself the honour to be,
Y. H.
Most obedient, and very humble servant,
J. J. LAYARD.
Brig. Gen. and Lieut. Governor.
To H. H. the most Illustrious Supreme
Junta, &c. &c. &c.

By the arrival at Cumana of H. B. M.
Corvette, gen. Wellington, capt. George,
the Supreme Junta of Carracas, has receiv-
ed the following dispatch from H. E. Alex-
ander Cochrane, Esq. admiral and command-
er in chief of the British naval forces on the
windward Island station, enclosing a copy of
his answer to the provincial Junta of Cumana,
as soon as his installation has been notified
to him.

Ship Neptune, in the Bay of Carlisle in the
Island of Barbadoes, May 17, 1810.
Most excellent Gentlemen,
Having received a letter from the hon-
orable president and vice-president, who are at
the head of the Government of Cumana, where-
by I am informed of the alteration that has ta-
ken place in the Supreme government of Car-
racas, I have the honour to transmit for
the satisfaction of Y. E. the copy of my an-
swer to that Illustrious body; captain M.
George, bearer hereof, has my orders to receive
on board of his ship any person or dispatches
that Y. E. may think proper to send to En-
gland; being most positively assured of my
sincere wish and readiness to afford all possible
protection to the coast submitted to the go-
vernment of Y. E. against any attack from
the Common enemy.
With the highest sentiments of considerati-
on, I have the honour to be,
Y. E. E. E.
Most obedient and faithful servant.
ALEXANDER COCHRANE.
To their E. E. the members composing the
Supreme Junta of the government of Carraca.

been informed that two French privateers
were fitting out in the U. States, and sup-
posed we might probably be one of them.
He also pledged his honour, that his shot was
not aimed at our vessel. The explanation
was deemed by captain Trippe, sufficient to
prevent any further conflict; and we instantly
made sail and proceeded on our course. The
injury which we sustained was trifling. Mr.
Rodney's son was struck by a splinter from
the boom, which occasioned his mouth to
bleed a short time—no other person was
touched.
The conduct of Capt Trippe in this affair
was highly honourable to himself, to the A-
merican navy, and to his country. The
Vixen was prepared for action with the
greatest promptitude and order, and the ex-
planation demanded in a manner which left
no doubt, as to his determination to vindic-
ate the honour of the national flag, or per-
ish in the attempt. The official assurances of
captain Boyce could not be questioned in an
official form, but I feel the most perfect con-
viction that he knew the Vixen to be an A-
merican man of war—that he fired the se-
cond shot directly at the vessel, with a view
of provoking a return of the fire, & thereby
furnish him with an excuse for going into
action with a vessel of inferior metal, and
then shift the responsibility from himself, by
declaring that his shot was fired through
mistake, and without any intention of injur-
ing the vessel. I was on deck and saw the
gun on the forecable of the Mofelle levelled
directly at the Vixen, and was not more
than three feet from the place where the shot
struck the boom. The insolence of this trans-
action is not more remarkable than the
meanness displayed by the British comman-
der, in forging excuses for his conduct."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
BOSTON, JULY 18.
Last evening arrived here the brig Rich-
mond, capt. Johnson, 42 days from Bristol,
Eng. who politely favoured us with London
papers to the 2d June.
The news from Spain and Portugal is not
so late as we have received direct. The
French papers continue full of accounts of
French victories over the Spanish "rebels."
On the 30th May, a fleet with reinforce-
ments for Spain and Portugal, sailed from
Portsmouth.
Napoleon and his Empress were to return
to Paris from their northern tour the 30th
May.
An attempt had been made to assassinate
the Duke of Cumberland (5th son of the
King) in his sleep, by an Italian valet, nam-
ed Scillis. The Duke received eight or ten
wounds from a sword: But wretching it from
he assassin, the latter ran into his Chamber
and cut his throat with a razor, which occa-
sioned his immediate death. The papers are
filled with particulars of his horrid transac-
tion.
Burdett remained in the Tower. Parlia-
ment it was expected would be prorogued the
19th June, when he would be liberated.
The papers are silent respecting him.
We find very little mention of American
affairs. The Catholic question in the Com-
mons had been negatived 213 to 109.
The Duke of Albuquerque had arrived in
London, Minister from the Spanish Regency.
The British King was at Court the 30th
May, in good health. The Princess Amelia
was convalescent. Mr. Windham lay dange-
rously ill.
The port of Elsinore had been declared to
be in a state of blockade.
A letter from Paris, dated May 24th,
says: "A mitigation of the severity of the
decree for the confiscation of American pro-
perty, you know, is not to be expected."

Letter to Philadelphia, dated Carlisle, (Penn.)
July 16.
"I am to acquaint you that on my arrival
at this place from Philadelphia orders were
received by col. Simonds from the war de-
partment, to hold the troops composing the
6th regiment at this place, in readiness to
march, as they would soon be ordered off."
"This order was succeeded by another
directing them to repair to Pittsburg with
the least possible delay, and there wait further
orders—another order has been received or-
dering the dragoons and rifle companies quar-
tered here, to accompany the other troops,
and col. Simonds instructed to intrust such
officers as were best calculated for the re-
cruiting service to recruit as many men here
and on the march, and at Pittsburg, as pos-
sible."

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 17th instant,
at the Head of Severn, by the Rev. Mr.
JUDD, Dr. JOHN H. BROWN to the truly en-
gaging Miss ANNE BALL.
Bless'd is the Pair whom love invites,
And Hymen in his bands unites,
Connubial sweets to prove;
They taste all blessings earth can give;
And when they die, ascend to live,
In happier climes above.

DIED—Yesterday morning, in this City,
after a short illness, in the 23d year of his
age, Mr. JOSEPH B. BARNES.

Public Sale.
On Friday the 19th day of October next,
will be offered, by the subscriber, at public
sale, at Mr. Moore's store, in Charles
county, the following tracts of land, viz.
LATIMER'S FOREST, Latimer's Se-
cond Addition, The Widow's Hardship,
and Latimer's part of Baggett's Boat, they
all lie contiguous to each other, and in a
compact form, as will appear by a plot, which
will be shewn at the time and place of sale,
containing three hundred and seventy eight
acres. Also two other small tracts, lying near
or adjacent to the above, and an undivided
part of a tract of land, called Mankin's and
Latimer's Purchase. Any person wishing to
buy at private sale, may be accommodated at
any time before the 10th day of October.
Should the above lands be sold at private
sale, due notice will be given. Terms of sale,
one, two and three years credit. Bond,
with good security, bearing interest, will be
required. An indisputable title will be given
on the payment of the whole purchase money,
and not before. Tobacco will be received in
payment at a fair price. Mr. Francis Green,
who now resides on a part of the aforesaid
lands, will shew the same to any persons wish-
ing to view the premises.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
Annapolis, July 20, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living
on Hunting Ridge, in Baltimore county,
a bright mulatto boy named JOHN, about
eleven or twelve years of age, is spare made,
and has a down look when spoken to. It is
supposed he is now in the city of Annapolis,
having been lately seen there. I will give
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for him,
if secured in any goal, so that I get him a-
gain, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS if brought
home.
BENJAMIN SHIPLEY, Jun.
All persons are hereby forewarned harbour-
ing or carrying off said boy at their peril.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed
to public sale, on Thursday the 26th inst.
in the city of Annapolis, at the late dwel-
ling of William Whittington, deceased,
ALL the personal property of the said de-
ceased, consisting of all the STOCK of
GOODS remaining in the store, the time of a
negro boy who has about seven years to serve,
household and kitchen furniture of almost e-
very description, two valuable horses, two
gigs and harness, several sets of blacksmith's
tools, complete; also will be sold, at the
same time and place, the SCHOONER HAR-
NET, newly repaired, with all her tackle &
apparel, &c. Also one Sloop, with her
tackle and apparel, &c. one yawl complete.
Also will be sold a parcel of Indian corn, with
a number of articles not enumerated. The
terms of sale are, three months credit for all
sums over ten dollars, under ten dollars the
cash to be paid, the purchasers to give bond
or note, with approved security, with interest
from the day of sale.
SARAH WHITTINGTON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN WHITTINGTON. }
The creditors of the late William Whit-
tington are desired to present their claims,
properly adjusted, for settlement, and those in-
debted to come forward and make settlement
of their accounts.
SARAH WHITTINGTON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN WHITTINGTON. }
July 6. 18 0. 3 X

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
June 30th, 1810.
IN compliance with the charter of the Far-
mers Bank of Maryland, and with a sup-
plement thereto, establishing a Branch there-
of at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given
to the stockholders in said bank on the West-
tern shore, that an election will be held at
Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city
of Annapolis, on Monday the 6th day of
August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose
of choosing, from amongst the stockholders,
sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis,
and nine directors for the Branch Bank at
Frederick-town.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Wanted Immediately,
IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a per-
son who is well qualified to teach the Eng-
lish Language, grammatically; also writing
and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one
so qualified, and who can come well recom-
mended for his sobriety, industry and inex-
ceptionable moral character, will meet with
good encouragement, by applying to either
of the subscribers.
WM. STEUART,
WM. BROGDEN,
JOSEPH WATKINS,
JOSEPH N. STOCKETT,
WM. SANDERS,
Dr. JOHN GASSAWAY.
July 14, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

SONG,

By Robert Burns.

THE gloomy night is gath'ring fast,
Loud roars the wild inconstant blast,
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain.
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatter'd coveys meet secure,
While here I wander, prest with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr.

The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn
By early Winter's ravage torn:
Across her placid, azure sky,
She sees the scowling tempest fly:
Chill runs my blood to hear it rave,
I think upon the stormy wave,
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.

'Tis not the surging billow's roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Tho' death in every shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear:
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart-transpiercing with many a wound;
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonnie banks of Ayr.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales;
The scenes where wretched tancy roves,
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!
Farewell, my friends! farewell my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those—
The burbling tears my heart declare,
Farewell, the bonnie banks of Ayr.

PUNNING SONG,

By G. Colman, Esq.

I AM worse than poor debtors coop'd up in
their cages;
Board wages I had, now bare boards are my
wages;
To get into bad bread sure I had no call, Sir,
But bad bread is better than no bread at all.
Sir!

All, Sir,
Small, Sir,
No bread at all, Sir, oh!

Oh! had I a wife, tho' half-starv'd like your
humble,
There's some consolation in something to
mumble;
Yet I'm married tho' single—I tell you no
fib, Sir,
For examine me well, I am nothing but ribs,
Sir,

Fibs, Sir
Ribs, Sir

Nothing but ribs, Sir, oh!

Was ever poor servant in such a disaster!
I'm master'd by starving, and starv'd by my
master;

I'm in a sad taking, with nothing to take, Sir,
I'd stake all I'm worth to be worth a beef-
steak, Sir,

Steak, Sir,
Take, Sir,

Take a beef-steak, Sir, oh!

ICE CREAM.

An honest sea officer, dining at a gentle-
man's house in a town in Sicily, after the se-
cond course was removed, *ices* in the shape of
various fruits were advanced by way of rear
guard, as is the custom in those places. One
of the servants carried the figure of a fine
large peach to the captain, who, unacquaint-
ed with deceit of this kind, never doubted
but it was a real one, and cutting it through
the middle, in a moment had one half of it
in his mouth. At first he only looked grave,
and blew up his cheeks to give it more room;
but the violence of the cold soon getting the
better of his patience, he began to tumble it
about from side to side in his mouth, water
running out of his eyes, till at last, able to
hold no longer, he spit it out upon his plate,
exclaiming, with a horrid oath, "A painted
snow ball, by G—!" Wiping away the tears
with his napkin, he turned in a rage to the
Italian servant who had helped him, with a
"D— your mackerel eyes, you son of a b—,
what did you mean by that?" The fellow,
who did not understand a word of it, could
not forbear laughing, which convinced the
Captain the more that it was nothing but a
trick, and he was just going to throw the rest
of it in his face, but was prevented by one
of the company. When recovering from his
passion, and thinking the object unworthy of
it, he only added, in a softer tone, "Very
well, neighbour, I only wish I had you on
board ship for half an hour, you should have
a dozen before you could say Jack Robinson,
for all your painted cheeks."

The first time Thomas Aquinas visited Rome,
Innocent IV. who then filled the Pontifical
chair, said to him, "You see we cannot buy
with St. Peter, silver and gold have I none."
"No," said Aquinas, "neither can you com-
mand, as he did, the lame to rise and walk."

AGRICULTURAL.

The following observations on the improve-
ment of Soil, and the culture of Grain,
Grass, &c. were extracted from a Lecture
delivered by JOHN STRODE, before a
meeting of the Virginia Culpepper Socie-
ty for the promotion of Agriculture, &c.
on the 3d of June, 1809.

MR. PRESIDENT,

UNDER your favour and that of this ve-
ry respectable audience, I will concisely detail
some small acquisitions in the improvement
of soil, and the culture of grain, grass, &c.
which are chiefly all drawn from my own fair
experiments.

A very certain method of enriching and
improving small quantities of soil (though
at a heavy expence) with rich manures, is well
known to almost every cultivator of the earth,
but to detect errors and avoid ill-grounded
theories, as well as to discover the most effi-
cacious, the cheapest and easiest method, is
the object to which we ought most particu-
larly to direct our undeviating pursuit.

In attempting to attain that desirable ac-
quisition, I have made various trials of dif-
ferent materials, some by accident, and others
from the commendations of men of experience
and high pretensions; particularly of

STONE LIME,

By laying on the fallow ground in the latter
end of April, at the rate of sixty bushels to
the acre of stiff strong clay and loamy soil,
in the county of Berks, in the state of Penn-
sylvania. This land was cultivated in the u-
sual method, broke up tolerably deep in the
month of May, and immediately after harvest
crossed, and in the latter end of August and
beginning of September well harrowed, and
then the seed covered in with a neat shallow
ploughing of beds of about 12 feet wide, and
in like manner (liming excepted) the rest of
the field was cultivated; the experienced
neighbours seem to think that the wheat on
the limed part of the field was considerably
superior to that unlimed, but on threshing
and cleaning out what each part of the field
produced, there did not appear any extraordi-
nary difference, not more than one bushel &
a half to the acre at most; I was told that
the next crop would discover more difference,
but it proved to be rather less; no manure
of any sort had been put on the land.

SEA SALT.

Of this I sowed on my wheat field (as ad-
vised) in the latter end of October, soon af-
ter the wheat was well up, the quantity of
25 bushels to the acre, covering at that rate
the half of a field of 10 acres—This was a
light sandy thin soil in the county of Stafford,
within two miles of Falmouth. On this land
I had at different preceding years tolerable
good crops of wheat, but the result of this
experiment only went to prove that salt, in
that proportion, however, and on that kind of
soil, was unfavourable to vegetation; the
crop of wheat was much injured by it, for
that part of the field which was salted did not
produce as much by one third as the other
part, although nearly alike in all former crops.
After two years it was observable that the
salted ground produced more grass and a better
colour. I left that place before I had the
opportunity of making a subsequent trial of a
crop of wheat. The next crop that was made
on the field was Indian corn, the difference
between the salted and unsalted part of the
field was rather in favour of the former
but not very much; on the whole, I consider
it like the trial of lime, a losing experi-
ment.

OF RIVER MUD.

On a field, near my present residence, of
about 12 acres of very thin soil, white cold
clay, I laid about 40 wagon loads to the a-
cre. This was put on early in the month of
August, the land previously well broke up;
after this coat of manure had been carefully
spread, it was as usual cross ploughed, har-
rowed smooth, and seeded down, about one
half with yellow bearded wheat 3-4 bushels
to the acre, by a shallow ploughing of nar-
row beds of eight furrows each, the other
half in like manner with Lammas wheat 1
1-4 bushels to the acre. The result was an
extraordinary crop, not less than 28 bushels
to the acre, without any perceivable difference
between the produce of the two kinds of
wheat—this experiment was made about four
years past. The same field, together with ad-
jacent ground which had longer been at rest,
was put in Indian corn the last year, and al-
though badly tended produced a tolerable crop,
and in the month of Nov. last, was seeded
down again in the usual way with wheat, which
now appears to be far more luxuriant than
the adjacent land, which was seeded much
earlier; this has proved to be a very advan-
tageous experiment.—The excess of the first
crop of wheat more than paid for all the ex-
pense of manuring;—the good effects of
which I doubt not will long continue, and I
am of opinion that where labour is to spare,
and the mud within half a mile and to
be had gratis, that the pursuit of this me-
thod of improving thin land would be con-
siderable, permanent and profitable.

RIVER SAND.

Of this I made several final though nice
and conclusive experiments on lands of diffe-
rent descriptions, which however were all ori-
ginally destitute of sand or gravel, particu-
larly such as stiff white and also on red light fri-
able soils, &c. on all of which it had an ex-
traordinary effect, especially as to the growth
of Indian corn, peas, and all sorts of pota-
toes, and indeed almost every vegetable plant
in the garden; but on wheat or clover, as a
top dressing, I did not perceive any advantage
derived from it.—These experiments were
made on the plantation and garden where my
son now resides, with great care; and from
the most accurate calculations of the cost &
effects, at the rate of 300 bushels to the acre,
where the sand is to be had gratis within 3
miles, would also on such land as described be
a profitable pursuit.

WEEDS.

Such as poke, dock, mullein, &c. and indeed
every kind of juicy, succulent, wild herb,
while green, I have for many years past laid
in the drills over my Irish potatoes, when
planting the latter crop, and covered them o-
ver with light pulverised soil; this has to e-
very experiment proved to be a most excel-
lent, cheap and beneficial manure.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

In the course of two months past several
tons of HEMP have passed through this town,
which produced in Boston about 418 dollars
per ton; and of course must be the most pro-
fitable kind of produce which can be raised
on a farm.

There is no soil in which hemp will thrive
so well as in fine, fat, rich, black sandy
mould; because such land produces fewer
weeds than any other, and generally contains
much of that moisture and nature which are
necessary for hemp. Manure is not absolute-
ly necessary for it; but a suitable soil and
good tillage are indispensable. The mould
should be deep, light and easily penetrated,
for the tender fibres of the roots are easily
impeded, and if checked are no longer capa-
ble of performing their proper offices. Great
judgment and nicety are necessary in the
choice of seed, as there is much of it which
is of but little value; that which is good, is
heavy, bright and of an oil glossiness.

Hemp, like many other plants, is male and
female, one bearing the farina, the other the
seed; and as the male is ripe much sooner
than the other, it often happens that the male
is pulled before the seed of the female is fully
impregnated; or fecundated with the farina.

Hemp is a great enemy to weeds, and
some very good farmers in Europe, sow it
upon soil which is apt to produce weeds in
order to kill them. For this purpose they
sow an extraordinary quantity of seed—three
or four bushels to the acre, which comes very
thick, and when it branches out, it so com-
pletely covers the ground as to choke all the
weeds and destroy them.

Hemp is pulled in the same way as flax,
except in the manner of selecting the male
plants, and the care which is necessary to
preserve the females free from injury. In
Europe they tie it up in bundles which are a
yard in circumference, and manage it much
as they do flax; except that they always rot
it in standing water. They dry it on the
grafs; or if the season will not answer for
that purpose, they lay it up on scaffolds, in
dry sheds. Some make slow fires under it,
and continue turning it until it is dry.

Dr. Willich says that the male hemp
ripens in England about the middle of Ju-
ly; the female plants not till about the mid-
dle of September. The great heat of this
climate must bring them to maturity still
earlier.

The same author states that in the county
of Suffolk, England, some seed brought from
China was sowed which produced at the rate
of 1,317 pounds of hemp to the acre. The
Chinese hemp differs, in some respects, from
that which is common among us.

Breaking hemp is much harder work than
breaking flax—but in countries where much
is raised we understand they have breaking
mills which go by water, and are erected at
a moderate expence. Perhaps in this age of
inventions waterworks may be contrived to
swingle or clean the hemp, and prepare it
for the manufacturer, by easier means than
threshing.

It is said hemp poisons or renders poisonous
the water in which it is rotted; care should
be taken that no living creatures should get
at it. Some people rot it on grafs the same
as they do flax.

Hemp is generally shocked and left to
stand about ten days, after which it is
threshed.

This is one of the most profitable articles
a farmer can raise; and the wants of this
country might be amply supplied by our own
products. It is also a most valuable article
of commerce; for which there is always
great demand in England and France. It is
said that France consumes 200,000 tons in a
year, during peace; and G. Britain imports
about 60,000 tons annually. This latter

quantity at 400 dollars per ton, amounts to
the enormous sum of 24,000,000 dollars;
and this we might receive if we were as ex-
pert and as industrious as the Russians, in
raising this article. France it is said imports
about 70,000 tons, so that England and
France pay about 50 millions of dollars per
annum for hemp; and it would not require
half a million acres of land, to supply their
demands.

Hemp seed should be new; very few of
those which are two years old will grow—
About two bushels is a sufficient quantity for
an acre.

TURNIPS.

Any time between the 20th of July and
the middle of August, a principal crop of
turnips may be sown for autumn and winter
use, but the earlier they are sown in that pe-
riod, the larger size will the roots attain to.
It would be of much importance to take ad-
vantage of moist weather for this purpose,
should such happen in due season.

As the cultivation of turnips upon an ex-
tensive scale, as well for the feeding of cattle
during the winter months, as for culinary
purposes, may and ought to become an in-
teresting object to the citizens of the U. States,
I deem it the more necessary to give some in-
formation respecting the field culture of that
very valuable root.

The turnip delights in a light sandy loam;
if a little moist the better, especially in warm
climates. Upon new or fresh ground they
are always sweeter, than on an old or worn
out soil. Though such is the kind of land
best adapted to the raising of turnips, yet
they are cultivated upon every sort of soil in
use as arable land.

Much of the sandy soil now laying waste
in many parts of the Union, might, with the
assistance of culture, and a small portion of
manure, be profitably employed in producing
turnips; for such ground, if dressed with a
light coat of clay or loam, would yield ex-
cellent crops of this vegetable. The time
of sowing depends much on the application;
when turnips are intended for early consump-
tion they may be sown soon after the middle
of July, the general mode, in the middle
states is, to begin to sow about the 20th of
July, and to continue sowing as convenient,
from this time to the middle of August, or a
few days after.

The quantity of seed sown on an acre by
the great turnip farmers, is never less than
one pound, more frequently a pound and a
half, and by some two. If every grain was
to come to perfection, a quarter of a pound
would be more than sufficient, but having to
encounter so many accidents, a pound is the
least quantity that ought to be sown on an a-
cre.

But the all important point is, that the
rotting of the ground, is experimentally found
to be the most effectual method, hitherto dis-
covered, for the preservation of the rising
crop from the destructive depredations of the
fly. The turnip fly is always found most nu-
merous in rough worked ground, as there,
they can retreat or take shelter under clods
or lumps of earth, from such changes of wea-
ther as are disagreeable to them, or from the
attacks of small birds and other animals.

Treasury Department,

May 23d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provi-
sions made by law for the reimburse-
ment of the *Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock*,
created by the second section of the act, en-
titled, "An act, supplementary to the act,
entitled, an act making provision for the re-
demption of the whole of the public debt of
the United States," passed on the 11th day
of February, 1807, it has been determined
by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that
the residue of the principal of said stock should
be reimbursed on the first day of January
next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to
the proprietors of the certificates of *Exchanged
Six Per Cent. Stock*, created by the act afo-
resaid, that the principal of the whole amount
of said stock, not heretofore reimbursed, will,
on surrender of the certificates, be paid on
the first day of January, 1811, to the respec-
tive 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 farther made known for the informa-
tion of the parties concerned, that no trans-
fers of certificates of *Exchanged Six Per Cent.
Stock* from the books of the treasury, or of
any commissioner of loans, will be allowed af-
ter the first day of December next; and that
the interest of the whole amount of said stock
will cease and determine on the day preceding
the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement
thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 23.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

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(LXVth YEAR.

FOREIGN.

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