

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1801.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. [Via Baltimore.]

### COPENHAGEN, December 2.

At Narva, in Russia, the embargo upon English vessels produced a disturbance which threatened to become very serious. The English sailors in that port, opposed the Imperial edict, fired with pistols upon the officers sent to arrest them, threw a Russian sailor overboard, cut their cable and set out to sea. One of the vessels, however, was brought in again and burnt, and the men transported into the interior parts of the empire, where, it is supposed, they will be kept until the affair is settled between Russia and England.

### VIENNA, December 17.

Two days ago the English ambassador, lord Minto, received dispatches from London, by a courier, upon which he had a long conversation with our minister of state. Since that time it is reported that the court of London had released our court from all obligations, in case of an opportunity offering itself for concluding a separate peace with advantage. Should this be a fact, we may hope, if not for a general peace, yet for a peace between France and Austria. After the battle of Hohenlinden, gen. Moreau sent an officer to the archduke John, to offer peace, and to declare that he was authorised by his government, to be should arrive at Linz, but not after the French army had advanced beyond Linz.

The prince bishop of Salzburg arrived here yesterday, with a numerous suite. Many of the inhabitants of the bishoprick of Salzburg have also arrived here.

### RATISBON, December 19.

The intelligence that the archduke Charles will take the command of the army in Germany, has occasioned the greatest joy throughout that army, and all the Austrian troops. That prince has already arrived at the head quarters of the Austrian army. It is the opinion of many, that if the army of Moreau should attempt to penetrate further, it will be taken in flank by the troops from Bohemia.

### NUREMBERG, December 13.

Yesterday the third part of the French garrison here, forming a column of 700 men, marched out to the gate towards the Upper Palatinate. To-day, however, the same column returned, followed by 15 waggons laden with wounded. An action had taken place near Lauf and Altdorf, to the disadvantage of the French; the Austrians will now strenuously defend the Upper Palatinate. Angereau has passed through Erlangen and Herzogen Auerach. His troops have again advanced in consequence of Moreau's having passed the Inn. The army of Moreau purchased its advantages with much blood.

### HAMBURG, December 26.

Yesterday five Russian mails arrived here together. The intelligence which they have brought is extremely uninteresting, except in so far as it confirms the melancholy accounts respecting the sufferings of the English sailors. None of the letters received by this conveyance take any notice of the reception his Danish majesty has met with at Petersburg, nor of the object which induced him to repair to that capital. This silence may indeed be accounted for, by the extremely rigid inspection to which private correspondence of every kind is now subjected before reaching the frontiers of Russia.

Generals Herman and d'Essen, disgraced on account of their conduct in Holland, have been reinstated in the emperor's favour, and their former rank in the army.

A letter from Munich, dated the 15th, received this evening, states, that on the evening of the 14th an Austrian officer had arrived at Travenstein with dispatches from the emperor to gen. Moreau; but the latter refused to open them, desiring the bearer to proceed directly with them to the French ambassador at Lunenburg.

### FRANCE.

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE.

#### Liberty. Equality.

Moreau, general in chief, to the minister at war, Head quarters at Anzing, 12th Primaire, Dec. 3.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear general, of an action most glorious for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the republic. By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday the corps under general Grenier assembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopfen, while general Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richepanse and Decaen to Eberberg. Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to general Richepanse and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden, at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by general Richepanse. I ordered general Grenier to commence his; general Ney marched with vigour into the defile, and met general Richepanse half way, on the road to Matenpoet. All who were hemmed in the wood, which was a league and an half in extent, have been killed, taken, or dispersed. The attack of general Ney was sustained by the division of general Grouchy, who routed the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, that had attempted to out flank his right. His attacks were directed by generals Grandjaen and Boyer. The movement of general Richepanse experienced the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by narrow roads, and entirely surrounded by the enemy, general Richepanse found himself separated from the other troops with five or six battalions, and a regiment of chassieurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy's army, without feeling any uneasiness at the smallness of his force, and joined the head of the division of general Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the adjutant Ruffin. General Valta was badly wounded in his attack. General Decaen succeeding in making the Poles penetrate to the support of general Richepanse. While success was thus determining in our favour in the centre, a corps of troops marching from Wasserbourg to Eberberg, forced general Decaen to change his front to the right in order to stop him. He repulsed and threw them into the greatest disorder. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps, marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to desist by Bukrain to Hohenlinden. As an effort was expected on the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the valley of Ilen, lieutenant-general Grenier had left in position there the divisions of Legrand, Balfout, and the reserve cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to resume the offensive, were themselves attacked. Some troops of general Ney, and other divisions which were at hand, were marched up to their support. Generals Legrand and Balfout, after having repulsed these attacks, and after having themselves attacked the enemy with great vigour, routed them at length, with the loss of part of their artillery. General Balfout was wounded in this attack, and was succeeded by general Bonnet. This affair was so general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged; and the same must infallibly have been the case on the part of the Austrian army. The snow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three generals. The pursuit lasted till night. I estimate our loss at one thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I bestow any particular eulogiums on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise. The officers of the general staff particularly distinguished themselves. The corps of general Lecourbe, which had taken possession of Rosenheim on the 10th, (Dec. 1.) were commissioned to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The chief of the general staff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, a place already well known for the convention which put us in possession of the three fortresses. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its success, particularly in the hopes that it will contribute to accelerate peace. Health and friendship.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

### LONDON, December 30.

A letter from general Berthier, of the army of Italy, relates the extraordinary exertions and consequent hardships which that army has experienced, in making its way through the mountains of snow that impeded the march through the passage of Splugen. The energy of the French troops, according to this official account, could only be equalled by the indefatigable industry of general Macdonald, who was seen in every direction animating his men, by holding forth to them the most praise-worthy and soldier-like example. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Engadine and the Val-teline by Mount-Beruna, and the Valley of Puschia; this operation, however, was not performed without some loss; a strong detachment of the 18th demi-brigade, and another of the second of dismounted hussars, were turned and made prisoners on the occasion.

When the last accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced into the Upper Engadine as far as Ponte, and remained in quiet possession of the communication through the Valley of Puschia.

The Paris journals also contain more letters lately received from A. Menou. He continues to state, that the country is in the most flourishing condition, and that it bids defiance to the combined efforts of all the enemies of France; there is a long interrogatory of the Mameluke who murdered general Kleber.

The life of the first consul has been, it seems, again providentially saved. As he was going to the opera, on the 24th, at 8 o'clock in the evening escorted, as usual, by his picket of cavalry, when he got into the Rue St. Nicaise, a small cart with a sorry little horse in it, stopped the way—the coachman, though driving very fast, was lucky enough not to touch it; a few minutes after, however, a most dreadful explosion broke all the windows of the circular carriage, wounded one of the soldiers' horses, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three women, a man, and a child; the number of wounded, when the papers left Paris, was known to be fifteen; fifteen or sixteen houses were very much damaged by the explosion.

It seems, as the Paris journals state, the cart contained a kind of infernal machine. One of the cart wheels was thrown over a house, and fell in the yard of the consul Camberis: Buonaparte, however, not dismayed, went to the opera, and staid till it was over.

Government, it appears, was long apprized of the probability that such an attempt would be made. Several people are taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this plot against the life of the first consul.

The infernal machine, as the French term it, is a kind of barrel, supposed to be filled with powder, ball, nails, &c. One of the accomplices says, that in each barrel there were six or seven pounds of powder; to the barrel is fixed a firelock without its flock.

On Buonaparte's return from the opera, he found all the ministers in his apartment, as well as the counsellors of state, the generals then in Paris. &c. who came to felicitate him on his happy escape.

The most important articles, brought by the French papers, will be found in a subsequent column.

By the Lisbon mail which arrived yesterday we learn that all apprehensions of invasion of Portugal has subsided; but it has been thought prudent by government to continue the fortifications of the frontier towns of Braganza and Miranda. It was generally believed, by the best informed men at Lisbon, that an amicable arrangement was on the point of being concluded between Spain and Portugal. A courier from Madrid, with dispatches for the prince of Brazil, arrived at Lisbon three days before the King George left the Tagus. Sir J. M. Pulteney came over in the packet.

From the language which dropped from some of the members in parliament last night, we are not led to form any very sanguine hopes on the subject of peace.

A letter from Hamburg of the 13th of December states, that the queen of Louis XVIII. arrived at Altona on that day, and on the next was to proceed to a castle which she has hired (with the consent of the king of Denmark) in the environs of Kiel. Her majesty comes from Pyrmont, and travels by the name of the countess de Lille.

The queen is accompanied by Madame and Mademoiselle de la Tour d'Advergne, and by M. and Mademoiselle de Pienne.

January 1.

Dispatches from lord William Bentinck mention the commencement of hostilities in Italy, rather advantageous for the Austrians; though no important action had taken place on the 1st of December. Lord Minto, it is said, has received information of Sir Ralph Abercrombie having proceeded from Malta for Egypt.

A dispatch received at the India house, via Bussorah, dated the middle of August last throws some light on the plan of operations intended to be pursued against the French in Egypt. By this conveyance we have received a confirmation of the intelligence which we lately announced, of a detachment of the Bombay army having been ordered to prepare for embarkation, for the purpose of proceeding to the



fruits of Babelmandel, to make an attack upon the enemy's positions at Suez, while general Abercrombie, with the army under his command, makes a vigorous assault upon the side of Alexandria. Some important advices may therefore be shortly expected from that quarter.

We are left to infer, from his majesty's speech to parliament yesterday, that measures have been taken to procure an explanation of the emperor Paul, respecting his late extraordinary conduct: If this be unsatisfactory, war will be the inevitable alternative.

We understand that very great exertions are making at Bresl, to fit out a fleet of ships against the spring. Very large bounties are given to foreign seamen to enlist.

A private letter from Vienna, furnishes the following statements:

"His majesty the emperor returns this very evening with the court from Hungary, and will go to the army by the 26th inst. at farthest.

"Our situation, since Moreau has crossed the Inn, is become rather critical; yet pusillanimity does not influence our councils. It is a false report that Mons. de Collobach has been sent to Luneville and Paris to solicit a new armistice. One or two battles more will decide the great point. Meanwhile it is very doubtful whether the subsidiary treaty of alliance between baron Thugut and lord Minto will be renewed. It expires on the first of February, and his lordship has actually had several conferences with our ministry relative to its renewal upon more advantageous terms.

"Those who pretend that this treaty between Austria and Great-Britain has actually been renewed on the 20th ult. are much mistaken, for nothing decisive will be done on that head, till we know what turn affairs take in the field. If we are fortunate, the principle of a general pacification will be strenuously asserted; but if unfortunate, necessity, which knows no law, will compel us to a separate peace. Bets are now laid here of 50 to 10 that this great affair will be ultimately settled before the first day of the new year."

January 2.

Received by the mails yesterday.

From the Vienna Court Gazette, December 17.

"His royal highness the archduke Charles, being recovered from his indisposition, which some time ago obliged him to quit the army, his Imperial majesty has been pleased again to confer on his royal highness the command of the army in Germany. His royal highness quitted Prague on the 14th inst. to take upon himself that command; but is resolved at the same time to retain the chief command of the Bohemo-Moravian legion, and has previously appointed general count Sztarry to the command of that legion.

"His royal highness the archduke John has sent reports, dated the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instant, from the head quarters at Froburg, Theisendorf, and Salzburg; according to which the line of the corps of prince Conde was attacked by the enemy on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of Neubayern, who overpowered the post of Neubayern, and thus advanced to the right banks of the Inn. Agreeably to the statement sent at the same time by his royal highness, the loss of his army, since the renewal of hostilities, amounts to 918 men killed, and 3514 in wounded; the number of prisoners and missing had at first been stated at 5396 men; but, as of the latter many have since joined their corps again, the exact number of prisoners cannot as yet be stated with certainty.

"From Italy, the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde, reports, under the 6th and 9th instant, that on the 4th the enemy had advanced by 4 different roads against the position at Bondeno, occupied by general Schustek, whom they attacked with much vigour; but lieutenant-colonel Munkatz, stationed there with some troops for the support of the former, employed them so skilfully, that the enemy was repulsed; on which occasion a chief of battalion, 7 officers, and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates, were made prisoners; and two vessels, on board of which the enemy had attempted to cross the Panaro with a division of troops were taken. Of the other hostile troops that had advanced for attacking that position, 100 were partly killed, partly wounded, on their flight. Our own loss was inconsiderable. On the 6th, the said general Schustek extended his out-posts along the Panaro, as far as St. Bianca, and along the Recco and Po di Primaro, as far as Argento and Bastia. On this occasion the enemy's post near Col di Finme was attacked by captain Herdlitzka, under the direction of lieutenant-col. Grassen, when two captains, two officers, and 21 privates were made prisoners, and the rest killed; 15 vessels were also taken from the enemy, and conveyed to our shore. The enemy, who had constantly sent foraging parties from the environs of Marcara to this side of the Oglio, for which purpose they occupied Ospitaletto and Campisello, were, at the same time attacked in both these places by a division sent from Mantua, by the commandant of that city, field-marshal-lieutenant Minkwitz, and driven from them with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and some prisoners."

January 3.

No advices either from France or Germany had arrived when this paper was put to press. The next Paris Journals are expected to bring intelligence of considerable importance. The archduke Charles having joined the Austrian army, great hopes are entertained from his skill in arms, unless the further progress of the war should happen to be arrested by the speedy conclusion of a continental peace.

The Prussian army, according to the last estimate, consists of no less than 251,849 effective men.

From the last PARIS PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of gen. Moreau, dated head quarters at Salzburg, December 15.

"I hasten to inform you, that we are in possession of Salzburg, and that our successes answer the expectations of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, general Decaen passed the Salza near Lautten, with much boldness and skill; a corps of the enemy was in such a position on the right bank, that it was impossible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Lech, the Isar and the Inn. Decaen detached some good swimmers, to procure some boats from the right side, in which 4 or five hundred men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean-time by a warm cannonade. On a sudden, the small detachment which had passed the Salza, was to attack the enemy with impetuosity in their flanks, rout them, keep the position, and afford us time to establish a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was posted near Salzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too soon with our right wing under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which somewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their position. Towards two o'clock in the afternoon general Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Salzburg. They were then apprehensive of being cut off by Richepanse's division which followed Decaen on the road of Neumark or Linz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at dawn of day, general Decaen made with general Fririon a demonstration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magistrats of which hastened to bring him the keys. General Richepanse, in the mean-time, pursued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took several prisoners, and pushed his advanced posts one league from Neumark.—We are now masters of the archbishoprick of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the hereditary states; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is established. This is the result of the actions of the 13th, 14th and 15th. To-morrow we are to advance."

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

The sedition bill has been rejected in the house of representatives on its third reading.

Mr. Bayard having declined accepting his appointment as ambassador to France, Mr. Short, who is now in Europe, has been nominated to that office.

Charles Lee, Esq; has signified his intention of not accepting his appointment as one of the judges created by the new judiciary bill.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Georgia, dated February 4, 1801.

"The weather for some time past has been so warm, that the fruit trees are now in full bloom; and should we unfortunately have a frost, which, from the season of the year we have a right to expect, we need not expect any fruit this year."

GEORGE-TOWN, February 25.

The bill respecting the district of Columbia sent from the senate was passed yesterday in the house of representatives.

The committee of the house of representatives which had before waited on the president of the United States to give him notice that Thomas Jefferson was elected president, was on the 18th instant, authorised to wait on Mr. Jefferson and inform him of his election. The committee having discharged this duty made the following report on Friday last. The committee instructed on the 18th inst. to wait on the president elect, and notify him of his election, report—

That they have, according to order, performed that service, and addressed the president elect, in the following words, to wit:

"The committee beg leave to express their wishes for the prosperity of your administration: and their sincere desire that it may promote your own happiness and the welfare of your country."

To which the president elect was pleased to make the following reply:

"I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nation. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction, which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me as one of those to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them. In deciding between the candidates, whom their equal vote presented to your choice, I am sensible that age has been respected, rather than more active and useful qualifications. I know the difficulties of the station to which I am called, and feel and acknowledge my incompetence to them. But whatsoever of understanding, whatsoever of diligence, whatsoever of justice, or of affectionate concern for the happiness of my fellow-citizens all the benefits which our constitution has placed under the guardianship of the general government. Guided by the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom it belongs to express the legislative will of the nation, I will give to that will a faithful execution. I pray you to convey to the honourable body from which you are deputed the homage of my

humble acknowledgements, and the sentiments of zeal and fidelity, by which I shall endeavour to merit these proofs of confidence from the nation and its representatives.

"Accept yourselves, gentlemen, my particular thanks for the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to communicate their will."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

February 20, 1801.

Messrs. Pinckney, Tazewell, and Bayard.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The president has made the following nominations. Under the judiciary bill passed this session.

Judge of the 1st circuit, viz.

John Lowell, of Massachusetts, chief judge. Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Island. Jeremiah Smith, of New-Hampshire.

Judges of the 2d circuit, viz.

Egbert Benson, of New-York, chief judge. Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut. Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d circuit, viz.

Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, chief judge. Richard Bassett, of Delaware. William Griffith, of New-Jersey.

Judges of the 4th circuit, viz.

Charles Lee, attorney-general of the United States, chief judge.

Philip B. Key, Maryland.

George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Theophilus Parsons, Massachusetts, attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a judge.

John Davis, district judge of Massachusetts, in the room of John Lowell, nominated for promotion.

Harrison G. Otis, to be attorney for district of Massachusetts, in room of John Davis, nominated a judge.

Ray Greene, senator from Rhode-Island, judge of the district of Rhode-Island, in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loé Livermore, of New-Hampshire, attorney of the district of New-Hampshire, in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennsylvania, attorney of the district, in the room of Jared Ingersoll, nominated a judge.

NEW CONSULS NOMINATED.

Henry Preble, Massachusetts, consul at Cadix, in the place of Yznardi.

John Jones Waldo, of Massachusetts, consul at Nantes in France.

Haac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, consul at Bordeaux.

John M. Forbes, of New-York, consul at Havre-de-Grace.

William Lee, of Massachusetts, consul at Marseilles.

George Rundel, of Pennsylvania, consul at Bresl.

Thomas Waters Griffith, of Maryland, consul at Rouen.

William Foster, jun. of Massachusetts, consul at Morlaix.

George Stacy, now acting agent in Isle of France, to be consul at that place and the Isle of Bourbon.

James H. Hove, of Columbia, consul at Dunkirk.

BALTIMORE, February 24.

The scarcity of provisions throughout England still continued and increased. No better prospect of peace than before.

A Paris article of the 26th December, says, the victorious Moreau carries every thing before him, and that he is within 80 leagues of Vienna, without a river to cross or a mountain to ascend.

February 25.

It appears by the details published in yesterday and this day's gazette, that hostilities between France and the emperor had recommenced with redoubled fury. By our former advices, the cessation of the armistice and the renewal of hostilities, were proclaimed by general Angereau, to commence on the 22d Nov. A proposition, however, had been made by baron Albin, commander of the Mentz troops (in the pay of England) to gen. Angereau, to prolong the armistice for six days, which the latter refused, adding, that he hoped to sup on the 24th, in the city of Aschaffenburg. About the same period the answer of the court of Vienna, to the propositions of peace sent by the first consul, reached Luneville, containing counter-propositions, deemed incompatible with the dignity of France, and all hopes of peace vanished. Hostilities consequently recommenced on the 24th November, at eight o'clock in the morning, near Aschaffenburg, and the French, after a smart engagement, entered that place by capitulation next morning, the Mentz troops having previously evacuated it. Angereau, with the Gallo-Batavian army, immediately took the road to Franconia; and on the 27th another engagement ensued, in which the Mentzers were again worsted.

After this, succeeded the famous and bloody victories obtained by the French central army, commanded by Moreau; at Hohenlinden and Salzburg, which enabled it to penetrate as far as Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, and distant only 100 miles from Vienna.

In the Tyrol and in Italy, no action of moment had taken place, though the French and Austrian armies were in motion.

Besides military operations, political events of magnitude are also transpiring, on the theatre of Europe.

An armed neutrality, by the four northern powers, information, contained in November 28.

"Instructions have for long been sent to our minister at Berlin, respecting the treaty which was to be concluded between Sweden and Denmark, powers engage to convey all men, and Prussia is to take daily maintained by land.

in and Russia in the year 17

A Russian courier carried neutrality to Stockholm. His Swedish majesty ratified conference of those, held next courier's arrival. Though secret, yet this much is known to prevent the English from indisposed masters of the sea.

parations are making in the Danish dock-yards for fitting destined to cruise in the Baltic.

The London Gazette commending economy in the another permitting a commerce Caracoo and its dependencies, enforcing a continuation, &c. of gunpowder

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Annapolis,

For the MARYLAND

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An armed neutrality has been definitively adopted by the four northern powers, if we credit the following information, contained in a letter from Berlin of November 28.

Instructions have for some weeks past been sent to count Lufi, our minister plenipotentiary at Petersburg, respecting the treaty of an armed neutrality, which was to be concluded there between Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. The three maritime powers engage to convoy all the Prussian merchantmen, and Prussia is to take care that the treaty be duly maintained by land. Its articles resemble in many respects the convention concluded between Prussia and Russia in the year 1781.

A Russian courier carried the treaty of this armed neutrality to Stockholm on the 20th November. His Swedish majesty ratified the same in the great conference of Riga, held next morning soon after the courier's arrival. Though its articles were kept very secret, yet this much is known, that its chief object is to prevent the English from being any longer the indisputed masters of the sea. The most active preparations are making in the Russian, Swedish and Danish dock-yards for fitting out a formidable fleet, destined to cruise in the Baltic the ensuing spring.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, recommending economy in the consumption of bread; another permitting a commercial intercourse with Carracoe and its dependencies; and a third and fourth, enforcing a continued prohibition of the exportation, &c. of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, ammunition, and lignum vitæ.

### Annapolis, March 5.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

#### TRANSLATION

Of the 2d. Ode of Anacreon.

BY Nature's bounty arm'd with horns  
The sturdy bull his rival scorns;  
With solid hoofs the arm'd the steed,  
The weak and tim'rous hare with speed,  
The lion with tremendous rows  
Of teeth wide opening on his foes;  
The fish she gave the sea to swim,  
The birds the liquid air to skim;  
Strong sense and courage man obtain'd:  
For woman no defence remain'd.—  
What then for her was decreed?—  
Beauty:—'tis fair woman's meed,  
Stronger far than sword or shield;  
All to pow'rful beauty yield;  
And fire and steel are weaker arms  
Than matchless WOMAN'S magic charms.

St. John's College.

### Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to appear, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. 1 JOHN GWINN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BOYD, 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 the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, as distribution of the assets then in hand will be made to the creditors, at Queen-Anne-town, in said county. And, pursuant to an order of the said court, will be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on Friday the 27th day of March next, for ready money, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Boyd, consisting of negroes, stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Witness my hand.

MARGARET BOYD, Administratrix.  
February 28, 1801. 107/10

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CLEMENT CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1801. 107/10

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801. 107/10

### LAWS of MARYLAND.

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,  
With a copious INDEX.

In two volumes.

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered;

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars;

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

### ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description.

N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the month of December last, a negro woman, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, good proportion to her height, took with her her child, she calls it AUSTIN or JACOB; she has petitioned for her freedom, and calls herself ALLY JOICE; it is expected she is upon Carroll's Manor, as she has frequently been there, or harboured about Annapolis, she has many acquaintances there. Whoever takes up said woman and child, and secures them, or her, in Annapolis gaol, or if brought home, shall receive the above reward, by the subscriber.

JAMES SANDERS, Living in  
Anne-Arundel county, near  
Queen-Anne.

March 5, 1801. 107/10

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

AN excellent two story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in the said city, together with the necessary out buildings, an elegant garden, and a good yard, the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

N. B. The above property may be purchased at private sale, and the terms known, provided application be made to the trustee, in the city of Annapolis, before the day above mentioned for the public sale thereof.

Annapolis, February. 2

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wagons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and sythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 2

THE creditors of WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividend; and as there has been a mortgage given on certain property by said French to Mr. Henry Hall, deceased, that is yet unsettled in part, it is hereby requested that the executors of Mr. Hall, or some person for them, will appear on that day with said mortgage in order to come to settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee  
agreeable to act of assembly.

February 24, 1801.

### TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months.

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIGGS, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or

BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801. 2

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of November, a negro man named JEM, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, smooth face, large flat nose, big mouth, and thick lips; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured camblee coat, a pair of new white kersey breeches, and a new osnabrig shirt. He has two sisters who are the property of Mr. George Wallace and Mr. Richard Marshall, living between Magothy river and the Bodkin Point, he was in that neighbourhood for ten days or a fortnight after leaving home, and then had on an old blue coat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in Annapolis, or any other gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

West river, December 16, 1800. 107/10

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18 day of August last, a negro man named BASIL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, full eyes, large feet, with remarkable long toes, hands and fingers similar to his feet and toes; he received a kick (some years since) from a horse on the lower part of one of his legs, which occasioned a loss of part of the bone, and it is probable there is a scar on that part of his leg. He may have obtained a pals from some person, and got into Baltimore city, as he lived at the Point, with Dr. Duckett, ten or twelve years since. Any person taking up said negro, and delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 23, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

### The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 13

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800. 31







# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1801.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. (Via New-York.)

MADRID, November 4.

SOME particulars are at present reported here, respecting the sickness which has depopulated Andalusia.

At Cadix it blew a strong easterly wind, which passing over a burning part of the country augmented the excessive heat of the summer, whereby the atmosphere was well pre-disposed to receive the sickness, but by no means was the cause of it; the greatest part of the physicians in Cadix were wrongfully impressed with this opinion, and therefore applied the wrong remedies, which augmented the mortality.

On the 9th of August an American vessel entered the harbour of Cadix; the log-book of the captain mentions that during the passage three men died on board, of the yellow fever; the crew coming on shore went into the neighbouring streets and taverns, the sailors soon spread more and more through the whole city; all died of the sickness except the mate, which soon after showed itself amongst the inhabitants of the city, and there was not a house into which the infection did not penetrate. The terror spread on all sides, many of the inhabitants not knowing that they had the yellow fever already in their blood, fled to the Real Isla de Leon, Chiclana, Port-Royal and Port-Santa-Maria; from whence they dispersed further to Xeres, St. Lucar and Savilla: not only those emigrants got the disorder, but the same that manifested itself pretty soon in the aforesaid places. Since the 12th of August until the 1st November, have died of this sickness, to wit:

At Cadix which contained 68,000 souls, 16,000; the Real de Leon contains 22,000 and has 8,000 dead; Port-Royal and Chiclana contain each 10,000 souls and have lost 3,000 each; Port-Santa-Maria contains 15,000 and has 1,000 dead; St. Lucar 18,000, 4,000 dead; Rota 6,000 has 1,500 dead; Sevilla contains 10,000 has 3,000 dead—so that these nine cities containing 279,000 souls have lost 79,500 souls.

It is here published by authority that the sickness has not extended to the borders of Estremadura.

VIENNA, December 27.

General Moreau has concluded an armistice with the archduke Charles, for 30 days. The archduke arrived here at nine o'clock this day, with the news; and the removal of the court and the Imperial family was put off in consequence of it.—We are assured that the preliminaries of peace between the plenipotentiaries of the archduke Charles and gen. Moreau are already signed. The conclusion of an armistice, while the negotiations for the definitive treaty are going forward, is in certain respects favourable to the French.

## FRANCE.

Bulletin of the official Journal D'Moniteur, Paris, January 2.

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length render it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments; but these dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give a short notice of them to such of our subscribers as do not reside at Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:

The general of division, Desolles, chief of the staff of the army of Rhine, in a letter addressed to the minister at war, dated December 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Lecourbe has made four or five hundred prisoners, and that general Deschamps had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

"We have every where found immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Linz we found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 25,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Erlach, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Traun, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In a second letter of the 26th ult. dated also from Steyer, general Desolles informs the minister at war, that the archduke Charles had proposed to gen. Lecourbe an armistice, announcing to him that the emperor was to send (envoyair) a courier to count Deschamps with orders to sign a peace.

"The character of the archduke Charles and his well known good faith were sure pledges of the emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides moved to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, and having lost in 20 days 70 leagues of

ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the emperor himself, even in his capital.

"The commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought, that to stop amidst the most brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the chief consul has made himself known to all Europe.

"The armistice was signed at Steyer, Dec. 25; it contains 17 articles, the provisions of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great security.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the armistice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and other permanent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Feintlernau and Nauders, and other fortified points in the country of the Tyrol; and in the last place the fortresses of Wurtzburg in Franconia, and Brannau in the Circle of Bavaria.

From the Journal des Defenseurs.

"Gen. Moreau, on the 23th Dec. concluded an armistice and suspension of arms for 30 days, demanded by the archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army. The French army by virtue of this armistice, occupies a line of demarcation, which extends from Bormio in the Valteline to Pacheln on the Danube, 17 leagues from Vienna. The line passes by Bormio, Glurns, Botzen, Brixen, Lienz, Spital, Hundsmarkt, Leoben, Erlenharts, Mark, Gaming, to Erlaph and Pacheln.

"The forts of the Tyrol, the fortresses of Kufstein, Scharnitz, Brannau, the citadel of Wurtzburg, &c. are to be evacuated by the Austrian troops between the 26th Dec. and 8th of Jan.

"The line of demarcation for the Galo-Batavian army extends from Nuremberg to Erlaph, passing by Neuburg, Parsberg, Lauer, Stad-am-hof and Ratibon.

Postscript.—(from the Journal des Debats, of the 12th Nivose (3d Jan.)

"A courier, arrived last night, brings the account of an armistice concluded between the French and Austrian troops. The armistice is for 30 days, 15 days previous notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities; thus it is an armistice of 45 days. The archduke Charles has sent this news by an extraordinary courier to Luneville."

LONDON, January 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 12th and the 13th, the number being consolidated, contains official copies of gen. Desolles's dispatches, announcing the successes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it was followed. General Desolles states, as inducements for the conclusion of the armistice, the possibility of general Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join those in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy, and it seems to be inferred that Brune was rather tardy.

The conditions of the armistice, however, are so favourable to the enemy, they require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every strong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the permanent fortresses which the French have got into their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it seems they will be left in the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The debouches of Feintlements, Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left at the disposal of the French.

"It appears by a dispatch from gen. Brune, dated the 27th of Dec. that the campaign had at last been seriously opened in Italy.—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Monzabano, and Bolzano. These places are between the lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at one in the morning, the head quarters were at Valeggio, on the left bank. The army is stated in the official communication to the legislative body, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Brune of the business, however, is very short and not very explicit. It is evident that much loss must have been sustained

on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of the French. They certainly gained their object; and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Brune's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not at that time have received an account of the armistice; indeed he is not bound by it.—He, as well as Angereau in Franconia, is left at liberty to negotiate a separate one; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states, he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

The chief consul has announced all these successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost eclat; and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deserved well of their country.

Peace on the continent is considered as certain; indeed, the chief consul states, that count Cobenzel had officially announced the 31st December, that he was empowered to treat for a separate peace; and next day the conferences were to open. The points to detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the basis of treaty is agreed upon, and considering the difficulty on that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The chief consul states the principles on which he acts in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French republic: she makes no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics shall be insured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the government.—The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy—her glory to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of the English."

January 15.

On the 9th instant, the jury of the department of the Seine declared, that a plot existed for assassinating the first consul, and found guilty Carrachi, Arena, Demerville, and Topfno, Lebrun, upon whom, after some debate, judgment of death was pronounced. The other persons accused, viz.—Diana, the woman Fumey, Destecq, and Layigne, were acquitted.

The French three per cents. were at 52f 25c on the 3d.

The English property confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to 1,680,000l. sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guards—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing 12 millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 27th, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with general Moreau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received information, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been signed. In consequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of council was yesterday issued, authorizing the detention of all Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels, in the ports in this country, and directions were sent to the commissioners of the customs accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a notice from the custom-house, having been sent to Lloyd's coffee-house this morning announcing the detention of all vessels belonging to the powers above-mentioned.

The Swedish merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

A proclamation on this subject, was issued in the course of the morning, and government, we understand, have granted letters of marque, against the powers of the northern confederacy.

January 19.

Government have directed the immediate equipment of every ship of the line in a state for service. At Chatham the shipwrights have begun to work two tides extra by candle light upon the Blenheim, of 90 guns, which is to cut down to a third rate. The Irresistible, Thebes, and Zealous, of 74 guns, Utrecht, of 66; Aps, De Ruyter, Celyheid, Lion, and Standard, of 64; and Batavier and Belchermer, of 56; are also under equipment at the same port. In addition to similar exertions in other of his majesty's yards, contracts have been concluded with the owners of private yards for as many 74's as they can immediately build.



In pursuance of the order in council of the 14th, for the seizure of all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden and Denmark, nearly one hundred ships of the two latter nations have already been detained in the river Downs, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Yarmouth.

Government has also contracted for the immediate equipment of thirty 64 gun ships, which are the best calculated for the north seas.

Lord Nelson left town on Tuesday morning for Plymouth, and will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean, from whence Lord Keith has been recalled. The want of a more cordial co-operation between the naval and military commanders in those seas has been much to be deplored; and the change in one of the commands must so far be beneficial to the public service.

Ministers conceiving it proper to be prepared against any attempt of invasion, which the enemy, with so many troops are rendered disposable by the peace on the continent, may make, have, it is said, given orders to construct as soon as possible, a number of gunboats for the protection of our coasts, particularly our ports, and the mouths of navigable rivers.

The Apollo, lately arrived from India after a remarkable quick passage, brought the particulars to government of the unsuccessful attempt made by Col. Murray, and a detachment of the 84th regiment, to make a landing at Suez. A promise of extensive co-operation had been made by the Scheriff of Medina: in consequence of which, Col. Murray with a body of between 4 and 5000 men, sailed from India, and was conducted up the Red Sea by some vessels of Commodore Blanket's Squadron. The Scheriff of Medina was so far faithful to his engagement, that he joined the English in person, but with a force so inadequate that their attempt to make good a landing failed.

The consternation at Vienna, on the advance of the French, was very great. Every body, from high to low, was running away, carrying all the property that was moveable. For 16 horses to transport a family to Brunn, which is 16 leagues from Vienna, 2000 florins was asked; for a day or two no horses were to be had. In the mean-time, some exertions were made to put Vienna in a state of defence; but the news that an armistice was negotiating allayed the fears of the people, and put a stop to the emigration.

The letters from the out ports mention that several ships of war have sailed with orders to take and bring in such Danish and Swedish vessels as they meet with. No letters of marque, however, have yet been issued, though a great number of applications have been made.

On Friday the Magara frigate arrived in Torbay with dispatches to Earl St. Vincent, from Sir Henry Harvey, commanding the fleet off Brest, stating that the combined fleet amounting to 52 sail, were completely ready for sea. On Thursday last 10 sail of the line made a movement seemingly with an intention to put to sea, but our fleet appearing, the enemy put into a bay close to Brest. All accounts from France agree that considerable efforts are making to prepare the navy for action in as great force as the means of the republic will permit.

It appears by accounts brought by a cartel to Falmouth, that the French are very assiduous in collecting their seamen together, for the purpose of manning their fleet; that they have called in the privateers that are now cruising, and as they arrive they are immediately stripped of their crews, who are marched to Brest without delay.

It appears that they are also collecting and equipping transports and other vessels, in a manner that shews they may be wanted for some special service.

Lord Nelson arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and hoisted his flag on board the San Joseph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for sea in a few days.

#### NEW-YORK, February 2.

On the 26th ult. Gen. Moreau dined with the archduke Charles at Greims, where counts Lehrbach Saurau, and Colloredo were present.

From a London paper January 20.

We have heard it frequently asserted, that America, whether Jefferson or Adams succeeded to the presidency, will concur with the other powers of Europe in asserting the principles on which the northern confederacy is founded, and will resist the search of neutral vessels.—We hope this opinion is unfounded. Tho' the accession of America to a league now recognized to be hostile, might be attended with much inconveniences to England, the people of the United States would not be without a share of mischief. America might deprive us of at least part of the supply of grain which our necessities require, but she would deprive herself of a market for her commodity.—America might augment our distress by cutting off the supply of provisions which she sends to our West-India islands, and compelling us to feed them ourselves, tho' it would be easy by any prohibition to do so effectually against the temptation of high price and great gain. Her trade, on the other hand, would be annoyed by the shocks of premature and unreasonable war. Nevertheless, we know that the obstruction which the commerce of the United States receives from our cruisers, and the molestation occasioned by too vigorous an application of the claim, and not a very civil exercise of the right of search, has created us many enemies; and it would be very proper to take care that this right should not be resorted to but when absolutely necessary to seal a rupture for ever.

It exists as a right conducive to our self-defence, not as a capricious regulation to afford booty.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated December 3.

"Admiral Keith has demanded by two letters that the governor shall recognize the Maltese as subjects of his Britannic majesty; the dey has declared that he considered them as enemies, and that he will pay no respect to them even under English colours."

#### WASHINGTON, March 2.

On Saturday last, Thomas Jefferson, at present vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate, took leave of that body, on which occasion he delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

To give the usual opportunity of appointing a president pro tempore, I now propose to retire from the chair of the senate; and as the time is near at hand when the relations will cease, which have for some time subsisted between this honourable house and myself, I beg leave before I withdraw to return them my grateful thanks for all instances of attention and respect, with which they have been pleased to honour me. In the discharge of my functions here, it has been my conscientious endeavour to observe impartial justice, without regard to persons or subject; and if I have failed of impressing this on the mind of the senate, it will be to me a circumstance of the deepest regret. I may have erred at times. No doubt I have erred. This is the law of human nature. For honest errors, however, indulgence may be hoped.

I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the senate, have rendered the umpirage of their president an office of little difficulty: that in times and on questions which have severely tried the sensibilities of the house, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departures from order.

Should the supports which I have received from the senate, in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new station to which the public will has transferred me, I shall consider it as commencing under the happiest auspices.

With these expressions of my dutiful regard to the senate as a body, I ask leave to mingle my particular wishes for the health and happiness of the individuals who compose it: and to render them my cordial and respectful adieu.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 28, 1801.

The address was referred to a select committee.

March 3.

The address of Thomas Jefferson, president elect, to the senate, inserted in our last, was referred to Messrs. Morris, Dayton, and J. Mason, who on Monday reported the form of a reply, which was agreed to, and presented by a committee to Mr. Jefferson on Tuesday. It follows:

Sir,

While we congratulate you on those expressions of the public will which called you to the first office in the United States, we cannot but lament the loss of that intelligence, attention, and impartiality, with which you have presided over our deliberations. The senate feel themselves much gratified by the sense you have been pleased to express of their support in the performance of your late duties. Be persuaded that it will never be withheld from a chief magistrate, who in the exercise of his office shall be influenced by due regard to the honour and interest of our country. In the confidence that your official conduct will be directed to these great objects, a confidence derived from past events, we repeat to you, Sir, the assurance of our constitutional support in your future administration.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, President of the senate pro tempore.

To which the president elect replied:

Gentlemen,

I receive with due sensibility the congratulations of the senate on being called to the first executive office of our government, and I accept with great satisfaction their assurances of support in whatever regards the honour and interest of our country. Knowing no other object in the discharges of my public duties, their confidence in my future conduct, derived from past events, shall not be disappointed, so far as my judgement may enable me to discern those objects.

The approbation they are so good as to express of my conduct in the chair of the senate, is highly gratifying to me; and I pray them to accept my humble thanks for these declarations of it.

T. JEFFERSON.

March 3, 1801.

Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, this morning took his seat in the senate, as president of that body.

March 4.

On Monday, the late president of the United States sent a message to the senate in relation to the French convention.

He observed that it was his wish that the convention should have been ratified entire. But as a different opinion was entertained by the senate, a respect for the high authority of that body induced him to ratify it, under the conditions they had imposed; that he had nominated Mr. Bayard, minister plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bayard had assigned to him the most satisfactory reasons for declining the embassy;—reasons which would operate to prevent him from nominating any other individual qualified to discharge faithfully the duties of a minister. He then

fore suffered the business to devolve on his successor.

#### Annapolis, March 12.

On the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, took the oath of office required by the constitution, in the senate chamber, in the city of Washington, in the presence of the senate, the public officers, and a large concourse of citizens. Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

Friends and fellow-citizens,

CALLED upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful sentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honour, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussion, and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the union, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is a all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which be oppression. Let us then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind is long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotism, a wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth.—I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles: our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisition of our own industry, to honour and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Deity, which by all its dispensations

proves that it delights in the happiness and his greater happiness hereafter, blessings what more is necessary to a prosperous people? Still one thing citizens, a wife and frugal government, refrain men from injuring one another, them otherwise free to regulate their industry and improvement, and that the month of labour the bread it has the sum of good government; and that close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow-citizens, on duties which comprehend every thing liable to you, it is proper you should deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to be the basis of our administration. I will compress them into fewest compass they will bear, in principle, but not all its limitations, act justice to all men, of whatever religion or political:—peace, commerce, friendship with all nations, entangling none—the support of the state government, their rights, as the most competent for our domestic concerns, and the against anti-republican tendencies:—of the general government in its vigour, as the sheet anchor of our and safety abroad; a zealous care election by the people, a mild and abuses which are lopped by the where peaceable remedies are unprinciples of republics, from but to force, the vital principle and despotism: a well disciplined militia, peace, and for the first moments of relieve them: the supremacy of military authority: economy in that labour may be lightly burt payment of our debts and sacred public faith: encouragement of commerce as its handmaid: the disunion, and arraignment of all abuse public reason: freedom of religion: press; and freedom of person, of the habeas corpus: and trial by selected. These principles form too, which has gone before us, through an age of revolution and wisdom of our sages, and blood been devoted to their attainment; creed of our political faith; the tion, the touchstone by which to those we trust; and should we w moments of error or of alarm, trace our steps, and to regain t leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow-citizens, to assigned me. With experience offices to have seen the difficulties of all, I have learnt to expect to the lot of imperfect man to ret with the reputation, and the f him into it. Without pretension silence you reposed in our first tary character, whose pre-emin diled him to the first place in his faithful history, I ask so much may give firmness and effect to son of your affairs. I shall ofte lect of judgement. When r thought wrong by those whose p and a view of the whole grou idence for my own errors, w tentional; and your support a others, who may condemn w en in all its parts. The ap our suffrage, is a great consol ult; and my future solicitude, good opinion of those who ha rance, to conciliate that of oth be good in my power, and to appanels and freedom of all.

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About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrow compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men;—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none;—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a zealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided;—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favour, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and defined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask to much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the fault; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, advance with obedience to the work, ready to recede from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make. And may Infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity.

The following nominations were on Thursday last made by the president of the United States, and confirmed by the senate without a division.  
James Madison, of Virginia, secretary of state.  
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, secretary at war.  
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, attorney-general, the place of Charles Lee, resigned.  
Robert R. Livingston, (now chancellor of the state New-York) minister plenipotentiary to France.  
The senate have adjourned.

**ALEXANDER WELSH,**  
Clock and Watch-maker,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.  
He repairs clocks and watches of every description.  
N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable pieces in the jewellery line, for sale.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of choosing a representative to congress for the fifth district of Maryland.  
**HENRY HOWARD,** Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
March 10, 1801.

**STEPHEN RUMMELLS,**  
Boot and Shoe-Maker,  
Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Sheaff formerly lived.

**RETURNS** his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom; they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials.

**Western Shore of Maryland.**  
**GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.**

**ORDERED** by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. **JOHN GWINN, Clk.**

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of **THOMAS BOYD**, 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 the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; as distribution of the assets then in hand will be made to the creditors, at Queen-Anne-town, in said county.

And, pursuant to an order of the said court, will be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on Friday the 27th day of March next, for ready money, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Boyd, consisting of negroes, stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Witness my hand.

**MARGARET BOYD, Administratrix.**

February 28, 1801.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **CLEMENT CLEMENTS**, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1801.

**SAMUEL CHAPMAN.**

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of **JULIET BREWER**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

**NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.**

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

**LAWs of MARYLAND,**  
Compiled by **WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,**  
With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,  
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,  
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,  
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

**THE** partnership of **RIDGELY and EVANS** having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to **JOSEPH EVANS**, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801. **RIDGELY and EVANS.**

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, in the month of December last, a negro woman, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, good proportion to her height, took with her her child, she calls it **AUSTIN** or **JACOB**; she has petitioned for her freedom, and calls herself **ALLY JOICE**; it is expected she is upon Carroll's Manor, as she has frequently been there, or harboured about Annapolis, she has many acquaintances there. Whoever takes up said woman and child, and secures them, or her, in Annapolis gaol, or if brought home, shall receive the above reward, by the subscriber.

**JAMES SANDERS,** Living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne.

March 5, 1801.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,  
**THE**

**Baltimore Repository,**

For the year 1801.

**CONTAINING**

An Almanack.	Post-office establishment,
A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.	with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
Abstract of the revenue law.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	List of the navy of the United States.
An act to value property.	Government of the state of Maryland.
An act to lay a direct tax.	List of the general assembly.
An act to establish a general stamp office.	An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
List of stamp duties.	Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
Officers of the revenue.	And a variety of other useful matter.
Government of the United States.	
List of congress.	
Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.	

**THIS** is to give notice to the creditors of **EDWARD PYE**, an insolvent debtor of Charles county, that the subscriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed trustee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me, the subscriber.

**LUKE F. MATTHEWS, Trustee.**

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named **ALLEN**, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. **JOHN SIMMS**, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerston, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

**THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff**  
Charles county.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of **BENNETT HOPEWELL**, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are desired to render the same to the subscriber, duly authenticated, before the twentieth day of July next, as no claims will be paid after that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

**BENNETT HOPEWELL, Administrator.**

December 30, 1800.

**TAKEN** up as strays, by the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, three COWS, one a black and white, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left; the other two red and white, one marked with a crop in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right, the other with an under cut in each ear. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges.

**HENRY WOODWARD.**

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro **JACOB**, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**THOMAS GIBBS,** living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

**NEW CONVERSATION CARDS,**  
In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.



By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the thirteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

MARY

ALL the right, title, and estate of SAMUEL SHEPHERD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, in and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of LAND, called SHEPHERD GRANGE, lying in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, and said to contain one hundred and sixty-four acres and three eighths of an acre of Land, situated about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, six from Elliott Tavern, formerly Rawlings', and near Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within twelve months thereafter.

Feb. 10. RICHARD H. HARWOOD

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, me directed from the county and general court, the following *tenements* will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d day of March next, at Mr. John W. field's tavern, where the election of the judges of the said district of Anne Arundel county is held,

ALL that valuable tract or parcel of LAND called WORTHINGTON'S RANGE, and is called ALTOGETHER, containing in the whole acres, more or less; also two negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with sundry hogs, cows, and sheep; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, sen. to satisfy debts of Richard Harwood, for the use of Francis T. Coments, Elizabeth Dorsey, Nicholas Watkins, Thomas, Philip and Joshua Griffith, for the use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, for READY CASH.

Feb. 17. 41 JOHN WELCH, Late Sheriff  
Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle with persons who are indebted to him on account of dealing in his store, in the city of Annapolis, he has deposited his books in the hands of RICHARD HILL, attorney at law, for the purpose of instituting suits against all persons who shall not discharge their respective accounts, on or before the fifteenth of March next, after which time no longer indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM CATO

January 28, 1801.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 31<sup>st</sup> of September last, a stout well made mulatto boy, by the name of NED, he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with black hair like that of a white person; he was when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living at the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Atandell in the State of Maryland. **P. HAMMOND**

**N. B.** All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow on their perill.

November 15, 1800. 14  
Fifteen Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Arundel county, on the 21st of February negro man named **DICK**, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, legs very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured breeches, two of snabrig shirts, short kersey trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

**HUGH DRUMMOND**  
February 24, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of twelve months, **THAT** commodious DWELLING HOUSE, which captain S. Godman formerly owned and at present occupied by the subscriber, with a large lot and garden. The premises in good repair, and possession will be given immediately for terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. RIBOUT, Esq: of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. 9 W. D. ADD  
*Annapolis, January.*

**T**HE subscriber presents his most  
compliments to those indebted to him,  
nestly solicits payment of their respective  
debts, he pleads poverty with great truth, and  
thinks that nothing less than payment  
will enable him to comply with the indispen-  
sable obligation he is under of paying his just debt.

**ANNAPOLIS**  
Printed by **FREDERICK and S**

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold, to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order, *AX* NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. County.

February 14, 1801.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
**B**ROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st. instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of **WILLIAM BUTLER**, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of **NED BROOKS**, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to **JAMES HUNTER**, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or **TEN DOLLARS** for either of them.  
**HENRY HOWARD**, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
 February 24, 1801.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**B**ROKE gaol on Saturday night the 24th instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS**, and if out of the county then above reward, paid by  
**HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or**  
**BENJAMIN DARNALL.**

February 25, 1801.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city; he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wagons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the low terms for cash. Orders from the country will thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

**A**N excellent two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, in the said city, together with the necessary out buildings, an elegant garden, and a good yard, the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

N. B. The above property may be purchased at a private sale, and the terms known, provided application be made to the trustee, in the city of Annapolis before the day above mentioned for the public sale thereof.

THE creditors of WILLIAM FRENCH, a

**I**nsolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, and requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern on Saturday the 14th day of March next, with the claims properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividend; and as there has been a mortgage given on certain property by said French to Mr. Henry Hall, deceased, that is yet unfettled in part, it is hereby requested that the executors of Mr. Hall or some person for them, will appear on that day with said mortgage in order to come to settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee  
agreeable to act of assembly.

of  
g-  
f-

February 24, 1901. 3 X

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JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office  
Price, One Dollar,

# The LAWS

OF  
MARYLAND

$B = C + N$ ,  $\frac{B}{C} = \frac{C+N}{C}$ ,  $S = \frac{B}{C} - 1$

November 15, 1800. *14*  
Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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February 24, 1800. 20

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For the term of fifteen months, **THAT** commodious DWELLING HOUSE, which captain S. Godman formerly owned, and at present occupied by the subscriber, with a large lot and garden. The premises in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to RIBOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. 9 W. D. ADD  
Annapolis, January.

**T**HE subscriber presents his most  
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sation he is under of paying his just debts.

ANNABOLLS

Printed by FREDERICK and S



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 19, 1801.

## An ACT concerning the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the laws of the state of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the district of Columbia which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and which was accepted for the permanent seat of government; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by that state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said district of Columbia shall be formed into two counties; one county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the east side of the river Patowmack, together with the islands therein, and shall be called the county of Washington; the other county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the west side of said river, and shall be called the county of Alexandria; and the said river in its whole course through said district shall be taken and deemed to all intents and purposes to be within both of said counties.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a court in said district, which shall be called the circuit court of the district of Columbia; and the said court and the judges thereof shall have all the powers by law vested in the circuit courts and the judges of the circuit courts of the United States. Said court shall consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges resident within said district, to hold their respective offices during good behaviour; any two of whom shall constitute a quorum; and each of the said judges shall before he enters on his office take the oath or affirmation provided by law to be taken by the judges of the circuit courts of the United States; and said court shall have power to appoint a clerk of the court in each of said counties, who shall take the oath and give a bond with sureties, in the manner directed for the clerks of the district courts in the act to establish the judiciary of the United States.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That said court shall, annually, hold four sessions in each of said counties, to commence as follows, to wit: For the county of Washington, at the city of Washington, on the fourth Mondays of March, June, September and December; for the county of Alexandria, at Alexandria, on the second Mondays of January, April, July and the first Monday of October.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within said district, and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both or either of which shall be resident or be found within said district; and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, arising or accruing under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. Provided, and be it further enacted, That all local actions shall be commenced in their proper counties; and that no action or suit shall be brought before said court by any original process against any person who shall not be an inhabitant of, or found within, said district at the time of serving the writ.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a marshal for the said district, who shall have the custody of the gaols of said counties, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all prisoners legally committed therein; and he shall be appointed for the same term, shall take the same oath, give a bond with sureties in the same manner, shall have generally within said district the same powers, and perform the same duties, as is by law directed and provided in the case of marshals of the United States.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That any final judgment or decree in said circuit court, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, which shall be prosecuted in the same manner, under the same regulations, and the same proceedings shall be had therein, as is or shall be provided in the case of writs of error on judgments or appeals upon orders of decrees rendered in the circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for said district, who shall take the oath and perform all the duties required of the district attorneys of the United States; and the said attorney, marshal and clerk, shall be entitled to receive for their respective services the same fees, perquisites and emoluments, which are by law allowed respectively to the attorney, marshal and clerk of the United States, for the

ney, marshal and clerk of the United States, for the district of Maryland.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the chief judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the two assistant judges of sixteen hundred dollars each, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, such number of discreet persons to be justices of the peace, as the president of the United States shall from time to time think expedient; to continue in office five years; and such justices having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, shall, in all matters, civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace as individual magistrates, by the laws herein before continued in force in those parts of said district for which they shall have been respectively appointed; and they shall have cognizance in personal demands to the value of twenty dollars, exclusive of costs; which sum they shall not exceed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: And they shall be entitled to receive for their services the fees allowed for like services by the laws herein before adopted and continued in the eastern part of said district.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, a register of wills, and a judge to be called the judge of the orphans court, who shall each take an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office; and shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the like fees, as are exercised, performed and received, by the registers of wills and judges of the orphans court, within the state of Maryland; and appeals from the said courts, shall be to the circuit court of said district, who shall therein have all the powers of the chancellor of the said state.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where judgments on decrees have been obtained, or hereafter shall be obtained, on suits now depending in any of the courts of the commonwealth of Virginia, or of the state of Maryland, where the defendant resides or has property within the district of Columbia, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff in such case upon filing an exemplification of the record and proceedings in such suits, with the clerk of the courts of the county where the defendant resides or his property may be found, to sue out writs of execution thereon, returnable to the said court, which shall be proceeded on, in the same manner as if the judgment or decree had originally been obtained in said court.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the courts of hullings for the towns of Alexandria and George-town, shall be and hereby are continued over to the circuit courts to be holden by virtue of this act, within the district of Columbia, in manner following; that is to say, all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of hullings for the town of Alexandria, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the town of Alexandria; and all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of hullings for George-town, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the city of Washington: Provided nevertheless, that where the personal demand in such cases, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of twenty dollars, the justices of the peace within their respective counties, shall have cognizance thereof.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That all writs and processes whatsoever which shall hereafter issue from the courts hereby established within the district, shall be tested in the name of the chief judge of the district of Columbia.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall in any wise alter, impeach or impair the rights granted by or derived from the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and George-town, or of any other body corporate or politic within the said district, except so far as relates to the judicial powers of the corporations of George-town and Alexandria.

[Approved and signed, February 27, 1801.]

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act concerning the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the circuit courts for the district of Columbia, shall be and they are hereby invested with the same power respecting constables, inspectors and the inspection of tobacco and flour, surveyors, mills, highways and ferries, for the county of Alexandria,

as have heretofore been vested in the county courts of the commonwealth of Virginia; and for the county of Washington, the same power and authority as have been heretofore exercised by the county and levy courts of the state of Maryland; with power to appoint to all other offices necessary for the said district, under the laws of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia: And all officers for whom no special provision is made by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall receive the same fees and emoluments as they have respectively received under the jurisdiction of the respective states.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments shall run in the name of the United States, and conclude, against the peace and government thereof. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under the laws of the states of Maryland and Virginia, which by adoption have become the laws of this district, shall be recovered with costs, by indictment or information in the name of the United States, or by action of debt, in the name of the United States and of the informer; one half of which fine shall accrue to the United States, and the other half to the informer; and the said fines shall be collected by or paid to the marshal, and one half thereof shall be by him paid over to the board of commissioners herein after established, and the other half to the informer; and the marshal shall have the same power regarding their collection, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as to the payment thereof, as the sheriffs of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia are subject to in relation to the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all felonies committed within the county of Alexandria shall be punished in the same manner as such crimes were punishable by the laws of Virginia as they existed prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and the circuit court for the said county of Alexandria shall possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as is now possessed and exercised by the district courts of Virginia.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the magistrates to be appointed for the said district, shall be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners within their respective counties, and shall possess and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, receive the same fees and emoluments, as the levy courts or commissioners of county for the state of Maryland possess, perform and receive: And the clerks and collectors to be by them appointed, shall be subject to the same laws, perform the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same fees and emoluments as the clerks and collectors of the county tax of the state of Maryland are entitled to receive.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the circuit court shall within their respective districts be bound to perform the same duties, respecting the recording of deeds and all other services, and shall receive the same fees and emoluments for the same (except in those cases provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement) as are now performed and received by the clerks of the counties of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice, or persons held to labour in any state, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, the chief justice of the said district shall be, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the district, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several states are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and collectors of public dues for the counties of Montgomery and Prince-George's, in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriffs of Fairfax county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore for the purposes of collecting by distress or otherwise, as they were heretofore authorized to do, all officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, levies, fines, and other public dues, which were due on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred, and still remain uncollected from persons residing or having property subject to the payment of such officers fees, state taxes, and county taxes, and levies within the said district, and all disputes and controversies that do or may arise



Anne-Arundel **W**HEREAS William Alexander, collector of the tax for the county aforesaid, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax of said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of Lands.	Amt. tax.	Names of Persons.
House and lot in Annapolis,	4 14 6	Elizabeth Bondley's heirs.
House and lot in ditto,	3 19 6	Doct. John Daniel.
House and lot in ditto,	0 11 6	Henry and Rezin Davidge.
House and lot in ditto,	0 16 6	Richard Tootell.
Part Fowler's Range,	0 10 8	Priscilla Fowler.
Part Duvall's Range,	1 13 3	Stephen Steward.
Part Howard's Fancy,	0 10 4	Samuel Chafe.
Part Rockhold's Purchase, part Point Lookout, and part of Best Success,	0 18 11	Joseph Hawkins.
Land, name unknown, part Yates's Inheritance, and part Howard's Range,	1 10 8	Hockley Company.
Part Hog Neck,	0 6 9	James Cookley.
Little Timber Neck,	0 13 8	George Collins.
Part Milford,	0 5 4	Nathan Hall.
Part Mountain Wales,	0 17 4	James Meekesheus.
Part Neal's Delight,	0 8 6	John Mobberly.
Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift,	0 2 9	James Tolson.
Blooming Plains,	4 19 11	Isaac Pollock.
Part Additional Defence,	0 19 9	John M'Donald.
Part Worthington's Range,	0 14 9	Beale Israel.
Part Half Pone,	1 2 6	John Barlow, sen.
Part Rebecca's Lot,	0 10 10	Peter Bond's heirs.
Part Invasion, part Conclusion, and What's Left,	1 16 1	John Brown, of Adam, heirs.
Victory and Eagle's Tower,	0 6 9	John Brown, shoe-maker.
Part Invasion and Any Thing,	1 12 9	Vachel Barnes.
Part Hebron, and part Batchelor's Choice,	1 0 10	Valentine Brown.
Carter's Rock's, and Patapco Mill Seat,	2 10 3	John Cornelius.
Yates's Contrivance, and Cockey's Neglect,	2 19	Edward Dorley, of John, heirs.
Land formerly assailed to John Sterett,	4 14 6	Samuel Sterett.
Part sundry tracts,	1 6 1	William Shipley, sen. heirs.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 8 9	Dennis Griffith, of the heirs of Joshua Griffith.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	0 1 5	Charles Ridgely's heirs.
Land and improvements at ditto,	2 8 11	William Urquhart.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	0 13 6	Samuel Dodge.
Part Support to Small Quantity,	0 7 2	Mary Leatherwood.
Part Weedy Glade,	1 5 9	William Smith.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	0 10 2	Sufanna Stansbury.
Cheney's Purchase,	0 10 2	Elizabeth Day.
Taylor's Settlement,	16 10 1	Benjamin Galloway.
Town Hill,	1 10 9	Solomon Sparrow.
Lot in London-town,	0 2 9	William Biggs.
Lots in ditto,	0 8 2	John Clervo.
Land, name unknown,	1 8 11	Priscilla Simmons.
Philk's Rest,	0 6 9	Thomas Todd.
Part Dawson's Chance, Forked Creek, Chance,		
Ashley's Adventure, Friendship, Foothold, Brushy Bottom, part Dawson's Chance, Lucky Point, Brushy Neck, and other lands, names unknown,	10 6 11	James Lloyd.
Hunt's Chance,	1 13 6	Mary Evans.
Hunt's Chance,	1 1 4	Charles Williamson.
Grammar's Parrott,	1 18 6	Nathan Smith.
Hill's Purchase,	1 8 1	Ann Vernon.
Lands, name unknown,	7 16 2	Johanna Plummer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold, to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,  
February 14, 1801.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. County.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**B**ROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

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RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

**A**N excellent two story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in the said city, together with the necessary out buildings, an elegant garden, and a good yard, the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

N. B. The above property may be purchased at private sale, and the terms known, provided application be made to the trustee, in the city of Annapolis, before the day above mentioned for the public sale thereof.

Annapolis, February.

**T**HE creditors of WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividend; and as there has been a mortgage given on certain property by said French to Mr. Henry Hall, deceased, that is yet unsettled in part, it is hereby requested that the executors of Mr. Hall, or some person for them, will appear on that day with said mortgage in order to come to settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to act of assembly.

February 24, 1801.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

**The LAWS**

**MARYLAND,**

Passed November Session, 1800.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the thirteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day,

**A**LL the right, title, and estate of SAMUEL SHERKES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, in and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of LAND, called SHERKES CHANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, and said to contain one hundred and sixty-four acres and three eighths of an acre of Land, situated about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, six from Elliott's tavern, formerly Rawlings's, and near Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within twelve months thereafter.

Feb. 10. RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county and general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d day of March next, at Mr. John W. field's tavern, where the election of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county is held,

**A**LL that valuable tract or parcel of LAND, called WORTHINGTON'S RANGE, and a tract called ALTOGETHER, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or less; also two negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with sundry hogs, cows, and sheep; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, sen. to satisfy debts due Richard Harwood, for the use of Francis T. Clements, Elizabeth Dorley, Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, Philip and Joshua Griffith, for the use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, for READY CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**T**HE subscriber being desirous to settle with all persons who are indebted to him on account of dealing in his store, in the city of Annapolis, has deposited his books in the hands of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, attorney at law, for the purpose of instituting suits against all persons who shall not discharge their respective accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, after which time no longer indulgence can be given.

January 28, 1801.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto, low, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said mulatto, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if takes out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

#### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

#### TO BE RENTED.

For the term of sixteen months, THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE is which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Samuel RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801.

W. D. ADDISON.

Annapolis, January, 1801.

**T**HE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

**MARY**

An ACT concerning the DISTRICT of Columbia shall be formed by the senate and representatives of the United States Congress assembled, That the laws of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the district of Columbia ceded by the said state to the United States, and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district of Columbia shall be formed by one county shall contain all the land which lies on the east side of the Potomac river, together with the islands therein; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the district of Columbia shall be formed by one county shall contain all the land which lies on the east side of the Potomac river, together with the islands therein; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the district of Columbia shall be formed by one county shall contain all the land which lies on the east side of the Potomac river, together with the islands therein; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the district of Columbia shall be formed by one county shall contain all the land which lies on the east side of the Potomac river, together with the islands therein; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.

Sec. 6. Provided, and be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the district of Columbia shall be formed by one county shall contain all the land which lies on the east side of the Potomac river, together with the islands therein; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the said state.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1801.

## AN ACT concerning the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the laws of the state of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the district of Columbia which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and which was accepted for the permanent seat of government; and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by that state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said district of Columbia shall be formed into two counties; one county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the east side of the river Patowmack, together with the islands therein, and shall be called the county of Washington; the other county shall contain all that part of said district which lies on the west side of said river, and shall be called the county of Alexandria; and the said river in its whole course through said district shall be taken and deemed to all intents and purposes to be within both of said counties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a court in said district, which shall be called the circuit court of the district of Columbia; and the powers by law vested in the circuit courts and the judges of the circuit courts of the United States, said court shall consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges resident within said district, to hold their respective offices during good behaviour; any two of whom shall constitute a quorum; and each of the said judges shall before he enters on his office take the oath or affirmation provided by law to be taken by the judges of the circuit courts of the United States; and said court shall have power to appoint a clerk of the court in each of said counties, who shall take the oath and give a bond with sureties in the manner directed for the clerks of the district courts in the act to establish the judiciary of the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said court shall, annually, hold four sessions in each of said counties, to commence as follows, to wit: For the county of Washington, at the city of Washington, on the fourth Mondays of March, June, September and December; for the county of Alexandria, at Alexandria, on the second Mondays of January, April, July and the first Monday of October.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within said district, and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both of either of which shall be resident or be found within said district; and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, or accruing under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That all local actions shall be commenced in their proper counties; and that no action or suit shall be brought before said court by any original process against any person who shall not be an inhabitant of, or found within, said district at the time of serving the writ.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a marshal for the said district, who shall have the custody of the gaols of said counties, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all prisoners legally committed therein; and he shall be appointed for the same term, shall take the same oath, give a bond with sureties in the same manner, shall have generally within said district the same powers, and perform the same duties, as is by law directed and provided in the case of marshals of the United States.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That any final judgment or decree in said circuit court, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, may be examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, which shall be prosecuted in the same manner, under the same regulations, and the same proceedings shall be had therein, as is or shall be provided in the case of writs of error on judgments or appeals upon orders of decrees rendered in the circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for said district, who shall take the oath and perform all the duties required of the district attorneys of the United States; and the said attorney, marshal and clerks, shall be entitled to receive for their respective services the same fees, perquisites and emoluments, which are by law allowed respectively to the attorney, marshal and clerk of the United States, for the district of Maryland.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the chief judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the two assistant judges of sixteen hundred dollars each, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, such number of discreet persons to be justices of the peace, as the president of the United States shall from time to time think expedient; to continue in office five years; and such justices having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, shall, in all matters, civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace as individual magistrates, by the laws herein before continued in force in those parts of said district for which they shall have been respectively appointed; and they shall have cognizance in personal demands to the value of twenty dollars, exclusive of costs; which sum they shall not exceed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: And they shall be entitled to receive for their services the fees allowed for like services by the laws herein before adopted and continued in the eastern part of said district.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, a register of wills, and a judge to be called the judge of the orphans court, who shall each take an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office; and shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the like fees, as are exercised, performed and received, by the registers of wills and judges of the orphans court, within the state of Maryland; and appeals from the said courts, shall be to the circuit court of said district, who shall therein have all the powers of the chancellor of the said state.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where judgments on decrees have been obtained, or hereafter shall be obtained, on suits now depending in any of the courts of the commonwealth of Virginia, or of the state of Maryland, where the defendant resides or has property within the district of Columbia, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff in such case upon filing an exemplification of the record and proceedings in such suits, with the clerk of the courts of the county where the defendant resides or his property may be found, to sue out writs of execution thereon, returnable to the said court, which shall be proceeded on, in the same manner as if the judgment or decree had originally been obtained in said court.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the courts of hullings for the towns of Alexandria and George-town, shall be and hereby are continued over to the circuit courts to be holden by virtue of this act, within the district of Columbia, in manner following; that is to say, all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of hullings for the town of Alexandria, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the town of Alexandria; and all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of hullings for George-town, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the city of Washington: Provided nevertheless, that where the personal demand in such cases, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of twenty dollars, the justices of the peace within their respective counties, shall have cognizance thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processes whatsoever which shall hereafter issue from the courts hereby established within the district, shall be tested in the name of the chief judge of the district of Columbia.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall in any wise alter, impeach or impair the rights granted by or derived from the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and George-town, or of any other body corporate or politic within the said district, except so far as relates to the judicial powers of the corporations of George-town and Alexandria.

[Approved and signed, February 27, 1801.]

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act concerning the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the circuit courts for the district of Columbia, shall be and they are hereby invested with the same power respecting constables, inspectors and the inspection of tobacco and flour, surveyors, mills, highways and ferries, for the county of Alexandria,

as have heretofore been vested in the county courts of the commonwealth of Virginia; and for the county of Washington, the same power and authority as have been heretofore exercised by the county and levy courts of the state of Maryland; with power to appoint to all other offices necessary for the said district, under the laws of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia: And all officers for whom no special provision is made by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall receive the same fees and emoluments as they have respectively received under the jurisdiction of the respective states.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments shall run in the name of the United States, and conclude, against the peace and government thereof. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under the laws of the states of Maryland and Virginia, which by adoption have become the laws of this district, shall be recovered with costs, by indictment or information in the name of the United States, or by action of debt, in the name of the United States and of the informer; one half of which fine shall accrue to the United States, and the other half to the informer; and the said fines shall be collected by or paid to the marshal, and one half thereof shall be by him paid over to the board of commissioners herein after established; and the other half to the informer; and the marshal shall have the same power regarding their collection, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as to the payment thereof, as the sheriffs of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia are subject to in relation to the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all felonies committed within the county of Alexandria shall be punished in the same manner as such crimes were punishable by the laws of Virginia as they existed prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and the circuit court for the said county of Alexandria shall possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as is now possessed and exercised by the district courts of Virginia.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the magistrates to be appointed for the said district, shall be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners within their respective counties, and shall possess and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, receive the same fees and emoluments, as the levy courts or commissioners of county for the state of Maryland possess, perform and receive: And the clerks and collectors to be by them appointed, shall be subject to the same laws, perform the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same fees and emoluments as the clerks and collectors of the county tax of the state of Maryland are entitled to receive.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit court shall within their respective districts be bound to perform the same duties, respecting the recording of deeds and all other services, and shall receive the same fees and emoluments for the same (except in those cases provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement) as are now performed and received by the clerks of the counties of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice, or persons held to labour in any state, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, the chief justice of the said district shall be, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the district, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several states are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and collectors of public dues for the counties of Montgomery and Prince-George's, in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriffs of Fairfax county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks for the purposes of collecting by distress or otherwise, as they were heretofore authorized to do, all officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, levies, fines, and other public dues, which were due on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred, and still remain uncollected from persons residing or having property subject to the payment of such officers fees, state taxes, and county taxes, and levies within the said district; and all disputes and controversies that do or may arise



between such sheriff or collector, and the person or persons from whom he or they may claim such public dues, shall be cognizable before and tried by the respective state courts to whom the trial of such controversies heretofore belonged, and not before the court of the district of Columbia.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the sheriffs of the said counties of Montgomery and Prince-George's, in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriff of Fairfax county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purpose of arresting and conducting to the respective gaols under their keeping and care as they heretofore might have done had the law to which this is a supplement never passed; each and every person within the limits of the district of Columbia, upon whom such sheriff hath heretofore served a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, capias ad respondendum, attachment, or other process issuing from any state court which commands and requires such sheriff to have the body of the person before the court from which such writ or process hath issued.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That where by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, appointments are authorized to be made by the circuit court of the district, it shall be lawful for the chief judge, with one of the associate justices of the said court, to make such appointments.

[Approved and signed, March 3, 1801.]

#### LONDON, January 13.

It being generally believed that a considerable treasure yet remains buried in the several forts of the Myfore country, it has been notified by government that persons not proprietors, giving information of concealed property, are to be allowed one fourth of the treasure, or value of the effects, discovered in consequence of such information; and the commanding officers of the forts, &c. are authorized to dig for treasures, under condition that one half of all that may be found shall be delivered to the prize agents, for the benefit of the army.

A cartel hired by some masters of vessels, prisoners in Cherbourg, arrived at Weymouth on Friday. They state that provisions of all kinds are very reasonable in that country. A loaf of very good bread, weighing twelve pounds, which they brought over, cost only one shilling. They likewise give an account of the force and number of men of the French privateers. The force of the Constitution was only twelve guns and forty men. They say the French make a pretty good trade out of ours.

A curious circumstance took place on board the Royal William at Spithead, which at first was by our sailors, a superstitious race of men notwithstanding all their courage, considered an unfavourable omen for the Union. On new year's day, the Royal William having hoisted the new royal standard, fired a royal salute, but in haling down the royal standard, the lanyards by which it was suspended gave way, the standard fell overboard, sunk in the deep, and disappeared. On the 5th, however, when the ship was unmooring, the surprise of the crew may be conceived when they found the flag entwined round the anchor! From this circumstance, it seems not unfair to infer, that while the Union flag is saved by adhering to the anchor of the navy, there is just ground of Hope!

#### NEW-YORK, March 6.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 10th of December, a serious quarrel had happened in that capital between a part of the crews of the Turkish and Russian fleets, in which some officers lost their lives. The Porte immediately offered any satisfaction that might be required; but the ambassador from the court of Petersburg would not accept any, till he had received instructions from Paul I. to whom he dispatched an extraordinary courier with an account of the circumstances.

Several accounts state, that the Russians provoked the quarrel in order to furnish their sovereign with a pretext to make war on the Porte. If it be true, that the emperor Paul has guaranteed Egypt to the French, as stated in the London papers, this affray, it is not unlikely, was intended for that purpose. In the present critical situation in which the Porte is placed, a war with Russia would produce ruinous consequences to the Ottoman empire. Every thing indicates, that the flames of war, which begin to gleam in the north will spread to the east. According to the last advices from Constantinople, no accounts had been received of the appearance of Sir Ralph Abercrombie at the place of his destination. Some private letters from the Continent, however, state that intelligence had been received of his safe arrival at Rhodes, whence he was soon to sail for Egypt.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Livingston is not to proceed immediately to France; but that Mr. Dawson, member of congress from Virginia, is appointed to carry out the treaty, and in conjunction with Mr. Vans Murray, to negotiate the supplementary arrangements, which may be deemed necessary—it would be indecorous, at this time, to intimate, that in this procedure, there is any unnecessary expense or useless creation of public officers.

March 12.

We have seen a letter from Washington, dated one day later than the accounts in our last—it states, confidently, that Mr. Dexter will resign the office of

secretary of the treasury in May next, and that Mr. Gallatin is appointed to succeed him.

It is also understood, that Mr. Stoddert, of the navy department, will soon resign, and that general Smith will be his successor. The appointment was offered to Mr. Langdon, of the senate, but he refused it.

#### WASHINGTON, March 10.

The legislature of Massachusetts, on the 25th ult. appointed a committee to prepare and report a respectful address to the late president of the United States, about to retire to private life.—The address to express the grateful and high sense they entertain of the numerous and eminent services he has rendered his country, particularly in the elevated station of chief magistrate of the union—assuring him of their undiminished confidence in his character, and of an affectionate welcome into the bosom of his country.—The committee consisted of the Speaker, Messrs. Knox, Hall, Tillinghast, Putnam, Ward, and Moreton, on the part of the representatives, and of the President, Messrs. Bridge, Jones, Dwight, Treadwell, and Richborn, on the part of the senate.

#### BALTIMORE, March 9.

A London paper of January 18, says, "An American frigate, the first ship of war belonging to the United States that ever entered a Turkish harbour, arrived at Constantinople on the 23d ult. with the tribute or presents, from the dey of Algiers, estimated to be worth five millions of piaslers. The American captain was under the immediate protection of the Algerine ambassadors, and was also received in the most hospitable manner by lord Elgin, the British ambassador."

March 11.

The three maritime powers of the north intend to send to sea in the course of the spring 40 sail of the line to maintain their armed neutrality; and the pressing of seamen has already been ordered in the different provinces of Sweden.

The number of emigrants erased from the lists of proscription, amounted, on the 31st of December last, according to some of the Paris journals, to the number of 20,000.

The celebrated M. Neckar has emerged a little from his retirement to mingle in public affairs. He lately communicated to the legislature of Helvetia plans for the better regulation of several branches of finance.

March 12.

The Philadelphia Gazette says, it is hinted that Mr. Adams will be again called into public life by his fellow citizens of Massachusetts; who, it is said, intend to run him for governor.

#### Annapolis, March 19.

A summary of the value of the exports from the United States for one year, ending 30th September, 1800.

	Dollars.
From New-Hampshire	431,836
Vermont	57,041
Massachusetts	11,326,876
Rhode-Island	1,322,945
Connecticut	1,114,743
New-York	14,045,079
New-Jersey	2,289
Pennsylvania	11,949,679
Delaware	418,695
Maryland	12,264,331
Virginia	4,430,689
North-Carolina	769,799
South-Carolina	10,668,510
Georgia	2,174,268
	Dollars 70,971,780

#### APPOINTMENTS

By the late president of the United States, under the act concerning the district of Columbia.

Thomas Johnson, Esq; to be chief judge of the district of Columbia.

William Cranch and James Marshall, Esquires, to be assistant judges.

James M. Lingan, Esq; to be marshal.

William Hammond Dorsey, Esq; to be judge of the orphans court in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

John Peters, to be register of wills for same county.

John Herbert, Esq; to be judge of the orphan court for the county of Alexandria.

Cleon Moore, Esq; of Alexandria, to be register of wills for that county.

Thomas Sim Lee, Tristram Dalton, Benjamin Stoddert, Uriah Forrest, Daniel Carroll, John Mason, James Barry, Thomas Beall, William Thornton, Daniel Reintzel, Robert Brent, Thomas Peter, William Marbury, Thomas Addison, John Laird, Richard Forrest, Cornelius Cunningham, Martham Waring, John Threlkeld, Lewis Deblois, William Hammond Dorsey, Joseph Sprigg Belt, and Abraham Boyd, Esquires, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

William Fitzhugh, Robert Townsend Hooe, Richard Conway, Charles Alexander, George Gilpin, Francis Peyton, George Taylor, Dennis Ramsey, Simon Summers, John Potts, Jonah Thompson, William Harper, Jonathan Swift, Abraham Faw, Charles Alexander, jun. John Herbert, Cuthbert Powell, Jacob Haughman, and Cleon Moore, Esquires, to

be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria.

Samuel Hanson, of Samuel, to be notary public for Washington.

And Henry Moore, to be notary public for Alexandria.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMUELSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S meadows, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall.

JOHN WELCH, late Sheriff,  
HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that we have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH BOTTS, late of the said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES NEALE, and  
DANIEL MAHONEY, } Executors.

#### Advertisement, Extra.

WANTED,

#### A WIFE,

A GENEROUS offer will be made. Proposals directed to X. Z. and left with the printers, will be duly attended to.

N. B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended. *Samuel Green*

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, JEM BOWLING, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is an old blue jacket and trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFEY, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his clothing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JAMES MIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away and pay their fees and other expences, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

March 14, 1801.

#### ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale. 3

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or  
BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of EDWARD PYE, an insolvent debtor of Charles county, that the subscriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed trustee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me, the subscriber.

LUKE F. MATTHEWS, Trustee.

TAKEN up as strays, by the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, three COWS, one black and white, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left; the other two red and white, one marked with a crop in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right, the other with an under cut in each ear. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges.

HENRY WOODWARD.

In COUNCIL, December 1800. ORDERED, That the act, prescribing the form of the bond to the clerks of the several counties act to appoint an agent for the year hundred and one, be published on the term of eight weeks, in the Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, Washington Federalist, and in the Eastern.

By order.

NINIAN

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to the clerks of the several counties. WHEREAS large sums of money annually, under the provision of the bond heretofore prescribed, the clerks does not secure the payment of the several shores of

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly, That hereafter the form of the bond to the clerks of the several counties in manner and form following, men by these presents, that w G. H. of — county, are h into the state of Maryland in the five thousand pounds current m said state of Maryland; to the and truly to be made and don our and each of our heirs, exco tors, jointly and severally, fir Sealed with our seals. Dated in the year —. The c obligation is such, that if th whilst he shall continue in the county, shall at his own prop a supply of good and sufficien ry for the entering up of all lating to such office, or shall a to be made and entered, tru cords and entries, according to the matter or thing requiring ed, and shall duly and caref preserve, repair and maintain papers and records, now being said office, as also all those during his continuance in t added thereto, in such mar death, or that he shall be lega ating longer in said office, remove or resign, he the fa or administrators, shall surre cause to be surrendered and d person who shall succeed his papers and record books now i in good order and repair, as a and record books which sh like good order and repair, w tries faithfully, legally and tr during the time he hath offic office, without favour or af the truth and the nature of t and faithfully pay over to the shire all sums of money rece of the state under the provi iling, or which may hereaft ner and at the time limit fraud or further delay, and count for the same with the authorized to receive the fa office, and all the other du law imposed, legally, duly charge, according to law, meaning of the act of assem provided, that then the ab and of none effect, or else t virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, tenth day of July next, it clerk of any county in this the clerk's office, until such into bond as aforesaid, with securities as aforesaid, be landed estates within the st

IV. And be it enacted, county shall neglect or refu or to the agent of the stat state in his hands, at the to render and settle his ac surer, when thereto requir it shall and may be lawfu courts, or the respective ge hereby authorized and er behalf of the state, and on signed by the treasurer, claim of the state due a clerk, to order a judgment of such clerk's bond, ment of such sum or sum to be due, and costs, and be awarded against the clerk to compel payment provided that a copy of s respective treasurers as a intended motion, be deli clerk, or left at his last pl days previous to the fitti application shall be inten be made to the satisfaction also, that if such clerk sh controvert the demand, a pannelled to ascertain the and payable, the said co aborized to direct a jury elled, and charged to



In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.  
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act pre-  
scribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by  
the clerks of the several counties of this state, and An  
act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight  
hundred and one, be published once in each week, for  
the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at  
Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the  
Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at  
Easton.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter  
given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into  
the hands of the clerks of the several counties  
annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and  
the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said  
clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the  
treasurer of the several counties of this state; therefore,  
II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,  
That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by  
the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be  
in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all  
men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and  
G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound  
unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of  
five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the  
said state of Maryland; to the which payment well  
and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves,  
our and each of our heirs, executors and administra-  
tors, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.  
Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —,  
in the year —. The condition of the above  
obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B.  
will he shall continue in the office of clerk of —  
county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find  
a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessa-  
ry for the entering up of all matters and things relat-  
ing to such office, or shall and will make, or cause  
to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect re-  
cords and entries, according to the truth and nature of  
the matter or thing requiring to be entered or record-  
ed, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain,  
preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books,  
papers and records, now being and remaining in the  
said office, as also all those that from time to time,  
during his continuance in the said office, shall be  
added thereunto, in such manner, as that in case of  
death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from offici-  
ating longer in said office, or that in case he shall  
remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors  
or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or  
cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next  
person who shall succeed him in said office, all the  
papers and record books now being in the said office,  
in good order and repair, as also all such other papers  
and record books which shall be by him added, in  
like good order and repair, with the records and en-  
tries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered,  
during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's  
office, without favour or affection, but according to  
the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well  
and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the —  
shire all sums of money received by him for the use  
of the state under the provisions of any law now ex-  
isting, or which may hereafter be passed, in the man-  
ner and at the time limited by such acts, without  
fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly ac-  
count for the same with the officer or person or persons  
authorized to receive the same, and the duty of his  
office, and all the other duties of his said office, by  
law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall dis-  
charge, according to law, and the true intent and  
meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and  
provided, that then the above obligation to be void  
and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and  
virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the  
tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any  
clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of  
the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered  
into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient  
securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and  
landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any  
county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury,  
or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said  
state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and  
to render and settle his accounts with the said treas-  
urer, when thereto required by the agent of the state,  
it shall and may be lawful for the respective county  
courts, or the respective general courts, and they are  
hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in  
behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account,  
signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or  
claim of the state due and in arrear from any such  
clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the pe-  
nalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the pay-  
ment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear  
to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to  
be awarded against the person or property of such  
clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs;  
provided that a copy of such account, signed by the  
respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such  
intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such  
clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty  
days previous to the sitting of the term at which such  
application shall be intended, and that proof thereof  
be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided  
also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney,  
controvers the demand, and desires a jury to be im-  
pannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due  
and payable, the said court are empowered and au-  
thorized to direct a jury to be immediately impan-  
nelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue,

whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to  
pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said  
state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the  
jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judge-  
ment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's  
bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or  
sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs,  
upon which there shall be no writ of error, superseas  
or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all  
other cases of judgments had and obtained in said  
court.

V. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any coun-  
ty, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as  
aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not  
satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such  
judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or  
the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which  
the said execution shall be made returnable, the said  
default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be  
misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the con-  
stitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any clerk, who hath  
received public money before the passage of this act,  
shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of  
the western and eastern shores respectively, before the  
first day of September next, such neglect shall be  
deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour  
in office.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to  
me directed from the county and general court,  
will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday  
the 23d day of March next, at Mr. John War-  
field's tavern, where the election of the 5th dis-  
trict of Anne-Arundel county is held,

ALL that valuable tract or parcel of LAND,  
called WORTHINGTON'S RANGE, and a tract  
called ALTOGETHER, containing in the whole 242  
acres, more or less; also twelve negroes, consisting  
of men, women, and children, with sundry horses,  
cows, and sheep; the above is taken as the property  
of NICHOLAS WATKINS, sen. to satisfy debts due  
Richard Harwood, for the use of Francis T. Cle-  
ments, Elizabeth Dorsey, Nicholas Watkins, of  
Thomas, Philip and Joshua Griffith, for the use of  
Henry Howard, and for officers fees due for the years  
1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 11  
o'clock, for READY CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Late sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to  
the public in general for the liberal encourage-  
ment he has met with since he commenced business  
in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment  
of the best timber, and can supply any person with wag-  
ons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construc-  
tion, spinning-wheels, and scythes cradles, on the  
shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and  
Windfor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he there-  
fore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to busi-  
ness, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest  
terms for cash. Orders from the country will be  
thankfully received, and punctually attended to.  
Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful  
compliments to those indebted to him, and ear-  
nestly solicits payment of their respective balances;  
he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures  
them, that nothing less than payments from them  
will enable him to comply with the indispensable obli-  
gation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on  
the 29th of October last, a negro man named  
ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of  
age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the  
property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina,  
and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerson,  
of this county. His owner is desired to come and take  
him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff  
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 31st instant,  
two mulatto men, committed to my custody,  
one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty  
years of age, committed for breaking open the store  
house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of  
NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been  
guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the planta-  
tions of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer.  
Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to  
JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or se-  
cures them, so that I get them again, shall receive  
the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either  
of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.  
February 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will  
be held on the first Monday of April next, for  
the purpose of choosing a representative to congress  
for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

March 10, 1801.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,  
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr.  
Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at  
large, and his customers in particular, for past  
favours for the time he has been in business, and  
hopes those who have tried his work will continue  
their custom, they may rest assured that every exer-  
tion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on  
the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the  
neatest and most fashionable manner, and will en-  
deavour to get the best materials.

Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases  
where rules are laid to declare, or to plead,  
such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of  
April and the tenth of September respectively next  
following the term at which such rule was laid; and  
that all alterations and amendments of plots, made  
under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be  
made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of  
September respectively next following the term at  
which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any  
such plot.

JOHN GWINN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath  
obtained from the orphans' court of Prince-  
George's county, letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of THOMAS BOYD, 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 the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of September next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, as  
distribution of the assets then in hand will be made  
to the creditors, at Queen-Anne-town, in said county.

And, pursuant to an order of the said court, will  
be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on  
Friday the 27th day of March next, for ready mo-  
ney, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Boyd,  
consisting of negroes, stock, household furniture, and  
plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 10  
o'clock in the forenoon. Witness my hand.

MARGARET BOYD, Administratrix.  
February 28, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of  
Charles county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of CLEMENT  
CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all  
persons having claims against the said deceased are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day  
of September next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given  
under my hand this 24th February, 1801.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel  
county, deceased, are requested to come in with their  
respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before  
July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are  
desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,  
With a copious INDEX,  
In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,  
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,  
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,  
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the  
Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the  
committee of the House of Delegates ap-  
pointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the me-  
morial of William Kilty, having referred to the re-  
solutions of the general assembly, by which the me-  
morialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for  
publication a complete edition of the laws of this  
state now in force, and inspected the manner in which  
the work has been executed, are of opinion that the  
same has been prepared with great labour, and dis-  
tinguished accuracy and ability."

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS  
having this day been dissolved by mutual con-  
sent, all persons having claims against said firm are  
requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is  
duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and  
from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid,  
by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment,  
and those indebted on open account are desired to call  
and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with  
security, if required) on or before the first day of  
January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.



the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Allegany county,  
AQUILA ARELL BROWN, Clk.  
December 10, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

**P. HAMMOND.**

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 12. 1800.

**Fifteen Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-  
Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a  
negro man named DICK, about forty years of age,  
five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes,  
very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking  
a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with  
him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and  
breeches, two of nabrig shirts, short kersey coat and  
trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said ne-  
gro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the  
above reward, and if brought home all reasonable  
charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800. 33

TO BE RENTED.

For the term of sixteen months,  
**T**HAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE, which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,  
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.  
CONTAINING

<p>An Almanack.</p> <p>A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.</p> <p>Abstract of the revenue law.</p> <p>List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks &amp; bounties, &amp;c.</p> <p>An act to value property.</p> <p>An act to lay a direct tax.</p> <p>An act to establish a general stamp office.</p> <p>List of stamp duties.</p> <p>Officers of the revenue.</p> <p>Government of the United States.</p> <p>List of congress.</p> <p>Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.</p>	<p>Post-office establishment, with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.</p> <p>Ministers, consuls, &amp;c. to and from the United States.</p> <p>List of the navy of the United States.</p> <p>Government of the state of Maryland.</p> <p>List of the general assembly.</p> <p>An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.</p> <p>Banks, insurance companies, &amp;c. in ditto.</p> <p>And a variety of other useful matter.</p>
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Forty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of October last, negro **JACOB**, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, of nabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by **THOMAS GIBBS**, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7. 1800. 32 T. G.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MARCH

CONSTANTINOPLE.  
THE captain Pacha is returned  
from before Alexandria, with  
his fleet, having left a small party  
English in maintaining the blockade.  
November 28.

On the 11th, arrived here an  
aving on board the Algerine am  
resents from the dey to the grand  
the first vessel of the United States  
appeared at Constantinople. The  
we taken no other protection than  
erine minister; but that officer ha  
med with lord Elgin; he is also  
ended to the charge d'affaires o  
resents which the dey of Algiers  
in, and which are for the arre  
which the regency of Algiers pa  
treasury, are extremely valuable,  
hundred Moorish slaves, 50 mal  
barry horses richly caparison  
orned with gold and precious st  
great value, a lion a tyger, a leop  
and a number of parroquets, an  
the whole present is valued at

The grand vizier will begin his march on the French in Egypt as soon as his British troops shall have arrived in the country.

The captain Pacha has left be-  
quadron before Alexandria, com-  
of the line and four frigates, un-  
the captain Bey, or the vice gran-  
himself returned hither, after ha-  
sured to renew the negotiations.

▪ *A large diamond in a single*

STRASBURG  
The intelligence of the signing  
peace by the emperor, which is  
place on the 26th ult. is confir  
als established in this treaty th  
Luneville: and we have not  
that in a very short time a de  
signed between Joseph Buonap

What tends greatly to con-  
sider given by the emperor to  
which have been commenced in  
enna, for the defence of that  
case in Lower Austria, enjoyed  
imperial government, has been  
archives, public chests, jewels,  
transported to Prague, have be-  
tial. The army of insured  
Evilion of which is arrived in  
Vienna, had returned to Eden  
and it is said they will be d  
hands continue to rise.

We are assured that many  
 tat-major of Moreau, Gren  
 ermission of the cabinet of V  
 ity, and that many of them

PARIS,  
Several vessels have arrived  
effected their passage from A  
eighteen days, having sailed  
th December, and arrived a  
*The general in chief Menou.*

French re-  
Head quar-  
Citizen Consul,  
Since the last letters which I  
wrote to you, nothing new has  
Different squadrons of the  
have traversed the desert,  
the frontiers of Syria; they  
voys, and among others com-  
mels.

Each squadron of dromed  
pounders drawn by dromed  
The labours of the engine  
taining with activity. The  
armed from Oram Faregg  
bent, and the west of Ale  
Howah, upon the canal  
It will contain the magaz  
of support for all the move  
be obliged to make to opp  
I am causing a canal to  
the lake Burilas. The wh  
now navigable. The anc  
joins that of Alexandria,  
means we can now sail  
Alexandria, without pass  
I am very well satisfied  
Fillahs feed daily more an  
we procure for them.

Names of Persons.	Names of tracts and No. of Lots.	Tax due.
Zachariah Allen	472, 75,	1 5
William Alexander and K. Long	1402,	2 1
Catharine Boyer	298, 315, 326,	1 1 2
Wm. Bell, J. Steinmitz and Tho. Jones	Clifton and Sportsman's Fields,	8
Benjamin Black	15,	1 5
Michael Boyer	297, 436,	8
Thomas Bodley	1307,	1 1
John Burnham	1168, 1397,	2 10
Enoch Bailey	341, 469, 422, 1275,	
Richard Dorsey	438,	
Thomas Donaldson	1397, 1134 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 84, 130, 3098,	
	2088, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469,	
	1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900,	
	440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448,	1 2 1
	3049, 3038, 3166,	2
John Doyle	909,	
Dennis Dorley	Walnut bottom and Castle Hill,	2 3
George French	Chance and Royal Charlotte,	7 12
George Graham	Water Works,	9 1
Samuel Godman	1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 109,	6
John Guyer	1930,	
Augustine Gambrell	1124,	
Archibald Golder	3194, 3195, 3196, 3197,	2 1
Levi Hughs	273,	
James G. Howard	Part of the Granary,	6
Edward Jones	206 lots,	10 5
Thomas Johnson and James Greenleaf	Kingan's Discovery,	1
John Kingan	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sancha Pancha,	3
James Martin	Partnership,	1 8
Ebenezer Macky	Chance,	3
William M. Manadier	Spruce Spring and Durham,	16
James Greenleaf	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	2
Mitchel Robinson	1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046,	3
Samuel Norwood	Mill Seat and Felicity,	14
John Orme	$\frac{1}{2}$ Granary and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sancha Pancha,	12
Raphael Peale	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	3
John Pollard	6,	
John B. Ragant	Part Bear Creek Meadows,	10
Selby and Cook	Governor's Neglect,	1 8
Gustavus Scott	Part Roby's Delight,	11
	Orme's Attention,	1 5
	Chefnut Grove,	17
	Now or Never,	1 2
	2487,	2
	Hard Struggle,	1 2
Samuel Selby, 3d	Locust Ridge Refurveyed,	1 6
	Refurvey on Recourfe,	2 1
	Castle Hill,	1
James Miller	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	4
Thomas Blackstone	2594, 2596, 2597, 2598,	2
Robert G. Maynard	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	2
John A. Summer	25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109,	
	119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180,	
	181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236,	
	250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398,	
	401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452,	
	456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896,	
	923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991,	
	1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069,	
	1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132,	
	1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196,	
	1119, 1201, 1209, 1220, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295,	
	1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408,	
	1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462,	
	1403, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502,	
	1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593,	
	1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695,	
	1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762,	
	1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821,	
	1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926,	
	1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2016, 2038, 2081,	
	2085, 2369, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008,	
	3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125,	
	3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171,	6 1
	1326, 1136, 1325,	
John Thompson	3066,	
James Shaw	4045,	
John Willfon	208, 1005,	
James West, jun.	Three Springs,	
John Frizzle	2 lots,	
Thomas Johnson	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121,	
Samuel Jay	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	
Joseph James	Chance,	
Henry Myers	Bull Pasture,	
Pearl and Rogers	5 acres land,	
Abel Sargent	2 houses and lots in Western Port,	
	8 lots in ditto,	
	Part of William and Joseph's Amendment,	
William and Jos. Scott	1 lot in town Cumberland,	
Thomas J. Beatty	2 ditto,	
Henry Booxer	1 ditto,	
James M'Pherfon	1 ditto,	
Joseph Tomlinson	Fort Lip Refurvey,	
Thomas Beatty	Republican,	
	Flowery Meads,	
Peter Herthie	Part Hoffman's Prospekt,	
James Kenny	Long Meadows,	

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, and other legal charges, due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M'MAHON, collector of Allegany county, on or before the 15th day of June next,



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 26, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 20.

The captain Pacha is returned to Constantinople, from before Alexandria, with the greatest part of his fleet, having left a small part of it to assist the English in maintaining the blockade.

November 28.

On the 11th, arrived here an American frigate, having on board the Algerine ambassador, with rich presents from the dey to the grand signior. This is the first vessel of the United States, which has yet appeared at Constantinople. The captain seems to have taken no other protection than that of the Algerine minister: but that officer has visited and even dined with lord Elgin; he is also said to be recommended to the charge d'affaires of Denmark. The presents which the dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan, and which are for the arrears of the tribute which the regency of Algiers pays to the Imperial treasury, are extremely valuable, and consist of one hundred Moorish slaves, 50 males, and 50 females, many horses richly caparisoned with trappings adorned with gold and precious stones; a folitaire\* of great value, a lion a tyger, a leopard, two ostriches, and a number of parrots, and other rare birds; the whole present is valued at five millions of piasters.

The grand vizier will begin his operations against the French in Egypt as soon as he hears that the English troops shall have arrived on the coast of that country.

The captain Pacha has left behind him a Turkish squadron before Alexandria, consisting of three ships of the line and four frigates, under the command of the captain Bey, or the vice grand admiral. He has himself returned hither, after having in vain endeavored to renew the negotiations with the French.

\* A large diamond in a single piece.

STRASSBURG, January 13.

The intelligence of the signing the preliminaries of peace by the emperor, which is said to have taken place on the 26th ult. is confirmed. It is upon the basis established in this treaty that they will negotiate at Luneville: and we have not the least doubt but that in a very short time a definitive peace will be signed between Joseph Buonaparte and count Czartel.

What tends greatly to confirm this hope, is the order given by the emperor to suspend the works which have been commenced in the environs of Vienna, for the defence of that place. The levy en masse in Lower Austria, enjoined by an order of the imperial government, has been countermanded. The archives, public chests, jewels, &c. which had been transported to Prague, have been reloaded in the capital. The army of insurrection in Hungary, one division of which is arrived in the neighbourhood of Vienna, had returned to Edenburg and to Presburg, and it is said they will be disbanded. The public hands continue to rife.

We are assured that many of the officers of the major of Moreau, Grenier, &c. have obtained permission of the cabinet of Vienna to repair to that city, and that many of them had already arrived.

PARIS, January 5.

Several vessels have arrived from Egypt. They effected their passage from Alexandria to Toulon in eighteen days, having sailed from Alexandria on the 10th December, and arrived at Toulon on the 28th. The general in chief Menou, to the first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters at Cairo, Oct. 20.

Citizen Consul,

Since the last letters which I had the honour to write to you, nothing new has taken place in Egypt. Different squadrons of the regiment of dromedaries have traversed the desert, and made excursions on the frontiers of Syria; they have taken several convoys, and among others one of three hundred camels.

Each squadron of dromedaries has with it 2 three-pounders drawn by dromedaries. The labours of the engineers and artillery are continuing with activity. The whole coast is completely armed from Oram Faregge to the tower of Marabout, and the west of Alexandria. The fort of El Howah, upon the canal of Alexandria, is finished. It will contain the magazines, and serve as a point of support for all the movements which the army may be obliged to make to oppose a debarkation.

I am causing a canal to be opened from Rosetta to the lake Burilas. The whole canal of Alexandria is now navigable. The ancient canal of Eyrout, which joins that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means we can now sail at any time from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

I am very well satisfied with the inhabitants. The Fellahs feel daily more and more the advantages which we procure for them.

I request you to grant some rewards to Moallen Jacob, colonel of the Caphtist legion, and to the Greek, Nicola Papas Oglou, colonel of the Greek legion. They display the greatest zeal, and the greatest energy.

The administration of the finance is in the best order. Citizen Esteve is particularly entitled to my warmest commendation.

Citizen Tallien has left this place; I have reason to complain of him; he has behaved extremely ill. He has attempted every thing to discourage the army, and to cement cabals.

The adjutant-generals Devaux and Gilley Vieux are returning to France. You know their long services. It is impossible that any person could display greater courage, or have performed greater services.

(Signed)

Ab. J. MENO.

January 16.

A letter from the president of the royal society, London, to the institute of France, announces as a very important discovery, a sovereign remedy for the ascending gout. It consists, say they, in a certain quantity of ginger boiled in milk, which will compel the gout to descend in one quarter of an hour.

BOSTON, March 11.

From the Springfield (Massachusetts) Federal Spy.

PHENOMENON.

This day, February 27th, 1801, the snow being walled, the air clear and serene, the weather pleasant and warm like spring; as a flock of ducks were winging their way northward, and as if to astonish the pious dames of this place (South-Hadley) and its vicinity with the appearance of some of the latter day wonders—A report was heard about mid-day in the air, which occasioned those near at hand to look about, and discovered two ducks falling to the ground, and soon a third;—the two first lifeless, the third nearly dead—when peeping into the open expanse above, as far as eye could ken, discover a very large flock of ducks much scattered and agitated, as if a gun had been discharged at the flock. The above is the fact; but where shall the scrupulous look for the cause; (as those who took up the fallen ducks did not presume to fatten themselves thereon fearing death should be in the pot)—Shall we say; those ducks were negatively electrified? Therefore, capable of receiving an electric shock from some positive electrified body—say, a small cloud, although none was seen, and therefore, killed by an electric shock: or, is it a proportion of a fortunate succedaneum, for the expected loss of the valuable fisheries in this place? The children of Israel, when nearly famishing, were bountifully supplied with the feathered choir; and who can say, if the inhabitants should be deprived of their heretofore staple support, but that ducks will supply the place of food—The presumption is strong, having already begun to precipitate themselves among the fishermen dead as a bat.

Excerpt of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Calcutta, to the editors,

Dated October 25, 1800.

Colonel Welleby, the brother of the marquis Welleby, governor-general, has been successful in overthrowing an enemy, growing very formidable in the interior. He was of the family of Tippoo Saib, a desperate and sagacious man. Colonel W. has acquired, and deservedly too, great credit for his important conquest.

The most profound darkness envelopes all the views of the government in India. Territorial acquisitions seems to be its aim. Its efforts have hitherto been crowned with success. However, the commerce of the country has suffered severely for want of protection, and the cruifers of the Mauritius, range with impunity the bay of Bengal. I enclose you a paper containing an account of the capture of the Kent, Indiaman, by captain Surcouf, of the French privateer Constance. Would to God one or two American frigates were in the Indian ocean. The company's ships of war Nonchalant and Cornwallis are snug in the Hoogly, while the French plunder the vessels of all countries off Sauger Island.

I wish you to mention in your paper, that Dr. Oliver Barron, who was educated at Harvard university, studied with Dr. Warren, and has received his regular medical degrees, has established, upon the most liberal terms, a Medical Asylum for seamen and sea officers in this port. He supplies them with board, lodging, clean cloaths, every day medicine and attendance. His asylum is pleasantly situated, very capacious, and patronized by the principal gentlemen at this presidency. His rate of charges is so low, compared with that of other physicians at this place, as, considering him a native American, must give him a preference, in his line, over any other professional man, in the minds of American citizens.

NORWICH, March 11.

The following melancholy occurrence, we are informed, took place at Stratford, in this state, a few days ago. A young man having been gunning, returned with a number of ducks. While his parents were viewing them, from some unforeseen accident, his gun, which had not been discharged, went off, the whole contents penetrated his mother's breast, and she expired instantaneously!

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

James Blake, Esq; consul of the United States for Santo Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Cape-Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the *Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingo*, of the 29th Pluviose, (18th February of the Christian calendar) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Port-au-Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the black general himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French government.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

St. Domingo, 13th Pluviose, 9th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow-citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

Citizens,

I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French republic.

A column, commanded by the general of brigade Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column, commanded by the chief of brigade Paul Louverture, to the south-west against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their rout. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned with the most brilliant success.

The general of brigade Moyse, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French general. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant-general Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish governor, Joaquin Garcia, with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the island, has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitie.

Le general en chef,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

March 16.

IMPORTANT.

By the ship Magnet, which arrived at New-York on Friday last, in 38 days from Cadiz, a merchant of this city has received letters from the most respectable sources, containing the following information, for the communication of which we acknowledge with him selves indebted to his politeness.

Cadiz. Xtons, old breeches,

By my respects of coat blanket; his Sunday quainted with the dark coat with rimmed buttons, and the bordering sized worsted stockings, and half to be a Methodist, and has been epidemic distemper, preaching of nights; it is expected Thank God, the about the city of Annapolis, West Never was this South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, and disappointment, Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes miserable condition fellow in any gaol, so that I get receive the above reward, paid by not even JAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne. the cont. All masters of vessels and others are fore-ers who harbouring, employing, or carrying off said hostile at their peril. T. G. ch 7, 1800. 33



A LIST of the names of TRACTS and numbers of LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of taxes thereon respectively due for the year eighteen hundred, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Names of Persons.	Names of tracts and No. of Lots.	Tax due.
Zachariah Allen	472, 75,	1
William Alexander and K. Long	1402,	8 1/2
Catharine Boyer	298, 315, 326,	2 1
Wm. Bell, J. Steinmiz and Tho. Jones	Clifton and Sportsman's Fields,	1 1 2
Benjamin Black	15,	8 1/2
Michael Boyer	297, 436,	1 5
Thomas Bodley	1307,	8 1/2
John Burnham	1168, 1397,	1 5
Enoch Bailey	341, 469, 422, 1275,	2 10
Richard Dorsey	438,	8 1/2
Thomas Donaldson	1397, 1134 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 84, 130, 3098,	1 2 11
	2088, 3032, 11, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 409,	2 1
	1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900,	8 1/2
	440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448,	2 3 5
	3049, 3038, 3166,	7 12 0
	909,	9 10
John Doyle	Walnut bottom and Castle Hill,	6 3
Dennis Dorsey	Chance and Royal Charlotte,	8 1/2
George French	Water Works,	8 1/2
George Graham	1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 109,	2 10
Samuel Godman	1930,	8 1/2
John Guyer	1124,	8 1/2
Augustine Gambrill	3194, 3195, 3196, 3197,	6 1
Archibald Golder	273,	10 5 7
Levi Hughs	Part of the Granary,	1 2
James G. Howard	296 lots,	3 4
Edward Jones	Kingan's Discovery,	1 8 3 1/2
Thomas Johnson and James Greenleaf	1/2 Sancha Pancha,	3 0
John Kingan	Partnership,	16 8
James Martin	Chance,	2 10
Ebenezer Macky	Spruce Spring and Durham,	3 6
William M. Manadier	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	14 7
James Greenleaf	1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046,	13 6 1/2
Mitchel Robinson	Mill Seat and Felicity,	3 6
Samuel Norwood	1/2 Granary and 1/2 Sancha Pancha,	10 11
John Orme	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	1 8 8
Raphael Peale	6,	11 7
John Pollard	Part Bear Creek Meadows,	1 5 2 1/2
John B. Ragant	Governor's Neglect,	17 0
Selby and Cook	Part Roby's Delight,	1 2 1
Gulavus Scott	Orme's Attention,	2 7
	Chestnut Grove,	1 2 11
	Now or Never,	1 6 11
	2487,	2 1 1
	Hard Struggle,	1 7
	Locust Ridge Reforveyed,	4 2
	Refurvey on Recourfe,	2 10
	Castle Hill,	2 10
	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	
	2594, 2596, 2597, 2598,	
	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	
	25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109,	
	119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180,	
	181, 184, 190, 196, 210, 217, 220, 230, 236,	
	250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398,	
	401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452,	
	456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896,	
	923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991,	
	1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069,	
	1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132,	
	1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196,	
	1119, 1201, 1200, 1220, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295,	
	1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408,	
	1437, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462,	
	1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502,	
	1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593,	
	1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1624, 1691, 1694, 1695,	
	1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762,	
	1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821,	
	1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926,	
	1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1964, 2016, 2038, 2081,	
	2085, 2369, 2398, 2517, 2529, 2543, 2548, 3008,	
	3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125,	
	3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171,	
	1326, 1136, 1325,	
	3066,	
	4045,	
	208, 1005,	
	Three Springs,	
	2 lots,	
	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121,	
	Chance,	
	Bull Pasture,	
	5 acres land,	
	2 houses and lots in Western Port,	
	8 lots in ditto,	
	Part of William and Joseph's Amendment,	
	1 lot in town Cumberland,	
	2 ditto,	
	1 ditto,	
	1 ditto,	
	Fort Lip Refurvey,	
	Republican,	
	Flowery Meads,	
	Part Hoffman's Prospect,	
	Long Meadows,	
	Partnership Refurvey,	
	Independence and Honeit Miller,	
	Part of St. George,	
	Refurvey on St. George,	
	Gaffaway's Perce,	
	Vineyard,	
	Duncan's Mistake,	
	Sally's Chance,	
	I am lost,	
	Cow Pasture,	

Samuel Selby, jd

James Miller  
Thomas Blackstone  
Robert G. Maynard  
John A. Summer

John Thompson  
James Shaw  
John Willson  
James West, jun.  
John Frizzle  
Thomas Johnson  
Samuel Jay  
Joseph James  
Henry Myers  
Pearl and Rogers  
Abel Sargent

William and Jos. Scott  
Thomas J. Beatty  
Henry Booser  
James M. Pherison  
Joseph Tomlinson  
Thomas Beatty

Peter Herthie  
James Kenay  
Richard Ridgely  
Conrad Young  
Nicholas Gaffaway

James Martin

James Blaire

Robert Jacob

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, and other legal charges, due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M. MARSH, collector of Allegany county, on or before the 15th day of June next,

the lands so charged, as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Allegany county,  
AQUILA ARELL BROWN, Clk.  
December 10, 1800.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.  
N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.  
November 15, 1800.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me. HUGH DRUMMOND.  
February 24, 1800.

### TO BE RENTED.

For the term of sixteen months,  
THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Samuel RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.  
January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,  
THE

## Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

### CONTAINING

An Almanack.	Post-office establishment,
A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.	with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
Abstract of the revenue law.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	List of the navy of the United States.
An act to value property.	Government of the State of Maryland.
An act to lay a direct tax.	List of the general assembly.
An act to establish a general stamp office.	An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
List of stamp duties.	Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
Officers of the revenue.	And a variety of other useful matter.
Government of the United States.	
List of congress.	
Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.	

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worked stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne's as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne's.  
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.  
March 7, 1800.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR 1

### CONSTANTINOPLE

THE captain Pacha is returned from before Alexandria, with his fleet, having left a small party in maintaining the blockade.

November 28

On the 11th, arrived here an

ving on board the Algerine

cents from the dey to the gran

the first vessel of the United Sta

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marine minister: but that officer

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cents which the dey of Algier

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which the regency of Algiers p

raury, are extremely valuable,

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the whole present is valued at

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The grand vizier will begin

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untry.

The captain Pacha has left b

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captain Bey, or the vice gr

himself returned hither, after

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\* A large diamond in a fing

### STRASBURG

The intelligence of the signi

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Luneville: and we have no

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What tends greatly to co

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vision of which is arrived i

Vienna, had returned to Ede

it is said they will be

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We are assured that mar

at-major of Moreau, Gre

mission of the cabinet of

ty, and that many of them

### PARIS,

Several vessels have arri

lected their passage from

eighteen days, having sailed

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The general in chief Meno

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 26, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 20.

THE captain Pacha is returned to Constantinople, from before Alexandria, with the greatest part of his fleet, having left a small part of it to assist the English in maintaining the blockade.

November 28.

On the 11th, arrived here an American frigate, having on board the Algerine ambassador, with rich presents from the dey to the grand signior. This is the first vessel of the United States, which has yet appeared at Constantinople. The captain seems to have taken no other protection than that of the Algerine minister: but that officer has visited and even dined with lord Elgin; he is also said to be recommended to the charge d'affaires of Denmark. The presents which the dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan, and which are for the arrears of the tribute which the regency of Algiers pays to the Imperial treasury, are extremely valuable, and consist of one hundred Moorish slaves, 50 males, and 50 females, many horses richly caparisoned with trappings of gold and silver, a lion, a tiger, a leopard, two ostriches, a number of parrots, and other rare birds; the whole present is valued at five millions of piasters.

The grand vizier will begin his operations against the French in Egypt as soon as he hears that the English troops shall have arrived on the coast of that country.

The captain Pacha has left behind him a Turkish squadron before Alexandria, consisting of three ships of the line and four frigates, under the command of the captain Bey, or the vice grand admiral. He has himself returned hither, after having in vain endeavored to renew the negotiations with the French.

\* A large diamond in a single piece.

STRASBURG, January 13.

The intelligence of the signing the preliminaries of peace by the emperor, which is said to have taken place on the 26th ult. is confirmed. It is upon this established in this treaty that they will negotiate Lunenburg: and we have not the least doubt but that in a very short time a definitive peace will be concluded between Joseph Buonaparte and count Comte.

What tends greatly to confirm this hope, is the order given by the emperor to suspend the works which have been commenced in the environs of Vienna, for the defence of that place. The levy en masse in Lower Austria, enjoined by an order of the imperial government, has been countermanded. The archives, public chests, jewels, &c. which had been transported to Prague, have been reloaded in the capital. The army of insurrection in Hungary, one division of which is arrived in the neighbourhood of Vienna, had returned to Edenburg and to Presburg, and it is said they will be disbanded. The public works continue to rise.

We are assured that many of the officers of the late-major of Moreau, Grenier, &c. have obtained permission of the cabinet of Vienna to repair to that city, and that many of them had already arrived.

P A R I S, January 5.

Several vessels have arrived from Egypt. They effected their passage from Alexandria to Toulon in eighteen days, having sailed from Alexandria on the 10th December, and arrived at Toulon on the 25th.

The general in chief Menou, to the first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters at Cairo, Oct. 20.

Citizen Consul,

Since the last letters which I had the honour to write to you, nothing new has taken place in Egypt. Different squadrons of the regiment of dromedaries have traversed the desert, and made excursions on the frontiers of Syria; they have taken several convoys, and among others one of three hundred camels.

Each squadron of dromedaries has with it 2 three-pounders drawn by dromedaries.

The labours of the engineers and artillery are continuing with activity. The whole coast is completely armed from Oran Fareg to the tower of Marabout, and the west of Alexandria. The fort of El Howah, upon the canal of Alexandria, is finished. It will contain the magazines, and serve as a point of support for all the movements which the army may be obliged to make to oppose a debarkation.

I am causing a canal to be opened from Rosetta to the lake Burilas. The whole canal of Alexandria is now navigable. The ancient canal of Eyrou, which joins that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means we can now sail at any time from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

I am very well satisfied with the inhabitants. The Fellahs feel daily more and more the advantages which we procure for them.

I request you to grant some rewards to Moallen Jacob, colonel of the Capitist legion, and to the Greek, Nicola Papas Oglou, colonel of the Greek legion. They display the greatest zeal, and the greatest energy.

The administration of the finance is in the best order. Citizen Esteve is particularly entitled to my warmest commendation.

Citizen Tallien has left this place; I have reason to complain of him; he has behaved extremely ill. He has attempted every thing to discourage the army, and to cement cabals.

The adjutant-generals Devaux and Gilley Vieux are returning to France. You know their long services. It is impossible that any person could display greater courage, or have performed greater services.

(Signed)

AB. J. MENO.

January 16.

A letter from the president of the royal society, London, to the institute of France, announces as a very important discovery, a sovereign remedy for the ascending gout. It consists, say they, in a certain quantity of ginger boiled in milk, which will compel the gout to defend in one quarter of an hour.

B O S T O N, March 11.

From the Springfield (Massachusetts) Federal Spy.

PHENOMENON.

This day, February 27th, 1801, the snow being melted, the air clear and serene, the weather pleasant and warm like spring; as a flock of ducks were winging their way northward, and as if to astonish the pious dames of this place (South-Hadley) and its vicinity with the appearance of some of the latter day wonders—A report was heard about mid-day in the air, which occasioned those near at hand to look about, and discovered two ducks falling to the ground, and soon a third;—the two first lifeless, the third nearly dead—when peeping into the open expanse above, as far as eye could ken, discover a very large flock of ducks much scattered and agitated, as if a gun had been discharged at the flock. The above is the fact; but where shall the scrupulous look for the cause; (as those who took up the fallen ducks did not presume to fatten themselves thereon fearing death should be in the pot)—Shall we say; those ducks were negatively electrified? Therefore, capable of receiving an electric shock from some positive electrified body—say, a small cloud, although none was seen, and therefore, killed by an electric shock: or, is it a proportion of a fortunate succedaneum, for the expected loss of the valuable fisheries in this place? The children of Israel, when nearly famishing, were bountifully supplied with the feathered choir; and who can say, if the inhabitants should be deprived of their heretofore staple support, but that ducks will supply the place of shad—The presumption is strong, having already begun to precipitate themselves among the fishermen dead as a bat.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Calcutta, to the editors,

Dated October 25, 1800.

"Colonel Welleby, the brother of the marquis Welleby, governor-general, has been successful in overthrowing an enemy, growing very formidable in the interior. He was of the family of Tippoo Saib, a desperate and sagacious man. Colonel W. has acquired, and deservedly too, great credit for his important conquest.

"The most profound darkness envelopes all the views of the government in India. Territorial acquisitions seems to be its aim. Its efforts have hitherto been crowned with success. However, the commerce of the country has suffered severely for want of protection, and the cruisers of the Mauritius, range with impunity the bay of Bengal. I enclose you a paper containing an account of the capture of the Kent, Indiaman, by captain Surcouf, of the French privateer Confiance. Would to God one or two American frigates were in the Indian ocean. The company's ships of war Nonfuch and Cornwallis are snug in the Hoogly, while the French plunder the vessels of all countries off Sauger Island.

"I wish you to mention in your paper, that Dr. Oliver Barro, who was educated at Harvard university, studied with Dr. Warren, and has received his regular medical degrees, has established, upon the most liberal terms, a Medical Asylum for seamen and sea officers in this port. He supplies them with board, lodging, clean cloaths, every day medicine and attendance. His asylum is pleasantly situated, very capacious, and patronized by the principal gentlemen at this presidency. His rate of charges is so low, compared with that of other physicians at this place, as, considering him a native American, must give him a preference, in his line, over any other professional man, in the minds of American citizens."

N O R W I C H, March 11.

The following melancholy occurrence, we are informed, took place at Stratford, in this state, a few days ago. A young man having been gunning, returned with a number of ducks. While his parents were viewing them, from some unforeseen accident, his gun, which had not been discharged, went off, the whole contents penetrated his mother's breast, and she expired instantaneously!

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 14.

James Blake, Esq; consul of the United States for Santo Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Cape-Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the *Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingo*, of the 29th Pluviose, (18th February of the Christian calendar) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Port-au-Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the black general himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French government.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

St. Domingo, 13th Pluviose, 9th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow-citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

Citizens,

I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French republic.

A column, commanded by the general of brigade Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column, commanded by the chief of brigade Paul Louverture, to the south-west against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their rout. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned with the most brilliant success.

The general of brigade Moyse, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French general. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant-general Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish governor, Joacim Garcia, with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the island, has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitie.

Le general en chef,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

March 16.

IMPORTANT.

By the ship Magnet, which arrived at New-York on Friday last, in 38 days from Cadiz, a merchant of this city has received letters from the most respectable sources, containing the following information, for the communication of which we acknowledge ourselves indebted to his politeness.

"Cadiz, January 29, 1801.

"By my respects of the 16th, you will be acquainted with the deplorable state to which this city and the bordering towns have been reduced by the epidemical distemper which prevailed this last summer. Thank God, the malady has totally disappeared. Never was this city, notwithstanding all its losses and disappointments this war, reduced to its present miserable condition.

"The blockade continues with usual vigilance, and not even a remote prospect of permanent peace on the continent; on the contrary, the contending powers would seem to be inspired anew with the spirit of hostility and destruction.



"It is reported a rupture between this country and Portugal, is unavoidable. In fact, preparations are actually making with vigour on this side."

Another letter in Spanish, under date of Jan. 7th, contains the following further information, which we have translated:

"The reports of the arrival of a general peace have been various and flattering during the last week; but the post of this day has dissipated our hopes. It brings advices of 8000 British troops having disembarked at Lisbon, for the purpose of abetting Portugal, who it seems, has positively rejected the conciliatory propositions of this court. In consequence of this intelligence, the Spanish army is now advancing, by forced marches, to the frontiers of Portugal: and two columns of French troops, one amounting to 4000, the other 8000, have actually advanced as far as Bayonne. While these important movements are going on, gen. Bernadotte, with an army of 45,000, is proceeding against the enemy by the way of Rouffillon. We are of course in hourly expectation of receiving advice of the commencement of hostilities."

"It is understood here, that Great-Britain has offered to enter into an armistice for 12 months, on condition that their ambassadors shall be admitted to the negotiations in the congress at Lunéville."

Another letter of the foregoing date, contains the following corroborative information:

"For some days we have been very sanguine in our expectations of a continental peace; but the opposition of England has not only prevented this desirable event, but also embroiled us with Portugal. Our troops in all directions are marching rapidly against this power,—and the French auxiliaries have actually arrived at Bayonne."

"You will no doubt have already heard of the attempt recently made on the life of Buonaparte. It has been traced to its origin, and the perpetrators will doubtless be instantly punished."

"By an arrival from Egypt in 20 days we learn, that the affairs in that country are very favourable to the interests of the French."

"There are continually changes in the ministry of this cabinet; but as they do not effect commerce it would be superfluous to particularize them."

"The trade of this city is quite stagnant. Unless Providence kindly interferes for our relief, we know not to what deeper wretchedness we may be devoted."

*Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in the Havanna, to another in this city, dated February 24, 1801.*

"The schooner which carries the letter being detained a day longer than I expected, affords me the opportunity of acquainting you with the following intelligence which I received from Nassau: in the interim in order that you may govern yourself accordingly by it."

"The British court of admiralty at Nassau, now condemned all property of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the nations and powers that are in hostilities with Great-Britain, which is found on board any neutral vessel bound to this port. It is therefore my positive advice, that in future, you ship not a single article of what the British prohibit, as it will inevitably be condemned, if brought into Nassau or Jamaica."

March 17.

*Extract of a letter from a lady living on a place called Brookville, about sixteen miles above the city of St. John's, Nova-Scotia, dated the 28th of December, 1800.*

"The present winter is the mildest I have ever experienced in this country, or even in Pennsylvania my native land. It is now three days after Christmas and neither snow on the ground, nor ice in the river—which I crossed to day in a canoe. We have had light snow twice, which quickly disappeared. The sheep need no fodder—our meadow still affords them ample food. The country now appears as it generally does here in May. In the city (St. John's) it is very muddy, and so foggy as to prevent the vessels in the bay from being seen. Our physicians are apprehensive this extraordinary weather will create much sickness. Indeed this prediction is already verified in Halifax: It is said that twenty die of a day in that place of a disorder called the kine or cow-pox."

*From the Virginia Herald.*

Fredericksburg, March 9.

*Fellow-Citizens,*

The president of the United States has requested that I would take to France the treaty which we have ratified with that republic.

The respect which I have for him, and the solicitude which I feel for a restoration of the most perfect harmony between the two countries, by which your interests will be promoted, have induced a compliance of my part, notwithstanding any personal inconveniences which may arise thereby.

I propose to sail from Baltimore about the middle of next month, in the Maryland sloop of war, that now lays there for that purpose. I shall return to America in the summer, or early in the fall and will be found at my post at the commencement of the next congress, should you again confide your interests to my care.

I cannot for a moment suppose that a single objection can be made to me on account of this movement. Was I not persuaded that your interests may be promoted by it, I would relinquish it; and I feel a confidence, that the most active efforts will be made in my support, should any attempt be made to take advantage of my absence.

Receive a tender of my profound respect and regard, and an assurance, that when three thousand

miles shall separate us, my constant wishes and exertions will be for your happiness and prosperity.

J. DAWSON.

March 18.

From a gentleman in this city, who left Lisbon on the 25th of January, we learn that the British troops (of the disembarkation of which we received accounts on Monday, via Cadiz) had re-embarked, and left Lisbon, for what reason, our informant is unadvised. A rupture between Portugal and Spain was talked of at Lisbon, as a probable event.

March 19.

A correspondent, observing the clearance of a vessel in the papers, from this port for Havre-de-Grace, thinks it proper to remind his commercial friends that the port of Havre-de-Grace is declared by the British government to be blockaded. This intelligence is communicated in a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 20th December.

Captain Murray of the Constellation, has arrived in town. His ship, which is at present at Newcastle, we understand will come up to the city in a day or two.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday from Connecticut, we are informed that an address was presented to John Adams, Esq; on passing thro' New-Haven, and that Mr. Adams returned it unopened. (Com. Ad.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The locks at the Great Falls are in great forwardness, and will at all events be completed by the month of September next.

Between the second and fourth instant, above 4000 barrels of flour, besides other country produce, arrived there in boats down the Patowmack, and for some time past we have received from 500 to 600 barrels daily at this port for exportation.

It is computed that about 12,000 hhds. tobacco, and from 250 to 300 thousand barrels of flour will arrive the next year, with iron, coals, &c. &c. from the back country, down the Patowmack, in consequence of an easy navigation through finished locks at the Great Falls.

OBSERVATOR.

March 18.

OFFICIAL.

The following appointments have been made by the president of the United States.

John Shee, Esq; marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Alexander J. Dallas, Esq; attorney for the same district.

Presly Kerr Lane, Esq; marshal of the western district of the same state.

James Hamilton, Esq; attorney of the same district.

David Fay, Esq; attorney for the district of Vermont.

John Willard, Esq; marshal for the same.

Gen. William Irwine, superintendant of military stores.

Justices of the peace for the district of Columbia, &c. Washington county.

Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel Reintzell, Thomas Corcoran, Daniel Carroll, Cornelius Cunningham, Thomas Peter, Robert Brent, Thomas Addison, Abraham Boyd, Benjamin More, John Mason, William Thornton, Benjamin Stoddert, William Hammond Dorsey, and Joseph Sprigg Belt, Esquires.

Alexandria county.

George Gilpin, William Fitzhugh, Francis Peyton, Richard Conway, Eliza Cullen Dick, Charles Alexander, George Taylor, Jonah Thomson, Abraham Faw, John Herbert, Alexander Smith, Cuthbert Powell, Peter Wife, jun. Jacob Houghman, and Thomas Darne, Esquires.

We hear that the president of the United States has remitted the remainder of the sentence of James Thompson Callender, convicted last summer of a libel, in the circuit court for Virginia, and also David Brown, convicted of a similar offence in the circuit court of Massachusetts.

We understand that Charles Pinckney will be appointed minister of the United States at the court of Madrid.

Last evening arrived in this city Citizen L. A. Pichon, commissary-general of the commercial relations and charge des affaires of the French republic to the government of the United States; and this morning he waited upon the president.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, has by proclamation of the 11th inst. further suspended until the 1st day of January, 1802, that article in the rules and regulations of materials and buildings in the city of Washington, prohibiting the erection of wooden houses, or houses less than three stories on the avenues.

March 17.

NORFOLK, March 12.

On Tuesday arrived the French frigate La Semillante, of 36 guns, capt. Montalan, 47 days from l'Orient. In her came citizen Louis Andre Pichon, sent by the French government as consul-general and charge d'affaires near the United States. Also, citizen Oster, formerly consul at this place.

The papers we have received by the above frigate, mention, that the most active preparations are making in the marine department: a general review of all the navy officers was to take place on the 23d of January. The minister of marine issued orders for officers of all denominations to repair on that day to the ports of Brest, Toulon, Rochefort and l'Orient, as might be most convenient.

Under the Paris head of January 18, we find the following paragraphs:

Three expeditions are now ready for sea in the port of Brest, viz.

One commanded by vice-admiral Ganteaume, consisting of 9 ships of the line.

A second commanded by vice-admiral Latouche, composed of five ships of the line.

The third commanded by vice-admiral Bruix, composed of 15 Spanish and 15 French ships of the line.

The camps of Dijon and Lyon, as well as the fine corps of grenadiers lately at Tours, have begun their march for Brest, Bourdeaux and Rochefort.

It will be a great surprise to the English to find that by the close of the first session of the Imperial parliament, Ireland will be separated from the British government. Gen. Bernadotte has daily conferences with deputies of the United Irish at Paris.

There are now in Hampton Roads, a French frigate, an American frigate, and a British sloop of war.

March 19.

*From the American Daily Advertiser.*

APPOINTMENTS,

By the president of the United States.

Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury.

Wade Hampton, of South-Carolina, post-master-general, in the room of col. Habersham, removed.

Alexander J. Dallas, attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Wilks Kittera, removed.

CHRISTENING.

At Shutter's Hill the son of farmer B. Dulany was christened, a promising boy of two years old, by the names of *Washington Adams Burr Dulany*.

The first name was given to raise a virtuous and honourable emulation in the child to imitate so good and great an example as the first character that ever lived, and whose virtues will never die. The second name was given to him in gratitude to the man who was so eminently useful in giving us our independence, and who for 25 years acted as a true and firm American, not attached to any country but his own.

The third name was given him to follow the example of an hero tried in the wilds of Canada, where (like Leonidas the Spartan hero) with a small band of Americans, he fought an army of veterans greatly superior in numbers only, and although nearly famished for the want of provisions, his noble courage was not cast down, but encouraged his men to victory at death.

[Alex. Ad.]

March 20.

One of our Paris papers (from which we publish translations this day) contains the following account of the number of deaths in the town of Seville, in Spain, from the 28th of August to the 14th of November, 1800, victims to the epidemic which raged there:

In the hospital of Triana	2500
In the hospital of la Sangre	3000
Married men who died at their several houses	6000
Married women do. do. do.	3700
Domestics who died in the houses of their masters	4000
Servant maids	1600
Monks and religieuses	3600
Necessitous grown persons and infants	1900
Children from one to four years of age	6300
Soldiers of the regiments of Catalonia	95
Invalids	15
Artillery corps	15
Laundresses who died in their houses	20
Necessitous ecclesiastics	58
Opulent ecclesiastics	61
Rectors	37

Total of deaths 32,904

March 21.

Yesterday the circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit (according to the provisions of the judiciary bill lately passed) was opened in this city by chief judge Philip Barton Key, and associate judges George Keith Taylor, and Charles Magill, who on producing their credentials, were sworn into office by the honourable judge Chase, who attended for the purpose.

About fifteen minutes after they had been sworn into office, judge Key with a few words relative to the business of the court, informed the gentlemen of the bar that it was adjourned until 11 o'clock this day.

*The United States Mint.*

In 1800 there were coined at the mint of the United States, 25,965 eagles, and 11,622 half eagles, of gold; 220,920 dollars, 21,760 dimes, 24,000 half dimes, in silver; and 2,822,175 cents, and 211,580 half cents, in copper.—the whole value 571,335 dollars and 40 cents.

The gentleman who is the bearer of the convention to France, Mr. Dawson, arrived on Friday evening at Mr. Evans's in this city, and the Maryland, in which he is to embark, report says, will sail tomorrow.

Annapolis, March 26.

The circuit court of the United States, for the district of Columbia, met in the city of Washington, for the county of Washington, on Monday last, when the following judges, to wit: William Kilty, Esq; chief judge, James Marshall and William Cranch, Esquires, assistant judges, produced their commissions, and qualified agreeably to the act of congress. The court appointed gen. Uriah Forrest clerk of the county of Washington, and col. George Deneale clerk of the county of Alexandria.—Several other appointments such as criers, constables, &c. were made. John T. Mason, Esq; produced his commission, and

qualified as attorney-general of the following gentlemen were admitted to the bar of the court, to wit: Elq; of Frederick-town, Alexa Elq; of Upper-Marlbrough, J Elq; of James S. Morrell, Esquires, of Charles Simms, and Thomas S Alexandria, Daniel C. Brent, commission, and qualified as marshal. The court then adjourned to next

The following is a correct list of congress during the last

An act extending the privilege to the delegate from the territory north-west of the river Ohio, for his compensation.

An act for the relief of Solomon

An act to provide for the erection of a light-house on Cape Poge, at the mouth of Martha's Vineyard.

An act to provide for the organization of the courts of the United States.

An act regulating the grants for the refugees from the British and Nova-Scotia.

An act making the port of Baltimore, and the port of New York, ports of entry for this from the Cape of Good Hope beyond the same.

An act to establish the district annex the towns of Kittery and Portsmouth.

An act to discharge Samuel his imprisonment.

An act freeing from postage to John Adams.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel

An act to continue in force on licences for selling wines spirits by retail, and so much as duties on snuff and refined duty on refined sugar, on produce and on carriages for the conveyance of passengers.

An act declaring the contents of the State of Maryland, passed December, one thousand eight-hundred and three, for the appointment of a

An act to allow the transportation and merchandise, to and from more, by the way of Appoquiniquine

An act for the relief of Alexander or his legal representatives.

An act concerning the district of Columbia

An act further to alter and amend the laws

An act to amend the act, to establish a general stamp-office

An act providing for the navigation and for other purposes.

An act concerning the mint

An act to amend the act, to provide for the valuation of land and the enumeration of slaves

States, and to repeal the act, to enlarge the powers of the surveyors

An act to add to the district of Ohio, and to discontinue the state of Tennessee, and to

entitled, An act to regulate commerce on imports and tonnage.

An act making appropriations for the establishment of the United States

thousand eight hundred and one

An act supplementary to an act to divide the territory of the

well of the Ohio, into two federal

Resolution respecting certain States in the possession of

Mathers and Thomas Duan,

An act directing the mode of issuing coins and currencies, and of receiving in certain cases.

An act to augment the salaries of the districts of Massachusetts, Delaware, and Maryland

An act in addition to an act making provision for the family household of the president

An act for altering the time of certain courts therein mentioned

An act making appropriations for the government for the year one thousand

An act for erecting light-houses, and on Smith's Point, and on Faulkner's Island, in the state of Connecticut, and in Narraganset Bay.

An act to amend the act, to provide for the territory of the

An act supplementary to an act concerning the district of Columbia

An act authorizing the employment of clerks for completing the survey of lands and dwellings

An act making appropriations for the United States, for the year one thousand and one.

An act authorizing the sale of teas destroyed by fire, and the officers of the customs



qualified as attorney-general of the district. The following gentlemen were admitted and qualified as attorneys of the court, to wit: Daniel Clarke, jun. Esq; of Frederick-town, Alexander C. Magruder, Esq; of Upper-Marlborough, John M. Gant; and James S. Morrell, Esquires, of George-town, col. Charles Simms, and Thomas Swann, Esquires, of Alexandria, Daniel C. Brent, Esq; produced his commission, and qualified as marshal of the district. The court then adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

The following is a correct list of the acts passed by congress during the last session.

An act extending the privilege of franking-letters to the delegate from the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and making provision for his compensation.

An act for the relief of Solomon Boston.

An act to provide for the erection and support of a light-house on Cape Poge, at the north-easterly part of Martha's Vineyard.

An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States.

An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

An act making the port of Biddeford and Pepperell-borough, and the port of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts, ports of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

An act to establish the district of Bristol, and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick, to the district of Portsmouth.

An act to discharge Samuel Lewis, senior, from his imprisonment.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to John Adams.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Holmes.

An act to continue in force the acts laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirits by retail, and so much of the act laying certain duties on snuff and refined sugar, as respects a duty on refined sugar, on property sold at auction, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a health officer.

An act to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras.

An act for the relief of Arnold Henry Dorman, or his legal representatives.

An act concerning the district of Columbia.

An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads.

An act to amend the act, entitled, An act to establish a general stamp-office.

An act providing for the naval peace establishment, and for other purposes.

An act concerning the mint.

An act to amend the act, entitled, An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, and to repeal the act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the surveyors of the revenue.

An act to add to the district of Massac on the Ohio, and to discontinue the district of Palmyra in the state of Tennessee, and therein to amend the act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to divide the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, into two separate governments.

Resolution respecting certain property of the United States in the possession of Thomas Claxton, James Mathers and Thomas Duan, door-keepers to congress.

An act directing the mode of estimating certain foreign coins and currencies, and of making out invoices in certain cases.

An act to augment the salaries of the district judges in the districts of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, respectively.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the president of the United States.

An act for altering the times and places of holding certain courts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred one.

An act for erecting light-houses on New-Point Comfort, and on Smith's Point, in the state of Virginia, and on Faulkner's Island in Long-Island Sound, in the state of Connecticut, and for placing buoys in Narraganset Bay.

An act to amend the act altering the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act concerning the district of Columbia.

An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to employ clerks for completing the abstracts of the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves.

An act making appropriations for the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

An act authorizing the remission of duties on certain teas destroyed by fire, while under the care of the officers of the customs in Providence, Rhode-land.

An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleve Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio.

### To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T. March 20, 1801.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public; that he has commenced business in this city, in the house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured of having it executed in the most neat and fashionable manner. Annapolis, March 25, 1801.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a dark mulatto man, named HARRY, a shoe-maker by trade, aged thirty-six years, about six feet high, rather spare made, a remarkable suit of hair when combed out, a very complaisant fellow when spoken to; took with him various cloathing, his shoe-makers tools, and a large black dog, with his tail cut. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, if within ten miles shall receive TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, forty miles FORTY DOLLARS, and if out of the state ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THOMAS LYLES.

March 17, 1801.

ON the 22d instant, two negro men, sentenced to the wheel barrow, broke out of gaol, assisted no doubt by some evil disposed person or persons; they are thinly clothed, one of them who is called MOSES, is a low set fellow, dark complexion, about thirty years of age; the other called GEORGE, about twenty-five years of age, a tall slender made fellow. Whoever will secure the aforesaid negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive as a compensation for their trouble the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, one half for either of them, and an additional reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one who will inform of those that assisted the negroes in breaking the gaol, so that such safe conduct may be handled with rigour.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

February 24, 1801.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Dr. WILLIAM BREWER, living in Montgomery county, the 31st of December, 1800, a negro man named WILLOUGHBY, about thirty-six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, his cloathing unknown to me, though he may have several suits, as he is a very dresty blade, his skin rather black, and his wool very short, he has a pleasant countenance until attacked, and smooth tongue; he has upon the back of his right hand a scar, occasioned by a burn, and a small scar on the corner of his left eye, and his toes turn out much. Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen. living in Anne-Arundel county, South river, near Annapolis.

All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said negro, or concealing him, and all masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned taking him on board their vessels, or carrying said negro off at their peril, if they do the law shall be put in full force against them, or him.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d instant, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CARTER, and says he is free, but has no pass, he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, slender made, quick spoken, and stammers a little; his dress negro cotton jacket and overalls, coarse shoes and stockings, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt. His master, if any, is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 14, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CLEMENT CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1801.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S meadows, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that we have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH BOTTS, late of the said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES NEALE, and DANIEL MAHONEY, } Executors.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, JEM BOWLING, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFEY, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away and pay their fees and other expences, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 14, 1801.

### ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

### Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.



In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.  
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state, and An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Balton.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into the hands of the clerks of the several counties annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the treasurer of the several shires of this state; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the said state of Maryland; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —, in the year —. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B. whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of — county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary for the entering up of all matters and things relating to such office, or shall and will make, or cause to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect records and entries, according to the truth and nature of the matter or thing requiring to be entered or recorded, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain, preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books, papers and records, now being and remaining in the said office, as also all those that from time to time, during his continuance in the said office, shall be added thereto, in such manner, as that in case of death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from officiating longer in said office, or that in case he shall remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next person who shall succeed him in said office, all the papers and record books now being in the said office, in good order and repair, as also all such other papers and record books which shall be by him added, in like good order and repair, with the records and entries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered, during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's office, without favour or affection, but according to the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the — shire all sums of money received by him for the use of the state under the provisions of any law now existing, or which may hereafter be passed, in the manner and at the time limited by such acts, without fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly account for the same with the officer or person or persons authorized to receive the same, and the duty of his office, and all the other duties of his said office, by law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall discharge, according to law, and the true intent and meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, that then the above obligation to be, void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury, or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, when thereto required by the agent of the state, it shall and may be lawful for the respective county courts, or the respective general courts, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account, signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or claim of the state due and in arrear from any such clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the payment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to be awarded against the person or property of such clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs; provided that a copy of such account, signed by the respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty days previous to the fitting of the term at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desires a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the said court are empowered and authorized to direct a jury to be impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue,

whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs, upon which there shall be no writ of error, superseas upon appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgments had and obtained in said court.

V. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or judgment and execution to the respective terms to which the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which the said execution shall be made returnable, the said default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any clerk, who hath received public money before the passage of this act, shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour in office.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wag-gons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,  
The LAWS

OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff  
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of choosing a representative to congress for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

March 10, 1801.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,  
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the

deavour to get the best materials.

LAWS of MARYLAND,  
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,  
With a copious INDEX,  
In two volumes,  
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,  
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,  
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,  
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the  
Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.  
N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.  
February 24, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months, THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE is which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIBOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,  
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

CONTAINING

An Almanack.	Post-office establishments, with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
Abstract of the revenue law.	List of the navy of the United States.
List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	Government of the state of Maryland.
An act to value property.	List of the general assembly.
An act to lay a direct tax.	An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
An act to establish a general stamp office.	Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
List of stamp duties.	And a variety of other useful matter.
Officers of the revenue.	
Government of the United States.	
List of congress.	
Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.	

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR 2

New-York  
This morning arrived in town, captain the ship Liberty, from Liverpool the 11th ult. and brings London We hasten to lay before our readers interesting articles.  
The armistice took place in Italy on cember, previous to which several were fought, which terminated French.

SMYRNA, Dec  
THE English fleet, amounting arrived within these three days the Archipelago, with Sir Ralph 8,000 men on board. It is now in the neighbourhood of Rhodes, and the neighbouring coasts. Its

CONSTANTINOPLE  
This day a grand divan, or council here in presence of the grand extended Cambrican, the captain Pendi. It is understood the Russia Tamara has made some very relative to the English expedition the Porte must not permit, as the very prejudicial to it; this decided here a very great sensation.

PETERSBURG, I  
The convention of armed ne the day before yesterday by Danish ministers. Next day the minister of Prussia, as an acc

LUNEVILLE  
The first confil has required concluded by Austria within the 15th, ratified within the 15th of the 25th instant, on which day immediately give notice of the abilities, unless he receives from the contrary, or advice included. The Austrian counse an Hove, has set out with all Vienna.

VIENNA,  
Count Lehrbach has resigned regulation of the army, a department will be committed Charles.  
At this moment there is a very essential change in the ministry is said, has given in his resignation. Some assert, that this change his majesty in the private has been already notified, to known. Nothing official appeared.

A new convention between concluded, according to will evacuate the Austrian territory month, and withdraw over division will in consequence be and the other division on the at the head quarters of the removed from Schonbrunn

COPENHAGE  
On the evening of the day general the count of Donner commander of the corps of mar order of Malta, set out for extraordinary. The object the court of St. Petersburg northern convention on the The minister from the co which, set out from this city

As the northern convent our court, we flatter ourselves ship and good understanding court will again be happily

Janus  
Baron Selby, attached St. Petersburg, yesterday from our minister baron R of the departure of the city. The governor of S minister the command of The advice received he having been laid on all, the ship harbours has caused this day couriers were dis of Norway with instructions.