

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations, on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good; and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ships, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. MCASKEY.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

Books for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero Delphini, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Cæsar, Sallust, &c. in Latin; Telamaque, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botanic Garden, Metford and Gillis's History of Greece; Potter's Grecian and Kennet's Roman Antiquities; Lamp, Classical Dictionary, Tobke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Morley's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography, Scot's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's, Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Baruel's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is East's Reports, vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and East, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cases of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookfeller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-feller
to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlett's Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, several copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their clothing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepeny, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market, Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velveteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and fattsins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stiff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric muslin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambric muslins,
Lutefrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, coatings, molesters, swansdown, striped and plain silk florentines and fattsins, hunting cord, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannos, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russias, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-3 Irish linen, cambricks, cambric muslins and cotton cambricks, kentings, edging, gentlemen's and ladies' pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without effluence of lemon and burgamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, single, double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, fig and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and fousong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pannelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fringed noughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber having become involved, at special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed By FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1802.

LONDON, October 2.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Ratisbon, the majority of the deputation of the empire are determined, in the event of the Imperial plenipotentiary persisting in his refusal to ratify the conclusion of the 8th ult. to proceed to regulate the indemnities in conjunction with France and Russia, without communicating with the minister of his Imperial majesty.

According to the supplement to the *Moniteur* of the 9th ult. which contains an account of the population of each canton, district and department of France, with the number of members to be sent by each to the electoral colleges, the whole population of the French republic is 32,598,551. The number of inhabitants in the department of the Seine is stated to be 629,763, including Paris, the population of which appears to be only 336,836, considerably less than that of London. The department of the north appears to be the most populous, the number of its inhabitants being 774,450.

Yesterday the right honourable lord Keith, attended by the lord mayor to the chamberlain's office, was made free of the city, and received a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, voted to his lordship by the corporation for his gallant conduct in Egypt.

A new island was discovered in the Pacific Ocean on the 22d of December, 1801, by Mr. Sharp, late surgeon of the Cornwallis, in his passage from Fort Jackson to China, on board the Hope, lat. 28, miles S. long. 163 deg. E. Mr. Sharp named it "Schank's Island," in honour of captain Schank, of the royal navy. Its length is about five or six leagues—its breadth a little less.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, to a respectable merchant in London, dated August 15, O. S.—For the authority of this letter we can particularly answer.

"Lord St. Helens, quits us in a day or two, having thus far settled every difference.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation on the subject of the restitution due to British merchants by the court of Russia, have of late been very warmly renewed.

"The statement delivered many months ago by lord St. Helens, the British ambassador, having been objected to, a committee of the Russian ministry, appointed to examine them, chiefly for the indemnification demanded for the shipping, it has been proposed that those reclamations not liable to objection should be paid, and the others become subjects of future discussion, and freely determination.

"I understand the emperor has ordered several sums, amounting together to about 600,000 rubles, to be paid to Mr. Sharp the consul-general, who has managed the details of the business: it is hoped this will satisfy the merchants demand.

"Commissioners, it is said, to be named to arrange with Mr. Sharp the other demands on the original equitable footing of restoring for real losses. I hope all may soon be ended."

Our private correspondence from Paris has, this day, enabled us to remedy, by a communication of some importance, the deficiencies of the French papers, which are again nearly silent, as to events passing in France. A conspiracy of an extensive nature, and which, though suppressed, would excite considerable alarm, if the government did not almost disavow the knowledge of it, has been discovered at Rennes, the former capital of Brittany. The new prefect of that city and its department was, it seems, informed, soon after his arrival, that a Jacobin plot for the restoration of the constitution of 1793, was in existence, and that not, as might be supposed, amongst a few obscure, or proscribed individuals, but amongst persons in considerable station—the commander of the garrison of the place and several of his officers. According to our correspondent, this intelligence had the accuracy of the information immediately proved to him, when he ordered the commandant of the Gendarmerie to arrest the commandant of the garrison, the former refusing to obey him, he was then reduced to the necessity of trying the fidelity of the whole garrison at a general parade; and even there his orders were received with hesitation, and even with a repetition of the refusal. The troops, however, beginning to divide into parties, and a majority probably appearing for the representatives of the first consul, the commandant was at length prevailed upon, and is now in the temple at Paris.

Such are the circumstances, as they have reached our correspondent. Whether it be that they should be considered chiefly as an exaggeration of some distinction between the officers of the garrison of Rennes, or that the French government do not choose to have the public occupied with such affairs, the Paris papers do not contain a word upon the subject.

[Continued.]

According to report, several changes are shortly to take place in the French ministry. The marine and war departments are, it is said, to be united, and confided to Lucien Buonaparte. Joseph Buonaparte is to be minister of foreign affairs and of the home department, which are also to be united, and Talleyrand minister of finance.

Miraculous escape.

The following most singular occurrence comes to us from a quarter perfectly authentic, and still forms the subject of conversation in Brittany. During the utmost phrenzy of the French revolution, there was a curate at Rheims, whose purity and benevolence had endeared him to people of all descriptions, that in the height of their rage and madness, the September-committees dared not openly attack him. Determined therefore on private assassination, they applied to their usual agents; but even their hands, long stained with blood, and hearts accustomed to massacre, turned away with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good curate remained for sometime protected by his own purity, till three bravoes were brought down from Paris, by whom was arranged the following plan for his destruction:—Two of them were at the dead of night to call up the Holy Man, in order to attend the last moments of a dying penitent. This last was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who, during the exhortations of the priest, was suddenly and silently to dispatch him. The arrangement so far succeeded that the curate was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, the body of the victim. To their astonishment, however, the object that first presented itself to them was the curate, who shook his head and said, "Ah! my friends, you applied to me too late; for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already." The assassins struck with remorse and terror, fell on their knees, and confessed all these circumstances, imploring his forgiveness. The curate, who then for the first time obtained a candle from the people of the house, and pulling down the bed cloths, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless assassin. The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witness to this extraordinary interposition, until the municipality gave orders that the corpse should be taken away. The curate then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of every one who knew him.

The person to which this remarkable story applies, is the abbe C—, whose benevolent foundations at Somers-town were so highly complimented and applauded some time ago, by Monsieur, and the other French princes, at that time in England.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 18th September.

"We have had within this week past two severe thunder storms, severe for this place. The first was at night, during which, Banger's Pillar, erected on our beach, was struck with lightning, and the mast at the top splintered. The natives were very much terrified, this being the only instance ever known here of damage being done by lightning. In America, we should not have thought any thing of the thunder, and the Portuguese were astonished that I was not alarmed at it, whilst they were invoking all the saints in the calendar, to protect them from the imminent danger with which they were threatened.

"On the 5th instant, at half past twelve, A. M. a more melancholy catastrophe happened. The Aurora, a Portuguese ship of 550 tons burthen, and 36 guns, lately arrived from Lisbon, bound to Brazil, blew up. She had about 40 casks of powder on board. The explosion was dreadful. I was at the moment sitting at my door with some friends, the ship in full view, only 500 yards distant. Anxious to render every assistance in my power to the miserable sufferers, I immediately ran down to the beach, procured a boat, and obtaining three men and two boys, put off towards the wreck, which, by this time, was enveloped in flames. Mine was the second boat that arrived. On inquiry, I found that only two poor fellows had escaped, of 34 souls on board. They were found on board, and immediately taken, by one of its boats, on board an English frigate. The quarter deck, with the mizen and main-mast, were blown into the air, and the ship fairly split in two, the ballast and guns, most of which were flung in the hold, went to the bottom. The ship by this means, was thrown on her side; the fire interesting it became necessary to tow the wreck clear of the shipping. One of the English frigates boats fastened a tow-line to the fore-mast. We were soon joined by the boats of the other vessels in the harbour, with one or two from the shore. My location was tolerably hot, as you may suppose. On a Portuguese boat coming along

side, my men were going to desert for the purpose of plundering. I never remember to have been more exasperated in my life, than I was on this occasion, when these fellows discovered such unprincipled inhumanity. One of them actually got off, the others I secured by the throat, and was obliged to draw my dirk, which fortunately was at my side, and threatened to run them through if they attempted to desert me; this threat had the desired effect, and they returned reluctantly to their duty. After tugging for a considerable time, we found at length, the wreck was still at anchor. The night, very fortunately, was perfectly calm, so that not the least injury happened to any other vessels in the harbour. The scene during the night was awful, but that which presented itself at day-light was truly horrid. The poor wretches were lying in every position on board the wreck; some with half their skulls blown off, some without a leg, and others without arms, several were actually roasting in the flames. Eighteen bodies only were found. About 6 I got home, much fatigued and distressed in body and mind. Various opinions circulated respecting this disaster—the most prevalent is, that the act was designedly perpetrated by a desperate villainous sailor, one of the crew, who had sworn vengeance against the captain, for having confined him a few days before the event, for mal-practices. He belonged to Lisbon, where he had been immured in the condemned hole for murder. He was heard to declare that the ship should never depart from this port, and the wreck was sufficiently desperate to sacrifice his own life with his ship-mates, from motives of private resentment. The ship and cargo were estimated at 60,000l. sterling."

November 23.

The British packet Lord Chesterfield arrived at this port yesterday, in 41 days from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 13th October, and brings London papers to the 9th.

The plan of indemnities proposed to Germany by Russia and France, has not been acceded to by the emperor; and the delay has given so much offence to the French government, that its minister at the court of Vienna has received orders to return home, if the business should not be settled immediately. In that case the conditions of the plan will be enforced at the point of the bayonet, and 30,000 French troops are said to be in readiness for this purpose.

The revolution in Switzerland is progressing with great rapidity. The seat of government is in possession of the insurgents, who are headed by the baron d'Erlach and M. de Watteville, the latter of whom is appointed commander in chief. The prospect of tranquillity to this distracted part of Europe appears very distant.

We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant in this city, for a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 9th of October inclusive, received this morning, by the arrival of the British packet Lord Chesterfield, in 41 days from Falmouth. We did not get them in time to make many extracts from them for publication this day, and have indeed been only able to look hastily over the latest. It appears from them that the emperor still refuses to agree to the plan of indemnities as proposed by Russia and France, and that the first consul has grown quite impatient at the delay. In order to force the business to a conclusion of some kind, a note in the nature of an ultimatum has been dispatched from the bureau of the minister of foreign affairs; which if not immediately acceded to, the French minister, Laforest, is directed to return home. In that event 30,000 troops are said to be in readiness to pass the Rhine to urge the emperor's compliance by the rhetoric of the *ultima ratio regum*, the bayonet. His Britannic majesty had acceded to the plan of indemnities before as respects the house of Brunswick.

The work of a counter revolution in Switzerland appears to be very seriously progressing. The new government has been dissolved, and the avowed object of its opposers is, the restoration of the old confederacy. The army consists of 30,000 men, and is commanded by baron d'Erlach and M. de Watteville; it has gained an important victory under the walls of Bern, over the army of the government. How far success may finally crown their efforts is quite problematical. The first consul has interfered in the business in a pretty imperative manner; his proclamation on the subject has, however, been received at Paris with marks of very decided disapprobation. What effect this may have, as how far the brave spirit which has, on former occasions, supported Helvetic liberty will now animate its followers and guide them to victory, are subjects on which we can form no satisfactory conclusion. An entire change in the former administration is about to take place; Lucien Buonaparte is to be minister of the marine and war; Joseph Buonaparte is to be minister of the interior and exterior; Talleyrand Perigord is to be made intendant-general of the finances; and Regnier,

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

OHIO,

The Seventeenth State of

November 22.

November 23.

[COPY.]

Joseph Izuardi, Esq;

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN GAVINO.

November 24.

“LONDON, October 8

" Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inst. give meagrely account of the stagnation of trade, total dearth of specie. Cash is not to be obtained.

NEW-ORLEANS—SHUT!

The Spaniards at New-Orleans had heard of appointment of a commander, and of an armed force destined for that place, but great uncertainty prevailed of the time of their coming.

Some weeks ago a gentleman in this city was
ten above the knee by a spider. This was al-
day break, when he was in bed. He felt a
puncture like that of a pin, but did not pay atten-
to it. In a few minutes he observed a pain flow-
upwards from the spot, which presently reached
spine, and gradually approached his heart.
turning up the bed-cloaths, he perceived the spi-
Fortunately he sent for a friend, who was acquaint-
with a cure for the poison. This was *plantain*.
As an additional piece of good fortune, his friend
knew where a quantity of it was growing. Some
leaves were immediately got, and the juice pressed
out of them. This was swallowed in mouth.
The progress of the poison was stopt; and finally a
was effected. The gentleman said, that but for
remedy, he did not think he could have survived
hour longer. Some oil was also poured down
throat, but plantain leaf had the entire credit of
recovery. He was dreadfully weakened; and
seems almost inconceivable how much the whole
of his blood had been corrupted by the bite of
small an insect. We had these particulars from
gentleman himself, who called at this office.

November 25.

[Norwich paper]

Annapolis, 25th Nov. 1962

On other occasions, more recent, I well recollect that to repel similar imputations, I have declared I neither wished nor expected an appointment to the general government, and that if one should be offered to, and accepted by me, it would be from a sense of duty than from inclination. I ever held the opinion that it is the duty of every citizen to act in any suitable department of the government under which he lives, when required by the voice of his country.—Sound objections may be made to a refusal. I feel happy under a consciousness that I am a human being who regards his honour or vanity less than his duty, and who is ready to accept of any charge me with a breath of a solemn promise.

G. DUVALL

JOHN F. MERCER,
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Wm. HALL, 3d,
ALLEN B. DUCKETT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
RICH. H. HARWOOD,
JOHN GASSAWAY,
JOHN RANDALL,
RICH. MACKUBIN,
NICHOLAS BREWER,
BEVERLY GHISELIN.

I was present in the senate room in July when Mr. Davall addressed the citizens, and member he declared in the course of his speech neither wished nor expected any office or special

November 2

under the general government, being satisfied with the station he then filled; but I have no recollection that Mr. Duvall made a declaration that he would not accept an office under the general government.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and (on a return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the said real estate which was not disposed of at the sale in August last, under the decree aforesaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser must give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years, from the time of sale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers had in the said property, and which descended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 30, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by FRANCIS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Conaway, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report states thirty-nine and five eighths acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was sold at fourteen dollars per acre, and six and five eighths acres of the same tract at 5 dollars per acre.

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

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Cheney, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twelfth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next. The report states, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130 1/2 acres, was sold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S COMFORT, containing 103 1/2 acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South-Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802.

A NEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the twentieth day of December next, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAS JACOBS, deceased,

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, to discharge the debts due from said deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchasers to give bond, or note, with approved security. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock.

JOSHUA POWELL.

November 22, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice, will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 9, 1802.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN.

At their store in Corn-Hill-street,
Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,
SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London casimers,
Swansdown and Martellies quilting,
Thickets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured-fattins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambric muslins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, mullin, and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Hilly linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jackonet and book India muslins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county; containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIEL JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place: Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS.

WANTED to HIRE,

By the year,
SOME NEGROES, used to plantation work.

GEORGE HOGARTH,
Herring Bay.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a beautiful assortment of GOODS, just received by the latest arrivals from England, suitable for the present season, consisting of superfine and second-clothes, plains and half-thicks, casimers, swansdown, toylet and other vest coating, fancy cords, thickets, and other Manchester, rose & matchcoat blankets, hosiery, gloves, a handsome assortment of calicoes and shawls, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are brown and loaf sugar, hyson, and other teas, molasses, rum, spirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other spices, &c. &c. All which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ. Executor.

November 16, 1802.

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 4th of December, at the late dwelling of EDWARD TIMMINS, on the north side of Severn;

SUNDRY horses, cattle, some plantation utensils and household furniture, also two negro women, and a set of blacksmith's tools.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Administrator.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 14th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair days, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal property of PHILEMON A. BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Administrator.

November 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 15, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, as stated in his report, of the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 10th day of February next; the report states the land to have sold in parcels, 124 acres at £.3 per acre, and the residue, about 400 acres, at about £.4. The creditors of the said Mitchell who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the said day, immediately after which (if the sale shall be ratified) the chancellor will direct a dividend, &c.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

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

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for each of the following negro men: SAM, a lusty young yellow fellow. NICK, a lusty young black ditto, rather knock kneed. JEM, a yellowish coloured fellow, and one negro woman, by the name of SALL TALL, and tolerably lusty. The above reward of fifteen dollars will be paid for each of the above negro men, and FIVE DOLLARS for the woman, on being committed to prison either in Baltimore or Annapolis, or delivered to me.

RICHARD DARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber has still absconded the following slaves: BEN, a small black fellow. JACK, a small yellow fellow. NATT, a small yellow fellow. BEN, a middle sized black man. BILL, a young lad, black, about seventeen years of age. JAMES, a black young fellow, and TOM, a young black ditto. These negroes are so well known in general that a further description is unnecessary. Also a mulatto man, with remarkable blue eyes, named JEM, who went to the eastern shore during the harvest in the last summer, and not yet returned, under a pretence of mowing grain. For the whole of the above negroes a reward will be paid of fifteen dollars each, or for either the same reward of fifteen dollars will be paid on their delivery to the subscriber, or on being imprisoned in the Annapolis gaol. I will also pay FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for every woman, on their being committed to the above gaol, or delivered to me.

BENNETT DARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, CLK.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ships, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. McCASKEY.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Edwards, October 25, 1802.

Annapolis, October 14, 1802.

BOOKS for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero, Delphini, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Caesar, Sallust, &c. in Latin; Telamaque, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botanic Garden, Metford and Gillis's History of Greece, Potter's Grecian and Kenner's Roman Antiquities, Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Morley's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography, Scott's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's; Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watton's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Barquet's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is East's Reports, vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and East, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cafes of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookseller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller
to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlets Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, several copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their clothing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepey, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and another times at Mr. Join Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

CHARLES county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market, Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths, Knaped and plain coatings, Best London cassimere, Constitution and fancy cords, Velvets and velvetteens, Swandowns—a handsome assortment, Plain and striped silk Florentines and taffeta, for men's vests, A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose, Do. do. gloves, Stiff and Morocco shoes, Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric muslin and silk shawls, Plain and coloured cambric muslins, Lutestrings, A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns, Irish lincens and keatings, Men's coarse and fine hats, Boys do. do. Cotton counterpanes, Rose and striped blankets, Neat watch chains, seals and keys, China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Liqueur wines, French, apple and peach brandies, Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, Well-Laid and New-England rum, Holland gin, Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by HUGHES and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, every produce, or to their particular customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse cloths, best London cambrics, coatings, moleskins, swandowns, striped and plain silk Florentines and satins, hunting coats, vests and velvetteens, fancy card, thickset and corded mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannas, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Ruffs, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 10 Irish linen, cambricks, cambric muslins and cotton cambricks, keatings, edging, gentlemen's and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazines, wicker, moreens, Jones and darants, striped and rose muslin, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws, all sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, sewing books, flates and pencils, tea-boards and wafers, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, oil and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, triple double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, 5 and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and fonglong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargain, viz. Coarse and fine cloths, Irish lincens, pottelies royales, Britanias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, (se-noughts), match and rose blankets, calico and silk hats, brass and iron, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber having become involved, in special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1802.

ZURICH, September 15.

HAD not the capitulation concluded by the government commissary May, taken place, General Andermatt would have been made prisoner with all his whole corps, for the whole canton of Zurich is in a state of insurrection against the Helvetic government. General Andermatt was not made prisoner in a fall by the Zurichers, as was reported. In consequence of a secret article, this general must leave his artillery and ammunition before Zurich, which, by another secret article, is to acknowledge the Helvetic government, with a change, however, of the persons, in order to lay a foundation for a reconciliation between the two principal parties in Switzerland.

VIENNA, September 18.

The prince of Esterhazy was sent for here three days since, and immediately after his arrival, had a conference with the minister of state, Count Cobenzel, when he received important dispatches for the court of Russia, with which he set out on the 16th inst. for St. Petersburg. It is believed that communications received by the last courier from Paris, have occasioned this extraordinary mission to Petersburg. The report that the prince of Esterhazy will remain at St. Petersburg as ambassador, is certainly without foundation.

LONDON, October 2.

A private letter from Hamburg says, that intelligence from Vienna had reached that city, stating, in positive terms, "that the empire has recalled all the officers on leave of absence, and all private soldiers on furlough. His majesty is extremely dissatisfied with the proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon, and the dictatorial measures of the mediating powers. The interchange of couriers between Vienna and Paris is very brisk; but the emperor does not seem at all inclined to give up Passau." Of the reluctance of his Imperial majesty no doubt can be entertained; but the only effect of these military preparations can be, to prevent the idea of imbecility in the mind of his subjects, and to lend somewhat of a grace to his final acquiescence.

Gall's Theory of Skulls.

We have extracted the following, said to be an explanation of the theory of Dr. Gall, from a French paper, for the amusement of our readers:

"The doctrines of the celebrated German doctor Gall are not only curious, on account of the celebrity given to them by the prohibition against their being publicly taught in Vienna, but they are also remarkable for their results. As the brain is moulded by the skull, Dr. Gall, who thinks he has found in the conformation of the brain an explanation of the different moral and intellectual faculties of man, establishes the convexity of the skull as the rule from which he is to form his judgment; and contends, that the more convex the skull the greater the capacity of the individual, which he supports by the examples of the skulls of many celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarkable in every great man; but handsome men, whose heads are more round and gracefully formed, have seldom much genius. He likewise believes himself able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain; the faculty of observation, for instance, lies just behind the forehead. This part is very convex in children, who, as is well known, are remarkable for this faculty. This convexity diminishes insensibly; and even becomes a concave, unless in great observers; and Dr. Gall concludes that liberty and custom may induce great changes in this faculty in man. He is in possession of the skulls of many celebrated persons, particularly those of Blumander, Alzinger, and Wurmser. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have discovered the organ of courage, which has its place about an inch above the ear. The skulls of animals furnish him with important discoveries. He has found in the skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and, above all, in that of Mozart, the organ of music. Finally, the wily brain of the fox and the cat, as well as those of men whom he had known remarkable for craft, point out to him the organ of cunning. It is but justice to say, that the doctrines of Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded is not for us to examine."—*Clef du Cabinet and Journal du Soir.*

AN ACCOUNT

Of the disinterments, in the year 1793, of the kings, queens, princes, princesses, and other illustrious persons who had been interred at the abbey of St. Dennis, in France, during a previous period of five hundred years.

On Saturday, the 12th October, 1793, the members composing the municipality of Franciade, formerly called St. Dennis, gave the necessary orders for

carrying into execution the decree of the national convention relative to the disinterment of the coffins deposited in the abbey of St. Dennis, which were to be stripped of the lead which they contained for the purpose of being manufactured into bullets.

The first tomb opened was that of Turenne. The astonishment of the workmen and others who pressed round the spot, eager to behold the remains of this great man, was extreme, when upon opening the coffin, Turenne was discovered in such a perfect state of preservation, that not a feature of his countenance was altered. The astonished spectators admired in these cold remains the victor of Turkeim; and forgetting the mortal blow which he received at Salzbach, every one believed that they saw his soul again in arms to defend the rights of France. This corpse, not in the least decayed, was in the state of a mummy, dry, and of a clear brown colour, and perfectly corresponded with the existing portraits and medallions of this great warrior. Upon the suggestions of several persons of distinction, who were present, this mummy was intrusted to the care of the celebrated Host, keeper of the abbey, who preserved it in an oak box, and deposited it in the little vestry of the church, where he exhibited it to the notice of the curious, for more than eight months; after which period it was removed to the botanical garden at Paris, on the earnest request of professor Desfontaines, a member of that institution.

On the 24th Germinal, in the year 7, the executive directory decreed, that the remains of Turenne should be again removed to the museum of French monuments; and that they should be deposited in the monument erected in the Elysian garden of that establishment.

On the first of Vendemaire, in the year 9, conformably to a decree of the consuls, the body of Turenne was removed once more, and conveyed with great pomp to the Temple of Mars, formerly the church of the invalids, where it was afterwards placed in the interior of the monument, which was originally erected for it in the abbey of St. Dennis; and which had been preserved from demolition in the museum of French monuments.

The tomb of the Bourbons was next opened, on the side of the subterranean chapels; and the workmen began by taking out the coffin of Henry IV. who, according to the plate on his coffin, died in 1610, aged 57 years. The remains of this prince were in such a perfect state of preservation, that his countenance was not in the least changed. He was placed in the passage of the lower chapels, wrapped in his mantle, which was in equally good preservation. Every one was at liberty to inspect the corpse till Monday the 14th, when it was removed into the choir, and placed on the lower step of the altar, where it remained till two o'clock in the afternoon; when it was conveyed into the burial ground called Des Valois, and deposited in a deep grave dug at the lower end of the ground to the right on the north side. This corpse, considered as a dry mummy, had had the skull opened and the brains taken out; instead of which it contained a quantity of tow, steeped in a liquid essence of aromatics, which still retained so powerful an odour, that it was scarcely possible to support it.

A soldier who was present, inspired by a martial enthusiasm, at the moment of opening the coffin, threw himself upon the corpse of the conqueror of the League, and after a long silence of admiration, drew his sabre, and cut off a long lock from his beard, which was still fresh, exclaiming at the same time, in energetic and truly martial language—"Et moi aussi, je suis soldat Français! Deformais, je n'aurai plus d'autre moustache! then placing the precious lock upon his upper lip: *Maintenant je suis sur de vaincre les ennemis de la France, et je marche à la victoire.*"—He immediately retired.

On the same day, the 14th October, the workmen continued their labour, and opened several other coffins of the Bourbons; namely, Louis XIII. who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV. who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Medici, second wife of Henry IV. who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. who died in 1656 aged 64 years; Maria Theresia, Infanta of Spain, wife of Louis XIV. who died in 1683, aged 45 years; and Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

To one side of the coffin was affixed a plate of copper, which appeared to be the same which had been placed upon the original coffin in which the body of Turenne was enclosed, and upon which was the following inscription:

Here lies the body of the most serene Prince, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marshal-general of the Light Cavalry of France, Governor of Upper and Lower Limosin, who was killed by a cannon ball, the XXVII of July, in the year M.DC.LXXVII.

Several of these bodies were very well preserved, particularly that of Louis XIII. Louis XIV. was also in good preservation; but his skin was as black as ink. The rest were in a state of high putrefaction, especially that of the Great Dauphin.

When the remains of Turenne was removed to the museum of the French monuments, the following inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, was placed on the inside of the coffin.

The remains of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount Tournay, killed by a cannon ball, the 27th July, 1675, aged 64 years, near the village of Salzbach, removed from the abbey of St. Dennis, where they had been interred, have been preserved by the care of Alexandre Lenoir, founder of the Museum of French monuments, executed from his designs, conformably to a decree of the executive directory, in the seventh year of the republic, one and indivisible.

On the 15th October, twenty-two coffins, all containing remains of the Bourbon family, were opened. These bodies presented nothing remarkable in their appearances, most of them being in a state of putrefaction. A thick and black vapour, attended with an infectious smell arose from these coffins, which was dispelled by means of burnt vinegar. Several of the workmen were attacked by a diarrhoea and fever, but without any fatal consequences. Among the bodies disinterred that day, were found, hearts of Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. who died at Fontenoy, 20th December, 1765; and of Marie Joseph de Savoie, his wife who died 13th March, 1767. The hearts were deposited in the cemetery, with other remains of the Bourbons: they were in cases of lead and of silver, and silver gilt; the latter were delivered to the municipality, and the former were consigned to the commissary of government.

At 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, the workmen proceeded with the disinterments in the vaults of the Bourbons. The first coffin opened was that of Henriette Marie de France, daughter of Henry the IV. and wife of Charles I. king of England, who died 1689, aged 60 years. The second was Henriette Stuart, daughter of Charles I. king of England, and first wife of Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. who died in 1670, at the age of 26 years.

After removing 17 other bodies about two o'clock in the afternoon, the workmen took up the coffin of Louis XV. who died 10th May, 1774, aged 64 years. It had been placed at the entrance of the vault over the steps, in a niche, formed in the thick part of the wall, a little on the right hand of the entrance. This is the precise spot where was interred the body of the last king of France, who died a natural death. The coffin was opened with great caution on the side of the grave. The body was enclosed in a lead coffin, and wrapped carefully in sheets and bandages; it was in an entire state, fresh, and in good preservation. The skin was white, the nose of a violet colour, and the hairs were as red as those of a new born infant. This body was not embalmed in the ordinary manner, but floated in a liquid, formed of a solution of marine salt. It was thrown into the grave, upon a bed of quick lime; and a layer of the same lime being laid upon it, the hole was filled up with earth.

On the same day were discovered the remains of Charles V. who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and those of his wife, Jean de Bourbon, who died 1378, aged 40 years. In the coffin of Charles V. was found a crown of silver gilt, in excellent preservation; a hand of justice of silver, and a sceptre of silver gilt, about five feet in length, of curious workmanship, somewhat resembling the thyrsus, or javelin of Bacchus, entwined with vine leaves and ivy, as exhibited in Montfaucon, article Sceptres. This curious mortuary was in admirable preservation. In the coffin of the queen were found part of a crown, her gold ring, some remains of bracelets or links of chains, a spindle or distaff of gilt wood, half rotten, and a pair of shoes with sharp points, which, though partly decayed, still retained visible marks of the gold and silver embroidery with which they had been ornamented.—Nothing worthy of remark was discovered among the bodies disinterred on the 17th or 18th.

On the 19th was opened the coffin of Louis VIII. father of St. Louis, who died 8th November, 1226, aged 40 years. This corpse was almost wholly decayed. Upon the stone cover of the coffin was engraved a cross in demi relief. In the coffin were found the decayed remains of a wooden sceptre, and a diadem or crown, which was nothing more than a band of gold tissue with a large satin cap. It was in good preservation. The body had been wrapped in a mantle of gold tissue, some pieces of which were remaining; and in this dress it had been buried, sewed up in very thick leather, which still retained all its elasticity. This was the only one among the disinterred at St. Dennis, which was found in a state of leather. At St. Germain des Pres, a body was discovered

which had been buried in a similar manner. The custom of sewing up the dead in leather skins, is very ancient. In Colchis, they interred only the females; and they enclosed the men in the hides of bullocks, and suspended them to trees by strong chains.

On the same day was discovered the entire skeleton of Philip le Bel, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was enclosed in a stone coffin in the shape of a trough. There were found in it a diadem of gold tissue, and a sceptre of copper gilt, about five feet long, and terminated by a bunch of leaves on which was a bird, also of copper, coloured after nature, supported by its form and colour to represent the gold-finch, being a striking resemblance to that which is given in Montfaucon's *Monarchie Francaise*.

In the evening of the same day, by the light of flambeaux, the workmen opened the tomb of king Dagobert, who died in 638. In a wooden chest about two feet long, lined with lead on the inside, were found the bones of this prince, and those of Nantilde, his wife, who died in 642. The bones of this pair were wrapped in silk stuff, and separated from each other by a plank placed in the middle of the chest. On one side of the coffin was a leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti." On the other side another leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Nantildis."

From the 19th to the 23th, inclusive, the workmen continued to open the tombs and coffins deposited in the abbey of St. Dennis. In the coffin of Philip de Valois were found a crown and sceptre of copper gilt, surmounted with a bird, also of copper gilt. In the coffin of Charles le Bel, were found a crown of silver gilt, a sceptre of copper gilt, seven feet in height; a gold ring; part of a hand of justice; a walking stick of ebony; and a pillow of lead, on which the head of the king was reclined.

The entire skeleton of Philippe le Long, was discovered in a stone coffin. He had been interred in his royal robes. His head was covered with a crown of silver gilt, enriched with precious stones. His robe was ornamented with a clasp of gold in form of a lozenge; and a smaller one of silver. His gash was of satin stuff, fastened with a buckle of silver gilt. His sceptre was of copper gilt.

The last tomb opened was that of king John, who died in England in 1364, aged 56 years.

FRANCE. ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. CLAUD, September 30.
Bonaparte, first consul of the French republic, president of the Italian republic, to the eighteen cantons of the Helvetic republic.

Inhabitants of Helvetia!
YOU have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signalized their reign by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and inability.

In the course of the year ten, your government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French government willingly seized this occasion to honour your independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

You have disputed to gether three years, without understanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding. Besides, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different governments requesting of me advice, which they never followed, and sometimes abusing my name according to their interests and passions. But I neither can or ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolve. I will be the mediator of your differences; but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the senate shall meet at Berne.

Every magistracy formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority.

The prefects shall be at their post.

All authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.

The collecting of arms shall cease.

The 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison of Berne.

The troops raised for above six months past shall be the only troops remaining in corps.

In fine, all the licensed individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, shall deposit their arms at the municipality of the commune of their birth.

The senate shall send three deputies to Paris; each canton may send an equal number.

All the citizens who for these three years past have been banditti, senators, and have successively occupied places in the central authority, may repair to Paris to make known the methods of restoring union and tranquillity, and of conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, commune or corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions I have made known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia; awake to hope!

Your country is on the border of a precipice. It shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of property will second this generous project.

But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of individuals, who had too little vir-

tue to sacrifice their passions and prejudices to the love of their country. People of Helvetia you would be unworthy of your ancestors!!!

There is no man in his senses who does not see that the mediation I take upon myself is, for Helvetia a blessing of that Providence, which, amid so many convulsions and shocks, has always favoured the existence and independence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains, by which you can save the one or the other. For it is time, indeed, for you to think, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your republic, the evil spirit of your factions, should it continue, will infallibly destroy it; and it will be painful to reflect that at an epoch, when many new republics are arising, fate has marked the end of one of the most ancient.

By the first consul,

The secretary of state,
(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

MARET.

ARRETTE of October 2.

The consuls of the republic, on the report of the minister of marine and colonies, and with the advice of the council of state, decree:

Art. 1. All foreigners are prohibited from bringing into the continental territory of the republic, any black, mulatto, or other person of colour, of either sex.

Art. 2. All blacks, mulattoes, or other persons of colour, of either sex, not in the service of the state, are equally prohibited in future from entering the continental territory of the republic, upon any cause or pretence whatever, unless they are provided with the special authority of the magistrates of the colonies, from which they may have come, or, if they have not come from the colonies, with the authority of the minister of marine and colonies.

Art. 3. All blacks or mulattoes entering the continental territory of the republic after the publication of the present arrette, not provided with the authority specified in the preceding article, shall be apprehended and detained until they can be transported.

Art. 4. The minister of marine and colonies is charged with the execution of the present arrette, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

The first consul,

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 23.

On Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal his majesty's ship Echo, captain Serale, from New-Providence. By her we learn that some persons belonging to that island, and intimately connected with general Bowles, have lately commenced pirating in these seas, and that they have taken several vessels belonging to Nassau. One of their vessels has been taken by the boats of the Echo, and every diligence is made use of to catch the rest. Before the Echo left New-Providence, two of the principals had been executed, and several remained for trial.

La Sensible frigate was lost about 70 miles from Trincomallee. Officers and crew saved.

FRANKFORT, (K.) September 22.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, 10th September, 1802—coming.

"The council with the Indians was opened this morning. The chiefs and many of the warriors of the Miami, Sank, Wea, Pian, Kaskian, Patawatamie, Kickapoo, Kaskaskias, and Elk-River nations, have come in, accompanied by about five hundred young men, women, and children. They are, I believe, well disposed, and highly gratified with the attention paid them since their arrival. The views of government towards them are truly magnanimous. It is ardently wished to ameliorate their savage, barbarous state, and place them in the ease and enjoyment of civilized life.

"The Indians have been grossly imposed upon with regard to the United States. In a drunken frantic fit, they view us as old women; in their cooler reflective moments, as plotting their destruction. Those settled on the Wabash and White rivers, have since the establishment of a government here, been principally under the influence of the intendant of Indian affairs; but those on the Mississippi, Quiniconson and Illinois rivers, and the lakes, have been and are still under the control of British agents.

"The most active measures have been taken to frustrate the assembling of the Indians; persuasions and presents have been disseminated with the most vigilant industry, and some have been taught to believe they were only invited here to be inhumanly butchered. The noted McKee, shayed, painted, &c. &c. has recently had a war dance with the Indians that live in our territory, a thing unprecedented in time of peace. The Indians towards the Mississippi and the lakes visit him annually, are loaded back with presents, &c. and call him the best of men.

"However, I am in hopes a favourable change will be effected—several circumstances which have occurred within a few days, have made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians. The negotiations so far, exhibit a pleasing prospect, and there is no doubt but all the objects for which the meeting had all been called, will be fully obtained."

NEW-YORK, November 29.

The legislature of the state of New-Jersey had a joint meeting on Thursday, for the election of governor, &c. the result of which was that Messrs. Bloom-

field and Stockton had an equal number of votes for governor; Messrs. Ogden and Bloomfield an equal vote for senator; colonel Rhea was appointed clerk of the supreme court by a majority of 14; and the votes were unanimous for Mr. James Saltus, treasurer; Mr. Joseph Scudder, clerk of Monmouth, and Mr. Caleb Russell, clerk of Morris. The joint meeting adjourned sine die.

December 1.

STATUTE OF WASHINGTON.

The society of Cincinnati have appointed a committee of four members, to carry their resolution on the subject of a statue of general Washington, into immediate and spirited execution. They have appropriated for this purpose 1000 dollars from their funds. The corporation of this city have, we are informed, expelled the most liberal intentions to the same effect; and the remainder of the requisite sum will be raised by individual subscription. As the style, material, and execution will be in a great degree dependent on the amount thus raised, we trust the spirited contributions of our citizens will enable the committee to procure a statue that shall be worthy of the occasion, and an ornament that will do honour to the feelings, taste and liberality of the city.

We are, in particular, pleased to learn that the plan originated in the Cincinnati society. It gives additional value to the design, to know that the veterans who fought by his side, and conquered under his direction, have voted this tribute to the memory of their country's hero.

Though the virtues of Washington are indelibly engraved on the hearts of the American people, and though his fame requires not the aid of monumental trophies—yet it is honourable in the country, thus to evince to future ages their veneration, with gratitude, and their affection toward a man by whose life they have been so greatly benefited.

We are informed that the statue will be placed in the Park, which will be enlarged by the addition of the street that at present fronts the public buildings. This increased size will be a very material improvement; and by affording ground sufficient for a regimental parade, will in some degree furnish the desideratum of a *campus martius*, in which this city is so shamefully deficient.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

By an annual report made to the governor by the board of health of this city, it appears that during the prevalence of the late malignant fever, one hundred and ten diseased persons were admitted into the city hospital. Of these fifty-eight died, and the remainder were discharged cured. During the four months of its prevalence, viz. July, August, September and October, there died in the city and liberties, six hundred and twenty-seven adults, and four hundred and sixty-nine children; forming a total of one thousand and ninety-six.

December 2.

The following is stated to be an infallible cure for the whooping cough: dissolve a scruple of salt tartar in a gill of water; and ten grains of cochineal, finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar, give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful, four times a day; to a child of two or three years old, half a spoonful; and from four years and upwards, a spoonful may be taken. The relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days.

NORFOLK, November 23.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 30th ultimo, handed us by captain Colley.

We understand that so great a mortality prevails among the French troops at Martinique, that they have abandoned Fort Royal, or Fort de France, where near 500 men and 40 officers had died; and that the contagion having followed them to Fort Desaix (late Fort Bourbon) they are about to shut that garrison up also, and remove to Grand Morne. The town of St. Pierre is, however, said to be healthy.

It seems that they are determined at Martinique to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the British colonies; for we understand that all vessels arriving there from many of our islands, are closely watched, and those leaving it strictly examined, and every article seized that comes under a mercantile description. The brig Jane, from hence to that island has been detained, and a guard put on board, for having flour in. The Americans are prohibited importing every species of produce but rice and fish, the latter of which pays a duty of one dollar per cwt.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

From the Balance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Origin of the Names of the Months of the Year and Days of the Week.

The Romans began their year with the month of March, which was so called because it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war. April took its name from Aphrodite, or Venus; May, from the goddess, Maia, the mother of Mercury; June, from Juno, the goddess of youth; July from Julius Caesar, and August from Augustus Caesar. September, October, November and December, derive their names from Latin words, which express the numbers seven, eight, nine and ten; because those four months stood in that numerical order in the Roman calendar. The month of January was so called, because it was dedicated to Janus, to whose honour the Romans built a temple, the doors of which were open in time of war, but shut in a time of universal peace. February was so called from Februa, a name of the infernal god Pluto; so much as twelve days in this month were annually

spent in sacrifices to the dead.

The names of the months derived from a sun cause it was dedicated, because it was the Moon. Tuel from Tui, the S derived from W in ancient Denmark word Thor, which Jove. Friday, Frigedag, which of the ancient from Sater, a S

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spent in sacrifices to Pluto, in behalf of the ghosts of the dead.

The names of the days of the week were also derived from a similar source. Sunday was so called, because it was dedicated to the Sun; Monday was so called, because it was dedicated to the goddess Diana or the Moon. Tuesday, according to Johnson, is derived from Tui, the Saxon name of Mars. Wednesday is derived from Wodin, or Odin, who was worshipped in ancient Denmark. Thursday is derived from the word Thor, which was the Saxon name of Jupiter or Jove. Friday is derived from the Saxon word Friggday, which is supposed to have been the Venus of the ancient Saxons. Saturday has taken its name from Sater, a Saxon idol.

By reason of the derivation of the names of the months of the year and days of the week from heathen gods and goddesses, the People called Friends, or Quakers, have a conscientious objection against using those names.

The superb dome of the new state-house in Boston, has recently been coppered. The sheets were manufactured in Massachusetts by Col. Revett and Son. The only manufactory of sheet copper in America, is in the state of Massachusetts; and the manufacturers above mentioned have now ready for delivery to the government of the United States, 200,000 wt. of sheet copper for covering the bottoms of the 74 gun ships ordered some years since to be built. The federal administration encouraged the manufacture in its infancy; and it is mentioned as highly honourable to the present administration, that they have continued towards it the most liberal patronage.

[Centinel.]

In Poland, the women of middling condition are not allowed to marry until they have wrought with their own hands, three baskets full of cloaths, which they are obliged to present to the guests who attend them on the wedding day.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceased, in the Swamp,

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz. A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, one half of a schooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.
December 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOPWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the stores thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.

December 7, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any person that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to prison in Baltimore-town or Annapolis; BEN, a small black man; BEN, a middle sized black man; JACK, a small yellow man; JEM, a mulatto man, with blue eyes; a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of those men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid as above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to prison as above, FANNY, a lassy yellow woman, about twenty-six years of age; PEGG, a middle sized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1802.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the twentieth day of December next, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH JACOBS, deceased,

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, to discharge the debts due from said deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchasers to give bond, or note, with approved security. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock.

3 X

JOSHUA POWELL.

November 22, 1802.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and (on a return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the said real estate which was not disposed of at the sale in August last, under the decree aforesaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser must give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years, from the time of sale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers had in the said property, and which descended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 30, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by FRANCIS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Conoway, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report states thirty-nine and five eighths acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was sold at fourteen dollars per acre, and six and five eighths acres of the same tract at 5 dollars per acre.

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

2

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Cheney, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twelfth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next.

The report states, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130½ acres, was sold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S CONTENT, containing 103½ acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

True copy,
Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802.

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE
London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANGLOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and flammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne Arundel county, near Queen Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELIZAB.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow on their peril.

21

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN.

At their store in Corn-Mill-street,
Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London casimers,
Swansdown and Markilles quilting,
Thickets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured sattins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemen silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambric muslins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, muslin, and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jackonet and book India muslins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 13 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 23, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet, five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIEL JOYCE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

By the year,

SOME NEGROES, used to plantation work.

Apply to

GEORGE HOGARTH,
Herring Bay.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a beautiful assortment of GOODS, just received by the latest arrivals from England, suitable for the present season, consisting of superfine and second clothes, plains and half-thicks, casimers, swansdown, toylenet and other vest coating, fancy cords, thickets, and other Manchester, rose & matchcoat blankets, hosiery, gloves, a handsome assortment of calicoes and shawls, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are brown and loaf sugar, hyson, and other teas, molasses, rum, spirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other spices, &c. &c. All which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ROBERT WELCH, of Bury. Executor.

November 16, 1802.

LEWIS DUVAL.

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILL.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skillful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in felling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ships, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloth, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATKIN, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 13, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the State of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

Books for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero, Delphinus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, &c. in Latin; Talmage, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nichol's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botanic Garden, Metford and Gillis's History of Greece, Potter's Grecian and Kennet's Roman Antiquities, Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Merle's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography, Scot's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's; Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spenser, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Barwell's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is Eall's Reports, vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and Eall, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cases of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookfeller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller

to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlett's Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, several copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their clothing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Steppney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market, Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths, Knap'd and plain coatings, Best London cassimers, Constitution and fancy cords, Velvets and velveteens, Swandowns—a handsome assortment, Plain and striped silk Florentines and satins, for men's vests, A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hats, Do. do. gloves, Staff and Morocco shoes, Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric muslin and silk shawls, Plain and coloured cambric muslins, Lutealings, A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns, Irish linens and kentings, Men's coarse and fine hats, Boys do. do. Cotton counterpanes, Rife and striped blankets, Neat watch chains, seals and keys, China, glass and earthen ware.

AN ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Liffa wines, French, apple and peach brandies, Jamaica spirit, cherry brandy, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, coatings, molesters, swandowns, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting coat, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannos, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russes, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-4 Irish linen, cambricks, cambric muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemen's and ladies' pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbore, moreens, jeans and duntens, striped and rife blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and springs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, and gamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, single double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, 4-4 and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, eggs, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and soulong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pannelles royales, Britannia coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fringed noughts, match and rife blankets, calico and silk hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber having become involved, in special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 16, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27.

THE English general Stuart, after he had with difficulty succeeded in obtaining an audience of the grand signior, has failed in his object of settling the differences between the beys and the Porte, which perseveres in insisting that they shall quit Egypt; and when general Stuart argued that perhaps another climate would be prejudicial to their health, the grand signior is said to have replied with some warmth, that the beys might return to Georgia, their native place.

The obstinacy of the Porte in this instance, gives reason to suppose, that Egypt is destined privately as the price of the peace made with France, who now seems to be the only favoured nation, as far at least as the will is concerned.

The failure of general Stuart's mission, in behalf of the beys, is the more distressing for those unfortunate men, as, according to recent intelligence, the pacha of Cairo, who has hitherto acted against them, has now surrounded them, so that there remained no doubt of his making them all prisoners; in which case he will send them to Constantinople, the climate of which place will doubtless have a most powerful effect on them.

VIENNA, September 25.

We learn from Semlin, that the Porte has charged Pashwan Oglou to reduce the Janissaries of Belgrade. That city is already in a state of the greatest alarm. The Janissaries began their march on the 14th, to defend the passage of the Morava: a number of the inhabitants have betaken themselves to flight, and the rich merchants have caused their most valuable effects to be removed to Semlin. Pashwan Oglou, it is said, is at the head of 12,000 men.

B A S I L, October 2.

The confederation between the smaller cantons and Berne, has been signed. They all agree to use every means in their power to drive those who constituted the Helvetic government from the Swiss territory. The other cantons have been requested to concur in this confederation, and to furnish troops. The forces of the insurgents are daily augmenting, and their army now amounts to 20,000 men. The ancient form of government has been established in most of the aristocratic cantons. The great and small councils have been established, with all the rights which they exercised before the year 1798; but it has been thought proper to intrust provisionally the direction of general affairs, and of government to particular committees.

H A G U E, October 8.

The rumours and conjectures for sometime past in circulation, respecting a projected plan of alteration in our government, were by no means void of foundation; for we are actually on the eve of a change. It is even expected to take place within a day or two. Preparatory to this important event, lieutenant-general Dumonceau and citizen Schimmelpenninck arrived here on the 5th. It is likely to be brought about by amicable compulsion; for Daendels has already had his conference with the president of the executive government. The plan seems to be well known in the higher circles, and as yet no measure whatever has been taken to secure the planners; so that it is extremely probable that they act on the authority of the Ruler of Europe, supported by a part of the present government, who are doubtless to be provided for in the arrangement. It is reported that Schimmelpenninck is to be the head, but under what appellation is not precisely known—but that of consul is the general opinion. Daendels, as variable as the wind, has no place assigned him in rumour; and it is probable that, as before, he will be content with being the active instrument in performing the work. Dumonceau probably will be the head of the legion of honour, should it happen that we are destined to follow the example of our friend and ally.

Citizen Semonville, the French ambassador to this republic, also arrived here on the 5th.

October 15.

The history of the pretended conspiracy against the government, appears to have no existence, except in the imagination of some weak and timid individuals. We are now assured that every thing is arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

L O N D O N, October 14.

This morning we received a *Moniteur* of the 10th, some extracts from which will be found in this and the following columns.

Five per cents. 53 fr. 80 c.

The politicians of the continent are occupied in the speculations respecting the proceedings of the court at Vienna, Paris, &c. &c. the subject of the indemnities.—The head of the house of Austria con-

tinues to speak in a rather firm language, and to exhibit a confident military front.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland, but it brought no intelligence of importance. The *Amsterdam Courant* contains a report, that the French troops have received orders to pass the Rhine, in case there should appear any delay in terminating the indemnities.

A grand master of the order of Malta has at length been chosen. Out of the candidates presented the pope fixed upon prince Ruspoli, an Italian, who will, no doubt, be very independent of all French influence! The Neapolitan troops, which agreeably to the treaty of Amiens are to form the garrison for a year after the island is given up to the knights, or until the latter are able to provide for its defence in some other way judged eligible by the powers which guaranty its independence, sailed on the 10th September. The island, therefore, will soon be entirely evacuated. It is evident, however, that the guaranty being so inadequate, and the Neapolitan garrison necessarily under French influence, to give up Malta at all is to surrender it to France. Ministers, however, in agreeing to the treaty of Amiens, must have been aware of that alternative.

October 15.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 10th. The *Moniteur* contains a pompous account of the celebration at Turin of the union of Piedmont with France. Our readers will find some amusement in the description of this grand masquerade, in which a *Te Deum* was combined with military evolutions, dances, fireworks and bumper toasts. One of the inscriptions indicates the arrogant pretensions of the French, pretensions indeed, but too well justified by success. A picture was exhibited of Buonaparte's first invasion of Italy; the genius of France dictating peace to the king of Sardinia, in the town of Cherasco, with the motto—"They were the first to open their gates to the conquerors of the world." The French omit no opportunity of putting forward the title, and the world should let slip no opportunity of stigmatising the insolent pretension.

It is said that at the famous epoch of the 18th Brumaire, Talleyrand was desirous particularly of having the finance department; but, in fact, the whole of that day may be called the day of dupes, for Sieyès hoped to have the first civil and administrative functions, leaving only the war to Buonaparte; Bruix hoped to have the minister of marine; Roederer, the interior, and Bourdonville, the military department; none of these had what they expected.

The first consul said then to Talleyrand, that at another period he might undertake the finances, and it is known that the finances have frequently formed the subject of conversation between them. Talleyrand has some systems which the first consul appears to have relished, and which, it is possible, he will suffer to be tried. It is certain that the finances occupy the chief attention and anxiety of the consul.

It has been remarked that the French senate, in the fixing of the periods at which the members of the legislature are to go out, seems to have some revenge in view, for the manner in which it has been forced to adopt the plans of the government. For example, at the end of the year 11, several deputies, devoted to the chief consul, are to go out, such as Segur and Lacretelle; at the end of the year 12, Chauvelin is to relinquish his legislative functions, while Carnot is kept in till the year 17.

At St. Cloud no person is to be received but full dressed and in powder, and the consuls and ministers begin to dress in the former French style, with swords by their sides. There is also an etiquette established for carriages—some, the generals and ministers, may drive up to the great door, others are to stop at the gates. There is also an etiquette of 1st and 2d tables.

Several changes have taken place in the Russian ministry. Count Alexander Woronzow, a brother of the Russian ambassador at London, has been appointed grand chancellor, and principal director of foreign affairs; count Kotshubey, who before was in the preceding department, has been made minister of the interior; and count Walsitoff, finance minister. The prince Caartorinsky takes the place of count Kotshubey in the foreign department.

We do not learn that M. Andreossi is yet ready to leave Paris for this country. Whatever may be the cause of delay in his coming, whether real or pretended, we are inclined to think that lord Whitworth will not depart for France till the French ambassador shall have arrived here.

The deputation of the empire has held its eleventh sitting, but the result of its deliberation has not yet transpired. The report of a convention having been concluded between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria for the cession, by the latter, of the right bank of the Inn to Austria, is contradicted by intel-

ligence from Ratisbon, which states, upon authority, that the elector has ratified the treaty signed at Paris, on the 5th September, by which all the possessions of the court of Munich, as fixed by the plan of indemnities are specially guaranteed.

The five per cents. are 53. 70.

Mr. Dundas, we understand, will soon be called to the house of peers, by the title of lord Ceylon.

Little doubt can be entertained that Mr. Moore is gone on an important mission to Vienna. The emperor is the most natural ally of this country, and he is more particularly interested in the fate of Switzerland than any other power, it cannot be supposed either that he is in any degree satisfied with the arrangement of the indemnities so dictatorially chalked out by France and Russia, and the increasing aggrandisement of Prussia. The emperor, we have no doubt, will embrace with avidity any opportunity of indulging his hatred against France; and he will probably think that it is much better to meet the worst fate in the field, than have his dominions wrested from him and his lawful power curtailed by the arm of oppression and injustice.

October 16.

Yesterday morning we received the Paris journals to the 13th instant. Their contents, as far as they relate to the proceedings in Switzerland, are of considerable importance, the affairs of that country, to all appearance, being now brought to a crisis. According to accounts from Lausanne, the patriots, after entering the Pais de Vaud, succeeded in defeating the main body of the army of the government; on the 4th instant, advanced as far as Yverden, and on the same day took possession of Moudon, within a few miles of Lausanne. These successes of the patriots struck such terror into the government, that they were on the point of flying to Geneva, when citizen Rapp, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte arrived with the declaration of the chief consul, which was received with "warm gratitude," and on being communicated to Bachmann, the general of the patriotic army, he consented to suspend hostilities until he received further orders from Berne. On the following day citizen Rapp proceeded to Berne, and delivered the consul's proclamation to the commanders in that city. They received the aid-de-camp with civility, but declined giving any answer to the declaration until the decision of the diet of Schwitz should be known. Deputies were immediately sent off to that place, to learn the determination of the diet, and M. Rapp consented to wait their return to Berne. In the mean-time, the truce continued, and the zeal of the patriotic troops appear to have considerably relaxed, in consequence of the active interference of France. Should they attempt any resistance to the imperious mandate, an army of 40,000 French, under the orders of general Ney, will immediately enter the Swiss territory; and as this force will be supported by 40,000 more, if necessary, we see no chance of the exertions of the patriots being crowned with the success they deserve. The French writers express a conviction that the proclamation of the consul will procure the submission of the insurgent generals, and cause an immediate termination of hostilities. This, under the present circumstances, will probably prove to be the case. Any resistance, on their part, to so overwhelming a force, would indeed prove hopeless; and if not immediately, they must ultimately submit to the will of the dictator. It is supposed by some, that should they determine to oppose the interference of France, they will not be left to maintain alone so unequal a contest, but united as the interests of France, Russia and Prussia are at present, we doubt much whether the emperor of Germany will deem it prudent to aid the noble spirit of the Helvetians, in opposition to the list of those powers—and it must be within the recollection of our readers, that in the debates which took place last year in the British house of commons upon the subject of the preliminary treaty of peace, our ministers gave the country to understand that the principle of interfering in continental disputes was entirely to be abandoned by this country. Whether these circumstances that have recently occurred may have induced them to act differently from the tenor of that declaration, we cannot pretend to say; but it is reported that the result of the council held on Saturday last, was of so much importance as to occasion dispatches to be sent off to several of the courts upon the continent. We believe, however, that the deliberations attended to had no reference whatever to the affairs of Switzerland. The case of Malta, the independence of which the emperor of Russia has declined to guaranty, is that which, we understand, at present much occupies the attention of his majesty's ministers. The measures who have been dispatched within these few days, are probably destined, not for Vienna, (where assistance to the Swiss patriots could alone be expected) but for Petersburg, and Berlin.

the guaranty of Russia and Prussia, with respect to Malta, being still looked to by the British ministry as a preliminary measure of necessity to the final evacuation of that island by our troops. Besides, we hardly think that ministers have any inclination to interfere in a business that might lead to a general renewal of hostilities, the more especially as, to all appearance, they would receive but little encouragement in the enterprise from the prevailing spirit of the people, whose indifference towards the concerns of foreign nations cannot be better exemplified than in the total failure of the proposed subscription in aid of the counter-revolutionary Swiss. However the people of England may regret the fate of those patriots, they are nevertheless sensible that France, in supporting the government of Helvetia, will obtain little more than she was before possessed of, with respect to that country. For years past has the influence of France effectually predominated in Switzerland; and the difference between actual and virtual possession is of so light a shade, that the people of England, great as their sympathy may be, would reluctantly engage in a dispute, where their interferences might produce so much evil to themselves, without affording any effectual aid to the objects of their support. The general peace of Europe, it is therefore probable, will remain undisturbed.

The extraordinary deputation of the empire held its 11th sitting on the 30th of last month; but nothing decisive has yet taken place upon the subject of the indemnities.

October 21.

Orders from the admiralty have been received at the different ports not to pay off any more ships of war.

The *Raconn* ship is immediately to sail with dispatches for the West-Indies.

Several more frigates have been ordered to be fitted for foreign service.

The funds experienced yesterday a trifling rise from the price of the preceding day, in consequence of an application sent to the bank from the holders of annuity that the directors would delay the final redemption of it until after the mid-summer dividend of next year.

The rise of the funds was also attributed by some persons to the price of French stocks, which do not appear to have felt the alarm resulting from the present unsettled state of Europe.

Government has received intelligence of very active preparations in the French ports, particularly at Toulon, where the utmost diligence is employed to repair the losses occasioned by the victory of Aboukir. It is a fact, that a greater quantity of naval stores of all kinds has been imported into France within the last fifteen months from the Baltic, than the amount of the whole supply in these articles during the eight preceding years.

We have reason to give credit to the report some days since in circulation, of a complete union between the Pitts and the Grenvilles, and that the latter are likely to withdraw their hostility to the present administration in the ensuing session of parliament. The king's messengers have been recently employed in carrying letters backwards and forwards, and it is said lord Grenville has also been for a few days at Walmer. We understand his lordship was consulted in the recent change of disposition in our cabinet, in regard to the continent.

It is believed that Malta will at length be surrendered to the emperor of Russia. Certain it is, that it will not be restored either to the knights or to the Neapolitans, which would be in fact throwing the island into the hands of France.

PLYMOUTH, October 21.

Went into Cowfand Bay, the *Sirius*, of 36 guns, capt. Prewte, to wait for orders.

Orders came down this day, to all the men of war in this harbour to get ready for sea, and to complete them to four months stores and provisions.

Last night *L'Avanturere*, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, having taken on board her dispatches and provisions for four months, went down the harbour into the Sound, and failed directly; but it has blown such a gale of wind at S. W. that neither the *Childers* nor *L'Avanturere* can make much way down the channel.

October 22.

This morning dispatches, said to be of importance, arrived express to admiral Dacres, port admiral at this port, to be put on board a fast sailing vessel directly. They were instantly put on board *L'Avanturere*, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, which will sail as soon as the wind is fair; it is now blowing hard at S. W. Lieut. Jump is to have sealed orders as to destination, which are not to be opened until *L'Avanturere* gets twenty leagues west of the Scilly Islands.

This day orders came down to get ready three ships of the line, in ordinary to *Hamoaze*, for commission. Last night it blew a hurricane at S. W. with a dreadful hollow sea in the Sound. The signal was made at 9 P. M. to strike yards and top-masts in the Sound and *Hamoaze* which was instantly obeyed, and the men of war weathered the gale without damage, and this morning it became moderate.

A second packet of dispatches arrived last night, and were sent on board the *Childers* armed brig, capt. Delafons, which sailed this morning with similar sealed orders as *L'Avanturere*, not to be opened till she gets to a certain latitude.

A P. M. Further dispatches are expected to be put on board the *Nimble* cutter, lieutenant J. Coghill. She takes in provisions and water, and sails

with sealed orders as soon as the dispatches arrive.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The account of the life boat is concluded from our paper of Monday last. This important discovery has led in England, to an improvement on the common packet boats. The following is a description of a vessel of a new construction launched in the month of October last, at Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, built agreeable to a patent granted to P. Miller, Esq; of Hallowton. The vessels to be built under this patent are intended for carrying passengers only, and will be named *Life Packets*, as they cannot sink. They afford much better accommodations than ships of any other construction of the same length can give. They are built entirely of fir wood, and draw very little water. When under sail, they are wrought and kept to windward by means of sliders. They are moved through the water in calms and against light winds by wheels; and these wheels are so contrived as to be rigged or unrigged in a short time.

The legislature of Vermont, in order to encourage the militia to equip themselves, have passed a law enabling the soldier on presenting a certificate from his commanding officer, of his being duly equipped, to have 431 struck from the list of his rateable estate, if amounting to that sum, and to an exemption from state taxes, if his list is not to that amount.

From the *New-York Evening Post*. Dec. 7.

Foreign News.—We are very much indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman who this morning handed us some London papers, whose dates extend to the 23d of October; one day later than has been received elsewhere; it is from the last one that the extracts of this evening are taken.

The complexion of European politics seems strongly to confirm the predictions of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negotiations at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the definitive treaty, bespeak in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally completed, it will not be without the most fullen reluctance.

England is sending out clothing and stores for her army at Malta; the officers belonging to the troops there, and who are absent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that island, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbour at *La Velleter*. From these measures it is pretty plainly inferable that the administration have no thoughts of evacuating that place for the present. Whether the rumour, very currently in circulation, that the dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the English to keep possession of Malta as a counterpoise to these new acquisitions of her rival; or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally settled; or whether it is a precautionary measure preceding the renewal of open hostilities, every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumstances tend strongly towards the latter conclusion. The unknown embassy of Mr. Moore; the affairs of Switzerland in which it is confidently affirmed the English cabinet have interfered; the cutters which are daily sailing with secret dispatches; the orders giving to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for sea, provided with four months stores and provisions, all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace. Reports are also prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the administration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles; these are however quite contradictory, and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not resume the ministerial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favourite wish of his heart, the demolition of the present government of France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the usurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the north seem to correspond with the appearances we have noticed in England. The emperor Alexander does not regard his new ally Buonaparte with his accustomed complacency, he begins to perceive that the emperor of Germany is not quite so unreasonable on the subject of the indemnities as he at first apprehended; he has, in fact, lately discovered that there is much force and justice in his pretensions; a change in the Russian ministry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the emperor. Count Alexander Woronzow, brother of the Russian ambassador at London, has been made grand chancellor and principal director of foreign affairs. Since this alteration the Austrian minister count Surau, has received a very marked degree of favour and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accustomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the courts of St. James's and Petersburg perfectly understand each other, and are prepared to act in concert.

Nothing final has yet taken place at Ratisbon. The Batavian mail, which arrived at London on the 23d October brought the latest intelligence from that place. By this, it appears that a new plan of indemnities had been offered to the diet, making several territorial arrangements, different from those in the old one. Ratisbon and Wetzlar are to be given up to the elector of Mainz, and several new members are

to be added to the college of the princes. It is also stated that this settlement will be guaranteed by France, Russia and Prussia, and that it was expected it would be agreed to by his Imperial majesty.

The diet at Schwartach have sent a deputation to Buonaparte; their treatment will probably be similar to that of Mr. Markow. Submission absolute and unqualified to him who aspired to be the Ruler of Europe, will alone gratify his pride and avert his vengeance.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

EPILEPSY.

A few days ago a woman passing along the streets of Baltimore, was suddenly attacked with a fit of epilepsy, having at the moment a child of six months old in her arms. Such a distressing situation hardly attracted a crowd of spectators, who were, however, unable to yield the woman any relief. At that moment, a young sailor breaking through the crowd, called for some grains of rough salt, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's sensation and speech, and her convulsions were at once put a stop to. The young man, who had been at Madagaskar, said, that he there saw this remedy applied to persons in epilepsy with wonderful success. [Scotch paper.]

December 10.

In England a subscription is opened for assisting the descendants of William Tell in the recovery of the liberty for which they are contending. The *Morning Chronicle* of October 15th acknowledges the receipt of five pounds sterling for this purpose, from an anonymous correspondent.

The following is the result of an agricultural experiment, which will, no doubt, command the attention of farmers in general. At Palmer, in Suffolk, a piece of land, containing 16 acres, which had been previously well tilled, was this year laid down with lucern, and sown with barley, ten gillous only an acre. The produce of the 16 acres, to the great astonishment of the proprietor, was 75 loads. Many single corns produced upwards of 30 ears, and numerous roots are now to be found in the field which exhibit upwards of forty stalks arising from each root. The barley is particularly long eared, and well filled, excepting where it was beat down and lodged, which was about half the piece. It should here be observed, that the quantity of feed barley allowed to an acre, on the downs, is generally six bushels.

Annapolis, December 16.

From WASHINGTON, December 14.

The senate made a quorum yesterday, but did not proceed to business, as they could not elect a president *pro tempore*, there not being a majority of votes in favour of any one member. To-day they made choice of Mr. Bradley of Vermont, and proceeded to business. To-morrow the president's communication will be made.

We are requested to insert the following

From a BALTIMORE PAPER.

Crimes heap'd on crimes will bend their glory down,
And whirl in ruins your fugitious town.

HONOR.

IT was the opinion of the Gentile world, that enormous crimes called for Divine punishment, and consequently drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon guilty cities, or guilty nations. Correspondent thereto, but with much clearer views, we find the inspired penmen denouncing calamities that would befall guilty cities, kingdoms or states. It was not for their forms of government, nor for their ignorance of the nature of civil liberty, nor yet for their poverty, that they were threatened with calamities; but for the enormity of their crimes, the cruelty and oppressions that were practised among them, encouraged by their magistrates and rulers, which finally brought upon them the most terrible scourges of war, famine and pestilence, that mostly ended in their total destruction.

In taking a review of the history of past ages, it is easy to trace the destruction of cities, kingdoms and republics, to the overflowing corruption, cruelty, injustice, and every species of vice with which they were deluged. If it were necessary to give any examples, the anti-deluvian world, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah and Babylon, are sufficient.

I have been led to these observations by reflecting on the abominable traffic in human flesh that is carried on here, and the great number of human sacrifices that are yearly made to the idol of avarice. To see and to hear of waggon and stage loads of unhappy victims, of the African race, carried down to the wharfs and dragged on board their vessels, torn from every endearing connexion, must apply to the most vital feelings of the human heart: To see the prison made use of as a deposit for stolen goods, to aid the purposes of felony, instead of being a check thereto, must imply that we have either a sleeping or a corrupt magistracy. When the petty officers of justice (as they are most erroneously called) can rapidly grow rich by aiding in feloniously kidnapping and carrying off their fellow creatures; when we see our citizens in general pats by such things in silence when we see every religious society, immersed in the pursuit of wealth, tamely let such enormities pass unnoticed; and when we believe that the justice of God is unchangeable; have we not every reason to fear that judgments are hastening upon us? In this country, where civil liberty is better understood than in many others, whose constitution says that all men were born equally free, there can be no plea for

norance; but it

guilt. It seems as if calamity by keeping doth public calamities, our gutters, or nels of our practice of the rulers of when threatened proclamation to every one of the violence that God will turn fierce anger, the fance to our final a nuisance before over all the power oppression, cruel so that it is ha the oppressed, thereby, and the is totally perve justice of God to and woe be un whom he withd astonishment I wealth or amuse curity, while th piercing the H trembling under pending over o forget that God fore for the opp self in favour of

"Died, on S of Anne Arund we, he has le acquaintance to la

The subscribers nourable the ppe of selling THOMAS D deceased, wi Piscataway, c next, if fair, A LOT in

land, on kitchen, meat-h will also offer, on the premie Thomas Dent hundred and th ly on the Ma low Piscataway river, has on it kitchen, meat-h the produce of grain. The p the said propo the trustees, as purchase money the day of sa within two year in three years t

P December 10

Pursuant to an Arundel co SALE, by subscriber's, county, for ALL the merchanize, A. M. and w Persons has quelled to ex GREEN December

Eig

RAN away more co JAMES, abo seven inches looks down w heavily, with on his forek known; he been much F prayer meeti Stockett. It of the bay e the floss Su Matthew Bea ty. If fild cured in Bal LARS, if o fi that the the above new SAM for Said Jam Warton, ne Mr. Richard Baltimore

norance; but it will be a great aggravation of our guilt.

It seems as if our officers of police think to avert calamity by keeping the streets and gutters clean; doth public calamity proceed from the filthiness of our gutters, or from the abominable evils and filthiness of our practices? How different were the ideas of the rulers of a great city in the Gentile world, when threatened with immediate judgment? Their proclamation to the people was, "Let them turn every one of them from their evil ways, and from the violence that is in their hands. Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?" It is not in a nuisance before God, who hath an absolute control over all the powers and operations in nature. When oppression, cruelty and injustice, grow into dominion, so that it is hardly safe for any one to intercede for the oppressed, every species of vice is encouraged thereby, and the end for which mankind were created is totally perverted: it is then consistent with the justice of God to withdraw his protection from them; and woe be unto that place, or unto that city, from whom he withdraweth his protection. It is with astonishment I behold every one in the pursuit of wealth or amusements, as if in a state of perfect security, while the cries of the oppressed captives are piercing the Heavens day by day. With the earth trembling under our feet, and with judgments impending over our heads, how can we be at rest, and forget that God hath declared that he will be a refuge for the oppressed, but hath never declared himself in favour of the oppressor?

A Friend to Justice and Humanity.

"Died, on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS BEARD, of Anne-Arundel county, in the 47th year of his age, he has left a large and numerous circle of acquaintance to lament this sad loss."

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honourable the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

A LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Patowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase-money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part, with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART, } Trustees.
ROBERT A. BEALL, }

December 10, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY,

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandise. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to GREENBURY TREAKLE, Administrator.

December 14, 1802.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, on the sixth of March, negro JAMES, about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven inches high, a robust fellow, common black, looks down when spoken to, has long hair, and walks heavily, with his feet much turned out, has a scar on his forehead about an inch long, clothing unknown; he makes great profession of religion, has been much from home under pretence of holding prayer meetings, since the property of Thomas W. Stockette. It is expected he works on board of some of the bay craft, as he formerly worked on board of the ship Sufanna, both the property at that time of Matthew Beard, of South river, Anne-Arundel county. If said negro is taken within the State, and secured in Baltimore goal, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, if out of the State, and secured in any goal, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL COALE, of SAMUEL, Agent for THOMAS W. STOCKETTE.

Said James has a mother living with a widow Watson, near Annapolis, brothers and sisters with a Mr. Richard Dorsey, near Mrs. Watson's, Baltimore county, November 24, 1802.

ALMANACKS.

For the year 1803.
To be had at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agrees to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceased, in the Swamp,

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz: A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, one half of a schooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.

December 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and (on a return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the said real estate which was not disposed of at the sale in August last, under the decree aforesaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser must give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years, from the time of sale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers had in the said property, and which descended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 30, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by FRANCIS CROWWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Conoway, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report states thirty-nine and five eights acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was sold at fourteen dollars per acre, and six and five eights acres of the same tract at 5 dollars per acre.

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

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Cheney, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twelfth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next. The report states, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was sold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S CONTENT, containing 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

True copy, 3X
Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the houses thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.

December 7, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any person that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to prison in Baltimore-town or Annapolis; BEN, a small black man; BEN, a middle sized black man; JACK, a small yellow man; JEM, a molatto man, with blue eyes, a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of those men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid at above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to prison, at above, FANNY, a lull yellow woman, about twenty-six years of age; PEGG, a middle sized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1802.

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscribers, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURDER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarters, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and by

JAMES SANDERS.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.
Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the nervous or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Beech, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of var-
ious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing, but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascariides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
feet—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually
afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual coliciveness, sickness of
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 23, 1802.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 6, 1802.

THIS being the constitutional day of meeting, fifty three members appeared, who not forming a quorum, an adjournment took place till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Tuesday, December 7, 1802.

A quorum of members appeared. The following new members appeared and took their seats:

Samuel Hunt, from New-Hampshire, in the room of Joseph Pierce, resigned; Samuel Thatcher, from Massachusetts; David Merriwether, from Georgia, in the room of Mr. Taliaferro, resigned; Thomas Winn, of North-Carolina, in the room of Charles Johnson, deceased; and Thomas M. Greene, a delegate from the Mississippi Territory, in the room of N. Hunter, deceased.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the senate that this house has formed a quorum, and is ready to proceed to business.

Ordered, That the clerk furnish each member with three news-papers at his lodgings.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 8, 1802.

On motion of gen. S. Smith, the following standing committees were appointed.

A committee of elections of seven members.

A committee of revival and unfinished business of three members.

A committee of claims of seven members.

A committee of commerce and manufactures of seven members.

Gen. S. Smith further moved, that a committee of ways and means, consisting of nine members, should be appointed. As the number of nine members involved a departure from a rule confining that committee to seven, the motion was ordered to remain for consideration until to-morrow.

Thursday, December 9, 1802.

Mr. Gregg moved a resolution for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, one for each house, to interchange weekly.

Consideration postponed till Monday next.

Friday, December 10, 1802.

Mr. Gregg moved the re-adoption of the resolution of the last session, authorizing the door keeper to employ one additional assistant, two servants and two horses, for the present session.

Agreed to.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of Gibert Combs, representing that he had, after long study, discovered the mode of ascertaining the longitude, and praying the assistance of congress to conduct his researches.

Referred to a select committee.

There being no quorum in the senate, adjourned.

Saturday, December 11, 1802.

The petition of James Stillé, a captain in the U. S. regiment of artillery, and late commanding officer of the garrison of West Point, praying to be indemnified for the costs and damages of a suit instituted against him in New-York, for a trespass committed by a part of his company in the neighbourhood of the garrison of West Point on the 4th of July, 1800, without the knowledge or consent of the prisoner, was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Monday, December 13, 1802.

Mr. Davenport, from the committee of revival and unfinished business, made a report in part.

Tuesday, December 14, 1802.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had made a quorum, and had chosen Stephen R. Bradley president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president of the U. States, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to advise with a committee on the part of the senate, to wait upon the president of the United States, and inform him that the two houses have formed, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Van Ness, appointed the committee.

A message was received from the senate, advising the house, that they had passed a similar resolution

and had appointed, on their part, a committee, consisting of Mrs. Wright and Mr. Theodore Foster.

Mr. Dennis stated that, he understood that at the same time that this house had passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the senate to wait on the president, the senate had passed a resolution to the same effect. There appeared, therefore, to be two concurrent resolutions, each originating in one house but neither of which was acted upon by the other. He, therefore, moved a concurrence on the part of the house in the resolution of the senate. Agreed to.

The house took up the motion, made four days since, by Mr. Gregg, for the appointment of two chaplains, of different denominations, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Davis expressed himself against the resolution.

It was defended by Messrs. Dennis, Griswold, Nicholson, Smilie, Claiborne and Elmer.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out "of different denominations." This motion was supported by Mr. Smilie, and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Elmer and Claiborne. Lost, yeas 24.

The resolution was then agreed to, without amendment.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that they had delivered the message of the house to the president, who replied, that he would make his communication to congress by message to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell gave notice that immediately after the receipt of the president's message, he should offer a specific motion on the subject of French spoliation.

Wednesday, December 15, 1802.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each house by Mr. Lewis, secretary to the president.

MESSAGE.

To the SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow-citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our first attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favour they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, our burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of Providence, result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed, by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing antinities and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I say before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorize a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794. It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or the evasion of the law providing for the return of freemen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our citizens, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the last war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have stationed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruizers to escape unobserved; and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the bawhaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The Convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a repurchase from the Greeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Tallapoosa county. In this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbours, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be determined. We are to view this position as an out post of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbours, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes for the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from east to west, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the Salt Springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars—principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debts and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expenses which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practice every useful economy, and to incur no expences, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be sometime before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorized by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, conferred by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-issuing and of redeeming inland thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should, however, the difficulties of remittance be so large a source, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be exerted, and the money thus unemployed about cash in conformity with

that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects to salutary result from the plans you have already fashioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whenever we are defined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean-time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Prefuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually, a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here a dock within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depots for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 8, 1802.

But eight members attended, who not forming a quorum, adjourned from day to day till

Monday, December 15, 1802.

When seventeen members, constituting a quorum, attended.

Whereupon the senate proceeded, in the absence of the vice-president, to the choice of a president pro tempore.

On the first ballot, gen. Bradley, of Vermont, had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy, of Connecticut, 7, Mr. Baldwin, 1, and Mr. Logan 1.—No election, a majority being requisite.

On second ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On third ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On fourth ballot, Mr. Bradley had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy 7, and two blank votes. No election.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 14, 1802.

Eighteen members present.

Stephen R. Bradley, was chosen president pro tempore.—Mr. Bradley had 9, and Mr. Tracy 7 votes.

On the election of the president, Mr. Bradley withdrew, and nine became a majority of the members present.

The rev. Dr. Gantt was chosen chaplain; 10 members voting for him.

HALIFAX, (N. Scotia) November 18.

His majesty's ship, Chichester, yesterday arrived here in 42 days from Martinique. She had on board, when she sailed, part of the 85th regiment, but a fever having broken out on the passage, which carried off the captain, all the lieutenants, the surgeon's mate, two midshipmen, 27 seamen, and 30 soldiers, she put away for this port under the command of the master's mate; the master being ill. Part of the sick are recovering; and it is fortunate for the survivors that they have been able to reach this port, as they had scarcely able hands to bring the ship to anchor.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The celebrated cheese-maker from Jersey, Mrs. Exton, is now in this city. This excellent woman has this year made eight hundred cheeses, which sell in Philadelphia at the same price as cheese imported from England, whence she came with her husband and family about six years since. They milk forty cows. Their farm is about 600 acres, of which one half is wood-land. An example of such well directed industry and good management, may be imitated by others with great advantage; and shews that farming in the United States, when well conducted, is one of the most profitable objects to which a man can direct his attention.

December 14.

The ship Lydia, arrived this morning from Grenock in 38 days. She brings papers to the 2d November, the one of this date we have just seen: It states, that at a cabinet council it had been determined, that the British troops should still keep possession of such parts as by the treaty of Amiens were to have been given up, and which had not then been evacuated; and that orders for that purpose had accordingly been dispatched.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Grenock, to a merchant in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"Cotton is again on the start and will be more so should the present appearances of war continue. Buonaparte has still an itching after his favourite plan of the expedition to Egypt. Our government finds fault with him on the score of usurping too much power, by dictating laws to Switzerland, and call on the other powers in Europe to interfere with France, in order to preserve the balance of power, otherwise as they say, which is very true, there will be no end to his ambition, and in time, if permitted to make such grasps, he may dictate laws to the whole world. Our government at present are keeping a watchful eye over him, and making some little preparation—however, this blast may blow over.

"Good coffee is also on the rise and will stand in the same situation as cotton should hostilities commence."

By later dates, we learn, that the French papers boast that all the difficulties of Switzerland are finally adjusted to their satisfaction. It appears, however, that two discordant voices are heard in her councils, and the nation is torn by two parties, French and Swiss.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

"This morning arrived here the schooner Rebecca, capt. Dawson, in 52 days, from Gibraltar.—Capt. Dawson informs us, that on the 14th of October a great battle took place on board the English squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in provisions and water for a six months cruise. When completed, they sailed up to the east, with a strong head wind, consisting of six 74's and a brig—their destination was unknown.

"When capt. Dawson was coming out he met an English cutter with dispatches for Gibraltar.—There had not, capt. D. informs us, been a convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks.—That two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos, the last of September, by Tripolitan cruisers.—That on the 12th of September the Tripolitans at Gibraltar applied to the governor, (since Edward) for permission to stop the frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refused to do, and gave notice of it to capt. Camp-

bell, who, at 6 o'clock P. M. that day, got his frigate under way, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Algiers.—That on the 16th of October the Tripolitans obtained a passport from the emperor of Morocco, which was signed by all the Christian consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from blockade of the Tripolitan cruisers at Gibraltar.—They were preparing for sea, and it was expected that they would not be molested by the American squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on the part of the American squadron, would be a cause of a declaration of war against the United States, by the emperor of Morocco. That on the 18th of October an English cutter of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished.—This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish government."

December 17.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster.

"This day, an election took place for a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States—

SAMUEL MACLAY, had	66 votes;
ISAAC WEAVER, JUN.	28
WILLIAM MACLAY,	11

105

RICHMOND, (Vir.) December 8.

On Monday last, the legislature of this state commenced their session.

A quorum of the house of delegates being formed, they proceeded to the choice of their officers; Edmund Harrison and John Mercer, Esquires, being nominated as speakers, there appeared 71 votes in favour of the former and 55 in favour of the latter. The question being taken as to the election of a chaplain, was negatived by a majority of three.

A gentleman in the opposition rose, and stated several reasons for opposing the question—alleged that however laudable or meritorious it would be to open the courts of state by the divine service; yet it was well known on former occasions that no respect had been paid by the attendance of the members; but that the chaplain has often performed this sacred duty, surrounded by empty seats and silent walls. That it had been intended as a mark of respect to religion, and an example to citizens, but certainly had a very different effect; as to the first the irregular attendance of members certainly bears a strong aspect of disrespect, and secondly, conveys an improper example to citizens.

Some doubt apparently yet subsisting, the house adjourned the question until yesterday.

This day a quorum being formed in both houses, the election of the officers of the upper house came forward, when the subsequent gentlemen were elected; Francis Brook, Esq. speaker, Theodosius Hansford, clerk, and Archibald Denham, lieutenant at arms.

The house of delegates resumed their question relative to a chaplain, and the rev. John Courtney was elected.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

A report having got into circulation, that a French army had actually taken possession of Orleans, we can state in contradiction, on the authority of a gentleman late from Natchez, that no army has arrived; that major Fulton (formerly known in this country, and now in the French service) had arrived at Natchez, and stated that the French would take possession of the colony shortly; and that the Spanish commandant at New-Orleans had received official notice from his court of the cessation and intended change.

[Kentucky paper.]

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, and as being, of consequence, unauthorized by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, we the decided opposition of the governor to the measures of the intendant, and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value; besides cotton, is deposited at New-Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez.

[National Intelligencer.]

December 11.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, November 28, 1802.

"Agreeably to your desire, you shall have answers as particular as time, avocations and opportunities will admit.

"This city is increasing in the number of its buildings and inhabitants, the abundance of its markets, and the variety of articles for the table. You may suppose the number of hotels is also increased. The number of houses added in the view of the walk between the capitol and the public offices, amounts to fifteen, the greater part of which are on the view of the Pennsylvania avenue, and of three stories high; in the adjacent streets, there are others now building, and in the division beyond the president's house towards Georgetown there are several buildings very forward; and at the other extreme, towards the navy yard, a very considerable increase of population has taken place. I learn that

at some recent sales were made of tile houses, and neighbourhood, was feared by the up to great a number the general property their millake must be sold a the situations in their value. It is sales were to take and settlers. Al on account of the the last summer been prevalent is felt, here, between the Ty doubt that the ground, forming render this city These observations

The legislature pleasure carriages one half their no

Extract from gov

"From the conclusion, the efforts necessarily involve ever, at length those clouds which fury is full and an opportunity, while your country is undisturbed, a public service, erect them; where five aid, bestow fallen to remove state. On this your attention, from the confusion to the mouth of that you grant opening the la George, will work, which will this state than it resulting therefrom view, by raising value of lands, and manufactory into the interior commodities for

Anna

Extract from

Legislature of "During the youred to direct to me by the duties it is proposed a correction land, respect Salquehanna c of the river will be an early the subject with tions, which a prove the situation trust, that cher and the count rate a portion of the state to fin

ALIKEL. A customer Inquire of the

NOTICE hath ob Mary's county tion on the p late of said c claims against the same, wi scather, at or may otherwise laid estate. A are requested

NOTICE tends to held for St. M and bound a in the county by the name side of Briton

December 1

THE Co day, d what in the

at some recent public sales of lots, very large purchases were made by some eminent English mercantile houses, and what is worthy of remark, in the neighbourhood of the navy yard, near the river. It was feared by the proprietors of lots, that the setting up in great a number of lots would tend to depreciate the general property; the result, however, has proved their mistake much to their satisfaction, for though lots were sold at what might be termed dog cheap, the situations most likely to be first settled, preserve their value. It is evident that if two or three similar sales were to take place, there would be purchasers and settlers. Although some inquietude prevailed on account of the severity of the fever, and again in the last summer, it being known that that disease has been prevalent all over the continent, less discontent is felt here. Indeed, if a canal were once opened between the Tyber and Eastern Branch, I make no doubt that the consequent drain of the swampy ground, forming part of its intended course, would render this city as healthy as any in the union. These observations answer four of your questions.

December 13.

The legislature of Vermont have laid a tax on pleasure carriages; they are to be put into the list at one half their nominal value.

December 14.

Extract from governor Dayton's message to the legislature of S. Carolina.

"From the commencement of the American revolution, the efforts for defense which were requisite, necessarily involved the state in debts; she has, however, at length discharged them, and has arisen above those clouds which obscured her brightness; her treasury is full and her taxes are light. Seize the present opportunity, use these precious moments as they fly, while your country is in peace and your government is undisturbed, and apply the public energies to the public service. Where public buildings are requisite, erect them; where roads and bridges require legislative aid, bestow it; and where navigation is impeded, hasten to remove obstructions through all parts of the state. On this subject I particularly recommend to your attention, the navigation of Savannah river, from the confluence of Tugoloo and Keowee rivers, to the mouth of Broad river opposite Vienna; and that you grant a suitable pecuniary assistance for opening the same. A co-operation of the state of Georgia, will probably take place in prosecuting this work, which will render the expense less imposing on this state than it would otherwise be. The advantages resulting therefrom will be great in every point of view, by raising the price of produce, enhancing the value of lands, encouraging industry in agriculture and manufactures, and thereby introducing wealth into the interior of your country, as well as adding to commodities for sale in the sea ports."

Annapolis, December 23.

Extract from Governor McKean's Address to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, December 11, 1802.

"During the recess, gentlemen, I have endeavoured to discharge the duties which were intrusted to me by the laws of the last session. Among these duties it is proper particularly to mention that I have opened a correspondence with the governor of Maryland, respecting the tolls claimed by the Maryland Susquehanna canal company for navigating the bed of the river within that state, and have reason to expect an early and satisfactory reply. The nature of the subject will naturally lead to remark the exertions, which are making in our sister states, to improve the situation of their roads and rivers; and, I trust, that cherishing the united interests of the city and the country, you will deem it expedient to devote a portion of your attention and of the wealth of the state to similar objects of public benefit."

FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

A LIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accustomed to house work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer. *A. B. B. B.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FORD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP FORD, Administrator,
St. Mary's county, December 21, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court to be held for St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of GILBERT'S HILLS, on the south side of Briton's bay.

JOSEPH FORD, Sen.
December 11, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honorable the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter.

A LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Patowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART,
ROBERT A. BEALL, } Trustees.

December 10, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY.

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandise. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to GREENBURY TREADLE, Administrator.

December 14, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.
October 27, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceased, in the Swamp.

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz. A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, one half of a schooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.
December 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANGELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS CAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802.

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1803.

To be had at this office.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market,
Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of Dry Goods.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London callimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velveteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and satins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric mullin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambric mullins,
Lutefrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, Well-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOREWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London callimers,
Swandown and Marseilles quilting,
Thicksets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured satins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambric mullins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, mullin and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tamboord, jacket and book India mullins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.
Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

A FEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine.

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGEL.

Annapolis, November 14.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma,
sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable
to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intemperance, or any other destructive intemperance to
the stomach or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weakness	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most al-
mazing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Rich, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson,
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known:

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz: the Tere or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or
tape worm; so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are: dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with bowels of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
city. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURE.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER**, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with-
out his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gour.—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER**,
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples,
inflammatory redness, scabs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural insensible perspiration which is
essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speed-
y and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft
and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, drosses, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual constiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate. 30

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1802.

BERNE, October 18.

THE senate has returned to this city. It was received amidst the discharge of artillery. In its progress from Lausanne to Berne it experienced no obstacles.

The constitutional authorities are resuming their functions, and the cantons nominating their deputies to Paris. After some long debates the diet of Schwitz has dissolved itself. The insurgent troops are disbanding and returning to their respective cantons. Their retreat and disbanding are effected in the greatest order; some incendiaries, however, continue united in the mountains.

The French minister accompanied the senate in its return. There was no other diplomatic agent in Switzerland, because France was the only power which had acknowledged our republic; and hence it was from her alone that we could hope for a generous intervention to prevent the inevitable disasters which threatened us.

LONDON, October 26.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the guards; but the orders to that effect were countermanded; a significant hint of the fears government entertain of a war.

By private letters from Malta, of the 14th ult. we learn, that his majesty's ship Hector arrived there from Cork, on the 13th ult. having relieved the Agincourt about two months before; that the Russians had arrived at Gotha; that admiral Sir R. Bickerton was to hoist his flag on board a frigate; that the Brakel and Pegasus were ordered for Egypt, and the Cyclops on a cruise after the frigate that was to receive admiral Sir R. Bickerton's flag; and that upon the arrival of the Liberty brig from England the ships were ordered to sea at a minute's notice.

The Monitor has at length broken the silence it has so long preferred upon the affairs of Switzerland; and the first use it makes of its speech is to insult the patriots, and calumniate their leaders; men, whose names are coeval with the rocks of Switzerland, and whose ancestors were the glory and ornament of their country ages before the name of Buonaparte was heard of.

The patriots, our private correspondent informs us, have been forced to submit. Rapp has written a letter to the ladies of the Diet, announcing that all the articles of the confederal proclamation have been accepted by the diet, and that in consequence the troops are to be disbanded, and the insurrectional authorities to be dissolved. He is himself gone to Berne to pave the way for the return of the senate, who had not left Lausanne on the 15th. Some scraps of orders which had been assembled by the senate, have been dismissed, with thanks, to their homes.

The article in the Monitor is dated from Berne, but was probably written from Paris. It announces that deputies from all parts of Switzerland are going to Paris; that the assemblies have been dispersed; the senate about to leave Lausanne; and that citizen Rapp's presence had calmed all alarms. The sentiments of the whole Helvetic people are affected to be comprised in three wishes: 1. To have a constitution, which shall prevent the re-appearance of oligarchy, and establish the equality of the people, the cantons, and the different religions. 2. A constitution adapted to the diversity and inequalities of the Swiss territory. And 3, a will, which, it is added, is not less national than the other two, to maintain, in all their integrity, the ancient relations with France, and to deprive of all influence, the men who are in the pay of foreign powers. "The true interests of Switzerland is to remain neuter; it will never be the interests of Bachmanns and Wotterilles, who, from their cradles, have been the instruments of those hostile to France." A grosser calumny never, we believe, was uttered. But the main point and object of the article seems to be, to warn the cantons of what they may expect, if they accept the assistance of foreign powers. "The Swiss united to foreign force might," it is confessed, "protect with some success, the tops of their mountains, but they could not defend their plains and their cities against the French."

After hinting that Switzerland may not be able to remain neuter in future wars, and that then the alliance with France will be the true interest of the Swiss, the article concludes with asserting, "that the rallying cry of the whole nation is equality between the cantons, the independence of Helvetia, and concord with the French republic." This may be the rallying cry of the French party; but there is not, we will venture to say, a man in Switzerland, who is not well convinced by experience, that concert with the French republic may be fatal to the independence of Helvetia.

The French funds are rather low.

October 29.

We have been informed that every officer whose regiment is either in Egypt or Malta, who is in this country on leave of absence, has been ordered to join his corps with all possible speed. Admiral Bickerton has sailed from Gibraltar for the Mediterranean, and it is believed the ships fitting out at home are destined to reinforce him. This is a very commendable vigilance in the navy department. The French ports are known to be extremely active. At Toulon a squadron has been for sometime fitting out, and troops are said to have been shipped from the Isle of Elbe in transports which are to be conveyed by that squadron. Where is it going? It has been supposed to Constantinople and the Black Sea; an idle supposition. Where is the necessity for sending troops or men of war thither? There is no hostile power in that quarter, and no garrison to receive the troops. Intelligence from Brest asserts, that every dock is occupied at Brest, and a 74 building on the strand; at L'Orient eight ships of the line are building, and others repairing; at Havre, at Cherbourg, at Marseilles, the same activity prevails. The intended journey of the first consul is connected with these preparations. Undoubtedly the object of the journey must be important, which takes him from Paris at this time, and in this state of affairs. He will probably visit all the ports of the western coast of France, not only Havre and Cherbourg, but Brest and Bourdeaux. The knowledge of these preparations has given rise to very warlike rumours at Paris.

On our side the different ports have assumed a more active appearance. On Wednesday orders were received at Plymouth, to get the Imogen ready to sail with all possible speed with dispatches. The Lady Hobart packet sailed on Tuesday evening, from Plymouth, with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till her arrival at Barbadoes. Sealed orders are also to be forwarded immediately by the Princess Amelia packet, which are to be opened in a certain latitude. So urgent were the directions, that the packets which sailed on Tuesday put to sea though the wind was quite contrary. All the packets at Plymouth are to be got ready to sail at two hours notice.

A messenger sailed yesterday from Harwich for Cuxhaven. He is supposed to be going to Peterburg.

We have received further accounts from Gibraltar, and they are interesting. The men of war which had been so much damaged by the thunder storm, mentioned in our last letters from that quarter, were repaired with wonderful expedition. The repairs were badly completed when they were ordered up the Mediterranean, on dispatches to that effect having been received from admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

Various opinions are entertained at Gibraltar respecting the cause of this sudden sailing of the squadron; but the predominating one is, that Sir Richard's squadron, thus reinforced, was destined to watch the motions of the French armament at Toulon, which was first assembled under the pretence of attacking Algiers, but which, notwithstanding the differences between France and that state have been adjusted, appears still to be increasing.

Reinforcements continue to be prepared and forwarded to the Mediterranean. General Oakes is just appointed commander in chief of all our troops in that sea, and the duke of York is busily engaged every day at the Horse Guards.

November 4.

As the affairs of the Swiss cantons are becoming every day more serious, it will not be uninteresting to the public to be better acquainted with the character of the person who is the leader of those brave men, who are now endeavouring to recover their liberties, and to free Switzerland from abject dependence on a foreign power.

Aloys Reding, the valiant chief of the independent cantons, studied the art of war in the service of Spain, in which he attained the rank of colonel. A short time previous to the revolution he had retired into the solitary valleys of his native country, and devoted his leisure to friendship, to the Muses, and to the cultivation of his lands. He had long wished for an amelioration of the federal system; and that his country should enjoy useful and true liberty; but his heart revolted at the idea of a revolution effected by a foreign power, and at the still more abhorrent idea of seeing his country fall under the dominion of France.

Such are the motives which induced him to resume the sword, and to show himself worthy of the Helvetic name, and of his brave ancestors. The loss of a young wife, whom he tenderly loved, had left a profound melancholy on his mind, which made him, perhaps, more eager to seek the perils of battle. Warm, loyal, brave, attached to his country, and possessing great talents in prosperity as well as in

adversity, he became in a short time, the favourite and hope of the people.

From the bravery and skill with which Aloys Reding defended his country when the French first invaded Switzerland, we may judge what he is now capable of performing should they return. With a few hundred men he repeatedly routed a whole army; and was at last obliged to yield to terms only by the treachery of priests, and a constant diminution of his numbers. Like Leonidas of old, waiting a certain and glorious end at the pass of Thermopylae: such was Reding, at the head of his troops on the famous heights of Morgarten. Upon this occasion he made the following remarkable speech to his soldiers, of which the authenticity is considered unquestionable.

"Brave comrades, beloved fellow-citizens. The decisive moment is now arrived. Surrounded by enemies, and deserted by our friends, it only remains to know if we will courageously imitate the example formerly set by our ancestors at Morgarten. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; we will not reproach him. Let us not impose on each other at this solemn hour. I would rather have an hundred men, on whom I could depend, than five hundred, who, by flight, might occasion confusion, and, by a perfidious retreat, isolate the brave men who would still defend themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest danger. Death, and no retreat. If you participate my resolution, let two men come out of your ranks, and swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your promises."

The soldiers, leaning upon their arms, listened in silence, and with a religious awe, to the words of their chief; tears dropped down the cheeks of those manly warriors; and when Reding had done speaking, a thousand voices exclaimed, "We will partake your lot! we will never abandon you!" Then two men came out of each rank, and gave their hands to Reding, in token of fidelity in life and death. This treaty of alliance between the chief and his soldiers was sworn in open air, and in the face of Heaven; it bears marks of patriarchal manners, worthy of the golden age.

BOSTON, December 17.

Amsterdam papers to October 23, were received by the ship Pembroke, which arrived on Tuesday last. On the 13th of October the diet of the patriots of Switzerland adopted the articles prescribed by Buonaparte; but the first consul's proclamation had been treated with every indignity in the principal towns. A new plan of indemnities had been presented to the diet of Ratisbon, and accepted by a majority of the members. These two events appear to be favourable to the continuance of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Extract of a letter from London, of the 8th October, 1802.

"Some very important intrigues are carrying on between the first consul and our government, and as soon as general Andreassi arrives it is presumed the matter will be settled respecting New-Orleans. It is said the first consul, for the sum of ten million sterling, has offered it underhand to Great-Britain, and will guaranty it to them. I make no doubt the bargain will be struck. Would it not have been a prudential caution in the executive of the United States to have treated upon the business of the purchase of said province? particularly as it must have been known the great want the first consul is in of money, in my opinion the business might still be accomplished. England is by no means in want of the province, but rather than see it in the hands of France, they may probably purchase."

From the (N. Y.) Morning Chronicle.

"In consequence of the interference of the first consul with the regency of Tripoli in favour of Sweden, a treaty has been concluded between the pacha and the Swedish government. It does not, however, appear to be either advantageous or honourable, as this piratical power is fully acknowledged, and Sweden agrees to pay within six months, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand piastres in specie, and a yearly tribute of eight thousand more."

It must be obvious to every person that many of the measures which the first consul of France has lately pursued, seriously interfere with the true interests of the United States. Was he really desirous of promoting the cause of freedom, we had a right to expect from him marks of attachment, as a nation engaged in the same common cause, and having the same end in view—the real happiness of society. On the contrary, we have received from him slight and insults where we might have looked for courtesy and friendship.

The Swedish treaty with the regency of Tripoli, which appears to have been concluded under his auspices, augurs nothing favourable to our country. While the Swedish fleet acted in concert with ours, against the piratical powers of Barbary, one half the naval force which it will probably now be necessary for the union to equip, was considered sufficient to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean. This treaty will therefore produce an additional load of expense to our government, and perhaps render it necessary to enlarge our navy. This interference of the first consul, also appears to be singular, when compared with his former declarations. But lately he appeared to be violently opposed to all the powers of Barbary—he spurned the idea of negotiation with them, and determined to free the world of this intolerable tax upon their trade.

This appears to have been a fever of the moment—a resolution when the heart beat warm, and which was soon succeeded by cold-blooded policy and selfish views. The accomplished treaty is, according to the above account, “neither advantageous nor honourable.” Still, however, it has been ratified. In consequence the Swedish navy will be withdrawn and the United States left to their own resources. From the manner in which this treaty has been concluded, and the partial embarrassment which it must of consequence occasion to our commerce, a surmise must inevitably arise in the mind, that this is one more link in that chain of French policy, which has for its object the abridgement of the increasing power and property of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, November 26, to a merchant in this city.

“My last conveyed the disagreeable intelligence of the port of New-Orleans being shut to Americans as a place of deposit. We indulged the hope, that the Spanish government would nevertheless suffer American vessels to take in their cargoes, if not at Orleans at least within the American boundary, and so pass on to the sea; this even is absolutely forbidden: we yesterday had letters to that purport, and you can readily conceive how much this must operate against the whole of the western country. Where and when it may end we know not.”

Copy of the opinion of an eminent barrister on the question, whether a person was liable to pay a bank note which he had endorsed with his name, upon it being discovered that the note was forged?

“The bank note in question, not being an endorsementable instrument, it does not seem to me, that Mr. A— can be bound by his endorsement, as it appears from the case of Price against Neale, 5, Burr 1354, that in case of a forged bill or note, the loss arising upon it must rest where it falls, there being no reason to throw off the loss from one innocent man upon another, I am of opinion that Mr. A—, who, I take it for granted, can prove that he came by the note bona fide, and for a good and valuable consideration, and that he passed it away in like manner, is not answerable in point of law for the loss arising upon it, which must be borne by the last holder.”

This opinion may prove useful to many of your readers.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) December 7.
We have been very politely favoured with the following letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans to his friend in this state:

“New-Orleans, October 20.

“Dear Sir,
“The enclosed is the intendant-general’s proclamation of yesterday, the direct and positive violation of the treaty of amity and commerce between the two nations in the year 1795, and one in which our country to the west, is so very materially concerned, will doubtless rouse the interested citizens to take measures for redress which might in themselves be considered premature, but which must and will be sanctioned by congress. Will the Kentuckians tamely submit to the loss of one of their most dear and precious rights? Will they submit to the death-warrant of their country, signed by an inferior, without not only coming forward like men and demand their privileges, but putting for ever out of the power of a Spaniard to treat a citizen ill on the east side of the Mississippi? Now is the moment I flatter myself, my countrymen will secure to themselves their rights and privileges which the God of Nature has always intended them, but which, by usurpation, have been withheld!”

“There is, in my opinion, no time to be lost: The French will in all probability be here in a few months to take possession of the province. If they should arrive during the present state of affairs, they will find a delicious bone to pick. They will take possession under the existing regulations relative to commerce, and will not give up a tittle perhaps until compelled by the sword, or if they do, ‘twill not be without a national treaty, which will be in all probability some years in operation, during which time the citizens of the west are ruined. Possession ought to be taken without the loss of time. The old adage certainly holds good in the present instance—Strike whilst the iron is hot.”

“You will observe in the intendant’s proclamation, that no other place or deposit on the Mississippi is even named, which if it had been intended, ought to have been done some months previous to shutting it here. It however appears as plain as possible, that there is no intention whatever in the government to appoint or give to the Americans any other in the province. We (meaning the Americans residing

here) are in a state of the most extreme anxiety, and shall continue to be so until we are made acquainted with the resolutions of our country.”

“I have not time at present to say any thing on any other subject, except that I am with my family in health. You will promulgate this in the country as much as you may think proper, but let the copies not have my name to them—if they should and return to this place, the consequence might be serious even to contemplate.”

“Your affectionate,” &c.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this town, dated 28th October, 1802.

“We addressed a few hurried lines to you by an express which left this place a few days ago for the seat of government, informing you of the port being shut, and that the Americans were deprived of the right of deposit here, by a decree of the intendant of this province; which information, we now fully confirm. This proceeding of the intendant, must, no doubt, be productive of serious consequences. The U. States will not suffer themselves to be robbed of a right which they enjoyed by virtue of a sacred treaty. However we must wait with patience to see the result.”

“The footing upon which you will hereafter stand with respect to vending or exporting your produce, will be this.—The western produce of every description will be permitted to enter here by paying the established duties of the place, viz. 5 per cent. at the following valuations.—Flour 4 dollars per barrel, tobacco 40 dollars per hhd. cotton 18 cents per lb. and other articles in proportion.—The same duties must be paid if exported after being stored. But should produce be forwarded for exportation the duties may still be saved, but it must remain in boats in a place of safety until an opportunity offers of slipping in American vessels, which must lay in the stream. Although they have robbed us of our right of deposit, we still enjoy the free navigation of the river.”

“There is now no doubt whatever, but that the French are to possess this country.—This event will in all probability take place in the course of the spring.—Mr. Otto is, we learn, to go as minister to the U. States, to settle the terms and other matters relative to the two countries; the result of this business will be very interesting, as we shall then know upon what ground we stand with respect to our commercial prospects.”

WASHINGTON, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, dated December 7.

“Logan, the famous Mingo chief, mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes, is now at this place, on his way to the seat of government; with many other chiefs of Indian tribes, from the Wabash and White rivers.”

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated the 3d. instant.

“Yesterday Mr. Allison gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to direct, that the eight members this state is entitled to, in the house of representatives of the United States, should be chosen by a general ticket; but so limited, that a member should be chosen from each district, into which it is supposed the state will be divided.”

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 17, 1802.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. John C. Smith, in the chair.

On the president’s message.

Mr. Dawson then submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to our navigation and the protection of our commerce ought to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

This resolution was objected to by Messrs. Dana, Nicholson, Griswold, Dennis, Rutledge and Mitchell; on the ground that it was too extensive for reference to a single committee. To overcome this difficulty, Mr. Dennis moved to amend the resolution offered, so as to read, that so much of the message of the president as relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and the act of the British parliament on that subject, ought to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Carried without a division.

The following further resolutions offered by Mr. Dawson, were then agreed to without a division.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message as relates to our finances ought to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

3. That so much as relates to our concerns with the Indian tribes and the establishment of a new settlement ought to be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to our navy yards, and the building of docks, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution: 5. Resolved, That so much as relates to providing for the return of American seamen discharged in foreign ports and left abroad, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution: 6. Resolved, That so much as relates to the war with Tripoli and to our relation to the other

Barbary powers, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the laws for regulating the militia of the United States ought to be revised and amended.

Mr. Griswold suggested the propriety of referring the subject generally to a committee without any opinion being expressed by the house.

Mr. Gregg said a long bill respecting the militia had been introduced last session, which had not been acted upon. This was noticed in the report of the committee of revision and unfinished business. The most regular disposition of the subject was, therefore, to act upon that report.

Mr. Nicholson withdrew his resolution.

7. Mr. Varum renewed it somewhat modified, so as to read, that so much of the president’s message as relates to the militia institutions of the United States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold offered the following resolution:

8. That so much of the president’s message as relates to the fisheries of the United States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the foregoing eight resolutions, which were immediately agreed to in the house, and committees accordingly appointed.

Mr. Randolph observed that there had been a recent occurrence, in which every member of the house was interested, though every member might not perhaps, possess competent information respecting it. He said it would be useless in him to impress the magnitude of a subject, that related to the free navigation of the Mississippi, which materially affected a district of country growing every day in wealth and importance; and which it behooved the whole United States to cherish and protect. He moved, therefore, the following resolution.

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such papers as are in the possession of the department of state, as relate to the violation on the part of Spain, of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States of America and the king of Spain.

This resolution was immediately agreed to unanimously, and Messrs. Randolph and Hunger appointed the committee.

Mr. Randolph moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws imposing duties on tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph offered a resolution for repealing so much of certain specified laws as relate to the establishment of the mint.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

BALTIMORE, December 25.

Extract of a letter from the Harbormaster, dated the 27th ult. to a correspondent in Charleston.

“It is with no small degree of indignation and sorrow, that we inform you of the loss you have sustained from the obstinacy of our government—your floor, which we had stored, they are at this moment throwing into the sea from the *Maro*. Had it been of quality to justify our paying freight, we would have re-shipped it, but we even offered it as a donation to the poor of the city, and it was refused. If it were any consolation we would say, that several thousand barrels will share the same fate with yours.”

Annapolis, December 30.

Richard Sprigg, Esquire, is appointed judge of the general court of the state of Maryland vice Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, resigned.

“Ah! in what perils is our life engag’d,
“What slight neglects, what trivial faults destroy
“The hardest frame!
“The all surrounding Heaven, the vital air
“Is big with death.”

ARMSTRONG.

DIED, on Saturday last, in this city, RICHARD CROMWELL, Esquire, a member of the house of delegates of this state, from Washington county; his remains were interred the following day, attended by the members of both houses of the legislature, in mourning, and a large concourse of respectable citizens. We understand he has left a disconsolate widow, and a large family of children, to lament his irreparable loss. He was a worthy honest man.

“This Gazette, No. 2920, completes the year with all our customers.”

In pursuance of an order from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 20th of January, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling of the subscriber, on the north side of Severn.

PART of the personal property of WILLIAM SAPPINGTON, late of said county, deceased, consisting chiefly of cattle. The sale to commence at 11 o’clock, and continue till all is sold.

REBECCA SAPPINGTON, Executrix.
December 25, 1802.

PUBLIC

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PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WATKINS, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for all sums above five pounds, all sums under five pounds for cash.

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz. a number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, household furniture, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, and hogs.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD, Executors.
JOHN WATKINS,
December 23, 1802.

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

WALTER DULANY,

Dock Creek Cross Roads, December 22, 1802.

Runaway Slaves.

COMMITTED to the goal of Prince-George's county, on the third instant, the two following negroes; EMANUEL, about forty years of age, a black fellow, five feet five or six inches high, says he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to MARIA LUNSFORD, living in Northumberland county, Virginia; his clothing a blue cloth great coat, blue cloth close coat, a red cloth waistcoat, corduroy breeches, yarn stockings; an old felt and shoes.

MOSES, a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-two years of age, has a scar on his left cheek, about five feet five or six inches high; says he belongs to WILLIAM SIMONS, of Lancaster county, Virginia; his clothing a green cloth coat, swan-down waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, yarn stockings, felt hat, and coarse half boots. The owners of the said negroes are requested to release them from goal, or they will be sold as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.

December 21, 1802.

FOR SALE.

On a credit, if required.

ALIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accustomed to house work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FORD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP FORD, Administrator.

St. Mary's county, December 21, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court to be held for St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of OLMOTT'S HILLS, on the fourth side of Briton's bay.

JOSEPH FORD, Sen.

December 11, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Sulquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1803.

To be had at this office.

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honourable the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter.

LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Patowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part, with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART,
ROBERT A. BEALL, Trustees.

December 10, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY.

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandise. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to GREENBURY TREACLE, Administrator.

December 14, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCLOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 3, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any person that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to prison in Baltimore-town or Annapolis: BEN, a small black man; BEN, a middle sized black man; JACK, a small yellow man; JEM, a stout man, with blue eyes, a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of those men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid as above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to prison as above, FANNY, a luscious yellow woman, about twenty-six years of age; PEGG, a middle sized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1802.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the stores thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.

December 7, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market. Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Sknapp'd and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velveteens,
Swandown—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and lattins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuffs and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric muslin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambric muslins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linsens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill-street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,
SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
Sknapped and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Swandown and Marcellus quilting,
Thicksets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured lattins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambric muslins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, muslin, and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambourd, jacket and book India muslins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.
Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the State of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

A FEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine.

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGEL.

Annapolis, November 25.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore.

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma,
sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,
THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
sued by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago. He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ness when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretion—excess in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—excessive use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
tastings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Consumptions
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weakness
Seminal weaknesses
Fluoribus (or whites)
Barrenness

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most al-
luring cures.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

E. WEATHERBURN.
JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Bisch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.
JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.
Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, to commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.
And the symptoms by which they are known:
WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm-destroying
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.
Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTER.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples,
flamingo, redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural insensible perspiration which is
essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speed-
y and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye,
whether the effects of natural weakness, or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are re-
commended for removing habitual coliciveness, sickness
of the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **RANDRICK and SAMUEL
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