

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 5, 1862.

NORFOLK, July 27.

By the schooner Mary Johnson, captain Waughop, 36 days from Nantes, we have received papers from that city as late as the 13th June. They are extremely barren; we have, however, culled a few articles for the perusal of our readers.

Letters by this arrival as late as the 16th June are received, which mention, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes establishing Buonaparte consul for life, the majorities have been about 50 VOTES to 1 NAY. An additional duty of 11 francs per hundred weight of tobacco, was to be laid on all cargoes which may arrive in France in foreign vessels, after the 30th Prairial, (June 19). The merchants of Havre had presented a petition to Buonaparte praying that all foreign merchandise and vessels, be excluded the French colonies; and that the duty of 10 per cent. laid by general Le Clerc on all goods imported into the island of St. Domingo in French vessels, be refunded on their return to France. In the mean-time they have stopped all equipments for the West-Indies, until they have an answer from the government to their petition.

LONDON, May 31.

THE morning papers mention, that Mr. Otto has received the most positive orders from the first consul, not to present at court any French ladies, except their husbands or fathers occupy a distinguished rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late accounts from Morocco state, that that country is much agitated by civil war. The nephew of the emperor, has taken up arms against the government, and is at the head of a considerable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received respecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2.

The hereditary prince of Orange arrived in town yesterday from Paris. We understand that the object of his journey is to solicit the acquiescence of the British government, to some propositions, which have been approved of by the first consul, relative to the indemnities to be made to the house of Orange.

June 4.

Seven fall of the line, under admiral Montague, are momentarily expected to return from Jamaica.

The funds for several days past have felt a sensible depreciation. East-India stock has fallen 10 per cent. and Omnium fell this day 3-4 per cent. Bills of exchange are dull sale.

The rise in the price of grain has necessarily raised the price of bread.

June 5.

Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday until the 9th inst.

PARIS, June 4.

At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the citizens have been unanimous for the election of the first consul for life, but women, whose husbands were absent, have been permitted to vote in a separate book for that purpose.

June 9.

The mayor of Havre has published a notice declaring, that for the future, no passports will be delivered to blacks, or people of colour, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting however, those who wish to return to their ancient masters.

June 10.

Citizen Andreossy is named ambassador from the French republic to his Britannic majesty.

Citizen Otto, at present acting as French minister plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

General Vial is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the French republic to the island of Malta.

Citizen Renard is appointed commissioner of commercial relations for the French republic at Zante.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 14.

Information having been given to his excellency the governor, that an armed schooner, commanded by one Ward, was cruising round our islands, committing depredations prejudicial to the commercial interests of Nassau, a schooner, in command of capt. Cooke, in quest of her.

Captain Newton informs, that the above schooner was brought to the famous Bowles, and was captured and brought into Nassau the day before he sailed.

BOSTON, July 20.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this town.

"John R. Livingston bought a vessel and sent home the French prisoners, at the earnest solicitations of Michon. The bills which he carried for the amount of this expense were dishonoured in France.

When the minister, his brother, had arrived there, he did all that public duty or private regard could prompt, to obtain a settlement of the demand and payment of the sum, with interest and damages. As a personal favour to the chancellor he succeeded in obtaining an acknowledgment of the original sum, without interest or damages, and payment by draughts on the department, which are a sort of anticipation of the taxes, and by certain discounts will be turned into cash. When you consider the nature of the demand, the quality and situation of the demandant, you will see very little hope for any other creditors."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated early in June.

"The commerce of this country begins already to feel the mild influence of peace. More than 150 ships, and some of them of 6 or 700 tons, have already sailed from this port for India and the colonies.

"Political faction and party spirit, which have so long agitated the minds of our good citizens, have subsided, and all is now calm. The subject is fairly exhausted and forgotten, and people now find, that for these 10 years past they have been in a state of insanity. You will naturally imagine that our gratitude to the author of the blessings we now experience, is proportionate to the good he has done; nor are you mistaken. He intimated an indirect wish to be named consul for life, and we have named him consul for life!—He wished to establish an order of recompense, under the title of the Legion of Honour, to be composed of officers, soldiers, &c. who had deserved well of their country, of which he was to be chief, and to be admitted for life, and we have sanctioned the establishment of the Legion of Honour! He may possibly one day wish to have the power to name his successor, and we shall then probably award him the power to name his successor! After this, those of our countrymen who have maintained that republics are always ungrateful, will at least acknowledge that the French republic is an exception."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

The treaty lately held with the Seneca Indians, for the extinguishment of their claim to a small tract of land at Black Rock, on Lake Erie, for the feast of a fort, has failed of success. The principal reason assigned by the Indians for their refusal to make this grant, was, that the Great Spirit is angry with them for selling their lands to the white people; and that he has threatened them with sore calamities, if they do not refrain therefrom in future. The real cause, however, of the failure of the treaty is attributed to another source: The influence which the British possess in the Indian councils, and their dislike to the United States possessing a military post at Black Rock, which is the most imposing and commanding situation on Lake Erie.

Judge Taylor, of Albany, was the commissioner on the part of the United States; and the honorable Mr. L'Honnemieu, of Suffolk, Oliver Phelps, Esq; of Ontario; and Charles D. Cooper, Esq; of Albany, the commissioners on the part of this state, at the above treaty. The number of Indians present was supposed to be about 2000.

July 29.

By the last accounts that were taken of the British ships, registered in the different ports of the British dominions, it appears that the number of mercantile vessels, owned and navigated by British subjects, amounts to 17,295; their tonnage, to no less than 1,666,481 tons; and that the number of men, by which they are navigated, allowing at an average, one man for every twelve tons, amounts to 129,546 men.—This is certainly the greatest mercantile marine belonging to one nation, that ever existed in the world.

The Essex frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to sail yesterday for the Patowmack. A mutiny, it is said, had taken place among the crew in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped originally, in this port, to serve for the space of one year: Sixteen months, however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New-York. Here the cruise ended, and here the crew insisted upon their contract. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met captain Bainbridge, off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the city of Washington, without anchoring—these orders were not received; the ship of course came to anchor. In consequence of fresh orders from the navy agent, Mr. Ludlow, to captain B. to sail for the Patowmack, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention of not complying. The captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures to enforce obedience.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

By the Active, lately from Canton, have been received a few licenses of the illustrious general

Washington, executed on glass in a superb and masterly style by an eminent Chinese artist. The resemblance is striking, and the manner approaches to Stuart's happiest efforts.

July 28.

PLEASING COMMUNICATION.

An elegant bust of WILLIAM PENN, proprietor of Pennsylvania, has been presented by James Traquair of Philadelphia, to the contributors to the Pennsylvania hospital.

It is wrought from a white marble quarry of our own state, in a master-like manner; and is supposed to be the first that has ever been finished in this country.

By a resolve of the managers, it is fixed for the present in the library room, from which it will probably be removed to the contributors' apartment, when the funds of the institution will enable them to finish the building.

HERCULANEUM.

The researches at Herculaneum, says a late Paris paper, are, at last, likely to be of some utility to literature and the sciences. M. HAETER, who was sent to Naples by the prince of Wales, to examine the manuscripts found amidst the ruins of Herculaneum, has discovered the treatise of Epicurus, entitled, "De natura Rerum." The existence of this work was only known from a few passages in ancient authors. It appears that it formed the ground work of the celebrated poem of Lucretius. M. HAETER, encouraged by the protection of his Sicilian majesty, employs ten persons daily in searching for additional manuscripts. He intends to publish such as shall be important in the branches of history, poetry, the arts and eloquence. The treatise of Epicurus is to be immediately put to the press.

July 31.

Within the last three or four days the public mind has been somewhat agitated, in consequence of the re-appearance of a suspicious disease in the N. E. extremity of the city. On such occasions there is always prevailing a wild and mischievous spirit of alarm, which indiscriminately propagates every rumour, however inconsistent or preposterous. We are hence urged to state, upon the most correct authority, the nature and extent of the apprehended malady.

During the present week fifteen or sixteen cases of disease, variously marked, have fallen under the view of the board of health. These have occurred in the neighbourhood of the river, in and about Vine and Callow-hill-streets. A Mr. Scott, who was seized on Saturday evening, died on Wednesday following. His indisposition is attributed to excessive exercise during the day, and a subsequent imprudent exposure at night.

A young woman, residing in Callow-hill-street, whose name is at present unknown to us, died yesterday morning, after a few days illness.—Her sister, living in the same house, is now very ill.

In addition to the above cases, there are 13 others in and about the same neighbourhood, who are but slightly affected. Some labouring under the effect of intemperance;—others may be ascribed to filth and indiscretions.

We understand that the board of health, as a measure of precaution, are in favour of an immediate evacuation of this neighbourhood; and that advice to this effect will be officially promulgated.

It is proper also to add, that notwithstanding the foregoing circumstances, the health of our city is such as to authorise the emission of bills of health to vessels leaving the port for foreign countries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Tristram Dalton is appointed postmaster at Georgetown, Patowmack.

We understand that at a meeting of the legation of gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, several handsome testimonials were presented to different public institutions. The colours taken from the Hessians, and on other occasions, were directed to be presented to the United States.

The secretary at war arrived last evening at the seat of government, from Norfolk.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, June 15th, 1862, was yesterday received from an obliging correspondent in Washington.

"Since I closed my letter, information has been received here, that the Algerines have taken three English merchantmen; in consequence of which three English 74's have got under way, to go and put them to rights, that is the report here, but it is probable they have gone on some other expedition. A short time ago a Portuguese frigate was boarded by an Algerine, and one half of the crew put to the sword—the Portuguese are bad sailors; a few minutes ago, one of their 74's got under way and fell short of us, we expected that she would sink us, however we received very little damage."



July 30.

#### Appointments by the President.

Henry Warren, of Massachusetts, to be collector of the customs for the district of Marblehead, vice Samuel R. Gerry; also inspector of the revenue for the port of Marblehead.

William Lyman, of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Newburyport, vice Dudley A. Tyng.

William R. Lee, collector of Salem and Beverly, vice Joseph Hiller.

Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, collector for the district of Pennsylvania, vice George Latimer.

Tench Coxe, of Pennsylvania, to be supervisor of the district of Pennsylvania.

John Page, of Virginia, collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg, vice William Heth.

#### BALTIMORE, July 26.

Mr. John Page, of Roswell, is talked of as the person, who will, in all probability, succeed Mr. Munroe as governor of the State of Virginia; Mr. W. B. Giles and Mr. S. T. Mason having declined standing-candidates.

July 28.

Extract of a letter from an authentic source at Algiers, dated 15th May, 1802.

"On the 29th March failed five Algerine corsairs, and on the 29th April failed seven. To this date they have sent in two Neapolitans, taken within one mile of Toulon; also two Spanish vessels, one loaded with sugar, condemned for a — the other took the Algerine for a pirate, and abandoned his vessel, and on this account is condemned, cargo of wheat.

"There has also this day arrived an Algerine corsair, bringing with him two French brigs, which were destined for the West-Indies. The Algerine says they fired two guns at him, and for this they are sent in, but I suppose will be cleared.

"On the 31st March, two Swedish and one American frigates were cruising off Tripoli. To that day nothing had been taken by the Tripolitan corsairs, which were then all in port.

"15th—This day arrived an Algerine 44 gun frigate, and brought with her a Portuguese frigate of 44 guns. After two hours combat the Algerine boarded the Portuguese and carried her. The Portuguese has 312 men landed here, and 42 killed and wounded. The Algerine had 30 killed. A great affair to Algiers—a frigate and crew is a loss and dishonour to Portugal, which cannot be retrieved.

"This day the dey declared that all Christian corsairs which his corsairs should send in, that should not have Mediterranean passports, should be condemned and considered as enemies. This was the declaration of the dey to the first consul."

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. has awarded a gold medal to gen. Bentham for a new method of preserving water perfectly sweet during long voyages. The experiment was tried on board two floops of war, the Arrow and Dart, and appears to have terminated in the most satisfactory manner. Instead of the ordinary stowage in casks, sixteen tanks or casks, adapted to the shape of the hold, were placed in each vessel, and filled with about 40 tuns of water, by means of which the water occupied much less room in the ships than it would have done if casks had been made use of. The tanks were made of wood, accurately lined with sheets of tinned copper, all the junctures of which were secured by solder, so that the water was no where in contact with any thing but the surface of tin. By way of comparison, about thirty tuns of water were flowed on board each vessel, in casks, as usual. The water in all the tanks on board one ship, and that in 13 of the tanks on board the other, was uniformly found to continue as pure as when it was first taken from the spring—that which was contained in the other three tanks was more or less tainted as that in the casks was. After the water had remained on board a sufficient length of time, it was used out, and the tanks replenished from time to time; but in some of the tanks, the water was allowed to continue three years and a half; twenty-five gallons of which, being sent to the society, was found to be still wholly unaltered.

[Lon. pap.]

July 29.

Letters from Alexandria, dated March 5, state that a subscription has been opened by the troops remaining in Egypt, for the singular purpose of bringing away the Obelisk, called Cleopatra's Needle. The sum of 2000l. is stated to have been already subscribed for the purpose.

A London paper of May 20, says, that more than eleven millions of acorns had been planted this year in the royal forests and chaces, for the further increase of timber for the use of the navy.

A gentleman of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in a letter to his correspondent here, says, "Mr. John L. has lately heard from our minister at Paris, who writes him, that after ten years of war, changes and bloodshed, France has returned to the point from which she started at the commencement of the revolution. That Buonaparte is the most powerful and despotic chief in the world, and that his splendour of living is commensurate with his power. That his palace equipages, liveries and gew-gaws, far exceed every thing which existed at Versailles in the proud days of Louis the fourteenth. That he has established the Romish religion, and ordered a strict observance of its ceremonies. That he has instituted an order of the nobility (of which he is the grand master) called the Order of Honour, and that the chevaliers who compose it have pensions for life. That he himself is to be continued at the head of the nation, for life, and it is generally believed will make the government hereditary in his family. That a

decree had passed the legislative body for re-establishing slavery as it existed before 1789, and that a company had been formed, filed the *Republican African Company*, which would forthwith send twenty ships to the coast, for a supply of slaves for St. Domingo. In this letter Mr. Livingston says he deemed it a most fortunate circumstance, that the late administration refused the pecuniary aids solicited by France, and thinks the less we have to do with that republic, the less risk is there of being subjugated by it.

[Newport Mercury.]

#### Beware of a couple of desperate assassins.

A couple of desperadoes are traversing the country and are making dreadful havoc of the property and lives of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in battles and perished in prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt. Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike the people on the head, then instantly they trip up their heels, pick their pockets and continue their blows on the head, till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also often found in the closets of private houses, in the work-shops of mechanics and in the fields of farmers. In some instances whole families have fallen victims to these murderers; nay whole towns have been ravaged and ruined by them. One poor man hereabouts, that had formerly been an industrious, thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too shocking to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten on their brain-pan, knocked down and in all respects so violently handled that an alarming stupor has succeeded and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger from a couple of outlandish miscreants who mock at reason, to trample upon the precious rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of those two ruffians are RUM and BRANDY.

July 30.

A new early potatoe, called the *Chinese Kidney*, which is stated to be extremely prolific, and free from the curl, has been lately introduced into England.

#### SOAP LEX—as a manure.

SOAP LEX consists of alkaline salts and oil, and is produced by the dissolution of soap in water. The instances in which this article has been employed as a manure are few: but the success of some experiments that have been made, has been sufficiently great to attract the attention of the public; and should future trials be equally favourable, we hope much less soap ley will be thrown away.

The quantity of this article that is daily wasted about every town and village throughout the country, is immense; and if properly collected would be found a valuable addition to the manures we already possess. When collected, if it is found inconvenient to spread it upon the field immediately, it may be mixed with earth or earth and dung, and in that form will be found an excellent compost. Indeed in whatever way it is used, it will ensure one or two good crops, but if made into a compost its effects will be more permanent.

\* In China they are so attentive to the minutiae in regard to manure, the barbers are said to preserve carefully the soap-suds they have made use of.

#### Annapolis, August 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Madeira to his friend in this city, dated June 27.

"We have here a Dutch Squadron bound up the Straits, consisting of three 64 gun ships, one brig, a schooner and victualling ship, commanded by Admiral de Winter.

"Flour 9 dolls. per barrel, corn 450 to 500 rs. per algrs. and wheat 600 to 800 rs. per algrs. The articles most in demand at present are train oil, boards and slaves. Bees wax 400 to 450 rs. the best."

"Died, on Sunday last, the first day of August, after a severe illness of many months, which he bore with many firmness, Monsieur NYOL DE LALLIE, long a teacher of the French language in St. John's College—His gentlemanly deportment during his long residence in this place, joined with that respectability of character, which he ever preserved, prove most strongly in what a different situation the earlier part of his life was spent—His exact age is unknown, yet to judge from the ravages left by Time upon his countenance, many winters had passed over his hoary head—with the character of profound erudition and science, he has left behind him that of an honest man—He never exceeded the bounds of that useful and virtuous life, and was a most valuable service as a tutor."

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOMERSON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about six feet high, has a scar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his speech; his clothing is a Bath coating coat and blue overalls.

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

July 25, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of August next, at Mr. WILLIAM GATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

THE BRICK WIND-MILL, situate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same. The above mill and materials to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the committee appointed to sell the same: The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee, THOS. HARWOOD, of Ricad, clk. Corporation.

July 29, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS, WILLIAM HARWOOD, JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN, Executors.

July 26, 1802.

#### FOR SALE.

ALIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH,

THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of ANNE LANG, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be sold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The sale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertisement, on account of some disputed claims filed in the orphans court against said estate, which was necessary to settle previous to the sale, but will certainly be sold on the day above mentioned.

2 JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Abisalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual. A good deduction will be allowed for CASH. JOSEPH EVANS. Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

#### DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper also to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in consequence of the malicious lies of some busy people who have spread abroad a report that he is not authorized by law to enter upon the duties of his profession; for the satisfaction of those who may think proper to solicit his services, he has subjoined the permission given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting surgeon in the service of the United States, and of course in practice before the operation of the law which at present exists to put a stop to empiricism. Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802. PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Tobias Watkins to practice physic and surgery in the State of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the western shore. (Signed) 2 ASHTON ALEXANDER, Medical Examiner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE REBURNED, being a survey on a tract of land originally called PLANTERS PARADISE, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. 2 THOMAS CONTE.

#### District

SUPERVISOR

#### PURSUANT

to the Act of the General Assembly, passed to amend the Act for the Public notification from the tax lists within the district, all lands, which are not laid and sold for recovery of taxes in whole or in part, made, and the sum lodged at this office of all parties on the said lands, within whose division are contained, or any time within six months after the date of the said Act, shall be notified, and will be complete of all lands within the district tax or unpaid, as will be together with all the papers for, advertisement for, and the sale of the same, in St. Mary's and prosecuted as therein, on which main unpaid—at the In Charles county In Calvert county In Prince-Geor thereof: In Montgomery In and for the heretofore within pitol in the city of In Anne-Arund Annapolis. In Baltimore co of Baltimore. In and for the collection district, In Washington of. In Frederick co In Allegany co In Harford co In Cecil county In Kent county In Queen-Ann of. In Caroline co In Talbot county In Somerset co In Dorchester co In Worcester co For the better this notification is hereby giving the last reference to those J

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SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,  
July 13, 1892.

May 12, 1802

MAY TERM, 1802.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

Corn-Hill-Street, Annapolis,

May 29, 1802.

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.  
is, July 21, 1892.

39th day of June, 1802.  
JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county,  
Executor.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.



**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 unskillful 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,  
as he 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 al-  
lowing 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 makes oath as follows, to wit:—  
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.  
Black, 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 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 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 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  
remedy 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  
the loss of 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, which necessarily, 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, 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 superflu-  
ous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the bowels, to prevent the fever of  
respiration, 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 constipation, sickness at  
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.**

(LVIII Y)

**MA**

**CONSTAN**  
A soon as the  
treaty being c  
was dispatched with  
minister at Paris.

**ST. PETE**  
We experienced a  
tempest, which has  
sets in the neighb  
Swedish and Pruss  
by the ice.—Our c  
revived—already sou  
have their flags flyi

**M A D**  
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on the 4th inst.  
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which lasted three d  
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The king has o  
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admitted who do no  
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and Alcaiz de Hen  
supreme presidency

**STOC**  
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minister at London  
brought the ratifica  
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which his Swedish  
of the 17th June  
good understanding  
been effected with  
British minister to  
different points of  
rendered the nego  
the British govt  
having consented  
Swedish effects d  
embargoed; and  
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glish governments  
Ladies to give up  
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**FR**  
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were yesterday  
of war have o  
made return  
The French  
imposed, the



(LVIth Year.)

THE

(No. 2960.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

As soon as the Porte received the news of the treaty being concluded at Amiens, a courier was dispatched with fresh instructions to the Turkish minister at Paris.

## ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.

We experienced a few days since a most violent tempest, which has destroyed a great number of vessels in the neighbourhood of Cronstadt; several Swedish and Prussian vessels have been cut through by the ice. Our commerce with France has again revived—already four French ships with full cargoes, have their flags flying in our harbour.

## MADRID, May 15.

The definitive peace was officially published here on the 4th inst. The Deum was performed in the royal chapel; a gala was given by the government which lasted three days.

Recent advices from Oran, inform, that the plague is making great ravages in that country.

The king has ordered the establishment of three military colleges, to educate such youths as wish to attach themselves to the army. There are to be 200 young men admitted to each college, and none to be admitted who do not belong to the nobility. These colleges are to be established at Valladolid, Grenada, and Alcala de Henares. The prince of peace has the supreme presidency of the whole of them.

## STOCKHOLM, May 21.

A courier, dispatched by Baron Sittverhielm, our minister at London, arrived here this day, and has brought the ratification of the British government to the act signed at Petersburg the 30th last March, by which his Swedish majesty accedes to the convention of the 17th June, 1801. The re-establishment of a good understanding between the two powers, has not been effected without difficulty. The refusal of the British minister to give a satisfactory answer to the different points of indemnification which existed has rendered the negotiations extremely precarious; but the British government, after much altercation, having consented to restore the greater part of the Swedish effects detained, by they captured, or only embargoed; and having given assurances that all points of disputes should be amicably and honourably arranged, the exchange of ratifications took place the 11th of this month. Before the arrival of the ratification on the part of his Swedish majesty, the English government had sent out orders to the West-Indies to give up the island of St. Bartholomews to any agent of the Swedish government, and also to take off the embargo laid on their effects. The ships Triton and Venus, belonging to the West-India company, have been liberated previous to the exchange of ratifications, and restitution made for the injury they have sustained. The treaty of commerce of 1661 is renewed, subject, however, to those modifications which the difference of the times have caused since its formation. Respecting the convoy taken in 1798, every hope is entertained, that after the last answer of the British minister, a fresh inquiry will be made into the situation of the case, although the exchange of ratifications may have taken place, and that every point in dispute regarding that subject, will be amicably settled between the two courts.

## CADIZ, May 21.

Official accounts were yesterday received of the sailing on the 10th inst. of 13 Algerine vessels, destined to cruise against the Spanish ships, which nation *Messieurs Arabes* appear to be not well pleased with, owing to a non-compliance with the customary tribute. Our accounts state that they have landed between Carthage and Alicante, and plundered the scattered houses with a view of obtaining such provisions as the hurry of their departure prevented them from procuring; it is thus Musselmans have declared war, and commenced hostilities.

It is impossible to conjecture the reason why all the civilized nations on the continent of Europe have submitted to become tributary to those barbarians, the Tunisians and Algerines, when the force of any one of them, if properly directed, is more than sufficient to completely punish these marauders, who sail by plunder and rapine.

## FRANKFORT, June 3.

His serene highness the prince Waldeck arrived here yesterday. The Russian troops made prisoners of war were marched from Cologne some days since, and returned to their native country.

The Rites of Hungary have demanded of the Emperor, the free exportation of their country pro-

## BRUSSELS, June 7.

Grain, which has for some time risen to the most exorbitant price, in Belgium, has fallen one fifth in the department of La Dyle, and hopes are entertained that it will still fall. The wise measures of government have been the cause, assisted by the immense quantities of grain, imported from the Baltic.

This place is full of French and Dutch emigrants, who are on their return to their native countries, in consequence of the late laws in their favour. Many entire families from Austria and Bohemia, have arrived here within these few days, and immense numbers are yet expected.

## LONDON, May 30.

General Marat is arrived from Naples. Accounts from that city state, that the whole of Eastern Italy is threatened with absolute death, which is to be ascribed to the excessive dryness of the season.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

We are pleased to notice that overtures have been made during the week from Buonaparte to our government, relative to the settling of commercial treaty between the two nations; and are assured that arrangements are making to carry the same into effect. By this it should appear the grand conseil is desirous of maintaining that peace the wisdom of his councils and that of St. James's has so happily brought about. Commercial commissioners will soon be appointed.

In Caermarthen market, good veal sells at 2 1-2d per lb. Lamb at 4d. Beef at 2d. Mutton 6d. and butter at 8d. per lb.

Letters from Liverpool say that the trade of that place is totally at a stand, in consequence of the unsettled state of the West-India islands; and should not a new source of trade be shortly opened to the merchants, the most distressing consequences are likely to result. During the war Liverpool increased in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced to a double proportion by the peace.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that the rebellion lately broke out in the empire of Morocco, against the emperor, and the insurgents were headed by the emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated, with great loss. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"Tangiers, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated, with great loss; it is already known that there are 8000 killed, 2400 taken prisoners, besides an immense number wounded. The emperor speaks in the highest terms of the very great assistance he received from an officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action and requested the emperor to accept his services. He had the command of a squadron of horse, and contributed in a great measure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as ambassadors are now going from the emperor in answer to terms proposed by the nephew. We learn that the officer who distinguished himself so much belongs to the city of London light horse, and that he is deputed from some of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the release of two ships detained by the emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in consequence of his great services on the occasion the emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his mission. The emperor has already conferred some distinguished honours upon him."

## CONSPIRACY

### AGAINST THE LIFE OF BUONAPARTE.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 24, observes, "that it is quite certain that there existed a conspiracy to assassinate Buonaparte. Fournier, and a grenadier of the name of Donadieu, were charged with carrying it into execution. But Buonaparte had timely information of the plan. Fournier has been examined, but has not confessed anything. He has been promised pardon if he would develop the whole of the plan; he has refused, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the guillotine, such is the fate of this affair. Fournier passes for a most determined man and a dangerous character."

"Buonaparte is reported to have said to some one, that within these few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their dismissal. As the situation of the grenadiers of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the discontent which has been endeavoured to be spread among them. It appears commands have been given to almost all the generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the most part on the

point of departing. Within these two days disturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a supply of that article; but abundance is restored, and we know not how to account for the momentary scarcity. The most likely cause is the discontent of the bakers themselves, who are averse to the government charging itself, as formerly, with the distribution of it in Paris; it appears that things are established upon the same footing as before the revolution. The inquietude which has prevailed, is also attributed to the secret manoeuvres to excite discontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the consulate. We are assured that some of the country people have refused to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadfully dear at Paris and in the environs. The number of persons at Paris who have signed their names with the notaries is very limited. There is not a notary whose list exceeds 15 persons, and of those there is a greater proportion of *ci-devant* nobles than of other classes. The people appear very indifferent upon the subject. In Provence the signatures have been infinitely more considerable."

### Ext. act of a private letter from Paris, May 26.

"There has not been as yet any thing published, either officially or otherwise, respecting the reported conspiracy of the 5th of May. All that is certainly known on the subject is, that no less than twenty of the French generals are either in confinement or in exile. Angereau and Massena were conducted three days since to the castle of Vincennes, which, you must recollect, was an ancient state prison, about a league from Paris. The task of mounting guard at the Thuilleries is at present performed by the Corps des Guides who were never before called to that duty. These are a body of men, brave to desperation, who accompanied Buonaparte both in Italy and Egypt, and whom, by his largesses, he has greatly attached to his person."

"The grenadiers of the consular guard, who before discharged this duty at the palace, are still at the barracks of Coubervoie and Ruelle, two leagues from Paris; to which places they were sent on the 5th inst. It is supposed that they will not be recalled previously to the arrival of 1500 chosen men whom the Italian republic is about to send as a guard of honour to its president."

### Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 27.

"However the general wish may be for the prolongation of the life of Buonaparte's consulship, the people do not appear very eager (at least at Paris) to repair to the notaries, where the registers are deposited, in order to sign them. One of the notaries, in the most frequented part of Paris, had only received yesterday, which was the sixth day after the opening of the registers, nine signatures; of those nine, there were only four who added a wish that Buonaparte should nominate a successor; a fifth expressed a desire that the consulate should be hereditary. This tardiness in signing the registers is attributable to a variety of causes."

## JUNE 5.

We last night received Paris journals to the 31st ult. Their contents are by no means interesting. We have, however, made some few extracts, rather to prove the truth of our assertion, than as a display of importance. The insurrectional movements in the Valais are not yet entirely reduced. The cold has this season been as excessive in Germany as in Great-Britain; the snow in several places was one foot thick, and some trees were broken down with its weight. A plan of a constitution for Switzerland has been presented to the notables by the committee of Berne. The tiers-estates are at 55f, 60c.

A private letter from Paris, dated 30th May, and received by yesterday's mail, contains the following passages:—"The hereditary prince of Orange is gone to London; he was well received on his arrival here, but a visible coolness took place, shortly after, between him and Buonaparte. It is variously accounted for; but the following is whispered to be the real cause:—"Buonaparte, it is said, held out some distant hopes to the young prince, that he might, one day, be restored to a certain and considerable portion of his birth-right; and it is now well known, that within these two months, emissaries have been dispatched from Paris to the different states of Holland, for the express purpose of feeling the pulse of the Batavians, and of recommending Schimmelpenninck to them, as a chief magistrate, under the title and title of First Consul, Buonaparte reserving to himself the office of vice-consul over him. It is thought here that the prince is gone to London, in order to solicit, once more, the interference of that government in his favour."

We last night received a few papers to the date of June 4, inclusive; by these we have the ant. official



information that an alarming scarcity prevails in France. In order to appease the people, and perhaps also to place the provincial administration on their guard, it has been thought advisable to publish a letter upon this subject from the minister of the interior to the department of the north. The writer states the prospect of a vast importation from Danzig, Amsterdam, and North-America: and adds, that corn abounds in the southern departments and in Brittany, so that the high prices in the districts near Paris must speedily decline. The public are assured by the minister, that government are taking all possible measures to that end.

The Dutch government have it in contemplation to declare the trade to the East-Indies free and open to all the citizens of the republic.

M. De Callonne arrived at Paris on Wednesday se'nnight, after an absence of 14 years, in consequence of the invitation of the first consul. The object of his extirpation is of infinite magnitude. He is gone over as the agent of the French princes, whom Buonaparte is resolved to rescue from (at least every kind of pecuniary) embarrassment.

The Maltese tongue which was to consist wholly of native Maltese, will now, it is said, not be established. The election of a grand master is rendered liable to more difficulties by the assumption of that dignity by the king of Spain, which makes a kind of schism. In the treaty of peace, as published in the Petersburg Gazette, the whole article concerning Malta is omitted. The emperor of Russia is said to have declared to France that if the sovereignty of Malta be not yielded to Naples, he will not take upon him to guarantee the order, and will separate from it the priories in Russia.

The propositions which have been made to the Hungarian Diet by the emperor, are, in the first place, for a subsidy of two millions of florins to be added to the imposts paid by the Hungarians. For recruiting the army likewise, a stated number of men are to be raised annually. The usual stipulation of the military for a stated service is also to be introduced into Hungary; and Dalmatia to be united to that kingdom, besides the incorporation of some contiguous parts of Hungary with Austria.

A private letter from Paris says, "This department, and those adjoining, are at present afflicted with a most distressing drought. The fruits, the harvest and the hay, are all nearly destroyed. In the country the priests are making their processions in order to procure rain! Bread is kept down in Paris to the price of 18 sous (9d.) for the loaf of four pounds, but this is done at an expense to government, of not less than 30,000 livres per day. In the provinces where the bakers are not indemnified, the price has ascended to 24 sous, a circumstance which excites the strongest sensations of discontent."

A most ingenious plan, it is said, is at present under the consideration of the directors of the bank of England, for effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes.

June 4.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th of April, state, that the beys deposed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open insurrection against the grand vizier. They insist upon being reinstated in their former authority. The British generals are said to have declared, that they will by no means interfere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory beys.—The Turkish commander, Osman Effendi, was on his march against the insurgents when these accounts came away, with a considerable body of troops, which the grand vizier had ordered to be reinforced by detachments of fresh troops, who are to form an army of reserve. This situation of affairs causes much discontent at Constantinople.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Capt. Dominick, from Porto Rico, informs, that before he sailed that island was in the greatest want of provisions, that the governor had granted permission to a merchant to go to St. Thomas, who had returned with an American brig fully loaded with provisions, which was selling at a very great price.

It is said arrangements have been made for meeting the frigate Boston (hourly expected from the Mediterranean) at sea, and changing her destination. Is she ordered to the River Plate? [Palladium.]

A company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania for the promotion of the cultivation of vines. It already consists of 383 persons.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Captain Rhodes, of the schooner Republican, arrived at New-York, informs, that the day before he left St. Pierre's (the 9th of July) a corvette arrived there from France, which had left the fleet within 3 days sail, having the new governor and 10,000 troops on board, for Martinique.

Captain Rhodes saw a letter from Mr. Clarkson, a respectable merchant at Point Petre, dated July 4th, stating that the executions of the refractory negroes were very common, and that for the week past the number averaged 30 per day. About 2200 negroes had been taken in the mountains, who with as many others, were confined on board different ships to be sent to the mines. A French Guineaman had arrived with a cargo of slaves, and several more were expected.

When at St. Pierre's capt. Rhodes received a letter from capt. Canfield of Connecticut, dated Point Petre, 2d July, who informed him that the government of that place had taken his cargo of oxen at their own price, much below the real value; that markets were dull; and that whatever articles were

in great demand were invariably seized by the government in a similar manner to that he had just experienced.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATED.

CLOVER.

There is perhaps no object of agriculture, excepting the raising of bread corn, better worth the attention of the farmer, in this and the neighbouring states, generally, than the culture of clover. In the interior counties of Pennsylvania, especially in situations remote from market, and from boatable waters leading thereto, a large portion of the farmer's labours can be most profitably directed to this branch of husbandry. It enables him to raise live stock; and this carries itself to market, at a comparatively small expense. The following example of the profit arising from the cultivation of clover is given by an English writer on the subject: And, although the case he has stated is not a very recent one, and the prices annexed to the different items vary greatly from those of similar articles with us; it will, notwithstanding, enable an American farmer to see what can be done in the same way, and to make his calculations accordingly. The instance adduced is this; viz.

In the year 1754, a farmer of Essex, in England, laid down a field of 12 acres with clover; and, in May of the succeeding year, he turned into it the following cattle, keeping them in it 6 weeks. The value of their feed, according to the computation of the English writer, is added; and it is rated extremely low, compared with our prices.

12 horses at 1s. 6d. each per week	£ 5	8 0
12 cows, at 2s. do.	7	4 0
10 oxen, at 2s. do.	6	0 0
8 heifers, at 1s. do.	2	8 0
100 sheep, at 3d. do.	7	10 0
30 hogs, at 3s. do.	2	5 0

He then saved it for feed. This being 5 bushel per acre, and estimated at 25s. per bushel, produced 75 0 0  
The only specification of the quantity of hay which the field yielded, was 24 waggon loads. This is called, in the estimate, "Clover Straw," and is valued at 10s. per load, 12 0 0  
£ 117 15 0

This is equal to 9l. 16s. 3d. per acre; and as the estimate is made in sterling, the amount per acre is in our money, 16l. 17s. 1d. or, dollars 43 61 cts.

In addition to what is here stated, every farmer knows, that, at the same time the cultivation of clover yields great profit, it meliorates the soil and prepares the land for wheat, &c. Besides, owing to the strength and luxuriance of its growth, no other grass possesses such efficacy in overpowering weeds.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

August 4.

We are sorry to find our hopes expressed a few days ago, of the cessation of the fever prove abortive, as several new cases have taken place both to the northward and southward of Vine-street, within the last two days; and it has also made its appearance in two or three instances along the water side, between Chestnut-street and the drawbridge.

This has justly caused a considerable alarm, so that, from the most prudential motives, those citizens, who are able, are, in many instances, removing from the neighbourhood of the sick.—Too great attention cannot be taken to avoid a connexion with the sick, or those parts of the town where they are known to be.

New-York, July 31.

Letters received last evening from Savanna informs us, that general Jackson is now supposed to be in very considerable danger from the wound he received in his late duel with col. Watkins. He was believed to be considerably advanced in recovery when "the wound broke out a fresh in two different places;" on being probed it was found that a piece of his waistcoat had been driven in before the ball and had not been before discovered. Apprehensions are entertained of a mortification.

August 6.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

August 5th, 1802.

The reports to this office present to the board of health a more alarming increase of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the present season. From the number of new subjects daily added to the list of sick, and the malignant issue of many of them, there is ample cause to believe, that the present CONTAGIOUS DISEASE is marked with characters of as malignant a nature as any which has hitherto afflicted this city.

In consequence of an impression of this nature, the board of health is impelled by motives of duty, and regard for their fellow-citizens, to warn them of the approaching danger, and to intreat those whose health will permit, immediately to withdraw from the city and districts; by which means we hope to be instrumental, under Providence, in preserving to the community the lives of many useful and valuable citizens.

We understand that doctors Proudfit and Church have accepted the appointment of attending physicians at the city hospital during the prevalence of the present disease. Heath Norbury has also been appointed steward of the above institution.

We are informed, that the board of health have appropriated the buildings on Mud-Island, formerly occupied as a marine Lazaretto, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of this city.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

Accounts from Havana, by the schooner Beauty, state, that in consequence of some disputes between the governor and intendant of that port, the former had arrested the latter, and confined him to his house. The prohibition against the entry of provisions, &c. in American vessels, was rigidly enforced; and although flour continued at 35 dollars; and the murmurs and discontent of the inhabitants were loud and open, the governor, with an ill-judged policy, refused to remit, in the slightest degree, the severity of the prohibitory orders. The fever had spread from the shipping to the city, and great numbers of the inhabitants were daily carried off.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

Mr. Pichon has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens residing in the United States on the question of the re-election of the first consul for life; and registers are opened to that purpose in the French consular offices in the United States.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Never (says a New-Jersey paper) were the crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax and grass, more productive, in this part of the country, than they are the present season.

Directions for preserving turnips from insects. Turnips are so frequently destroyed by a small fly which feeds on them, whilst quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preserving the plant.

First. To a quart of turnip-seed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered—put them into a bottle, large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keep the bottle well corked.

Second. Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip-seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about 12 hours.—The next day mix it with the bruised leaves, and a small quantity of alum—then sow all together.

Turnip-seed is generally covered with a brush harrow: take elder bushes for this purpose.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, the fly should attack the young plant, draw elder bushes gently over them.

If turnip-seed is sown while it rains it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

The immense quantity of Indian corn imported into these countries, and the general dislike to that grain as an article of food, render it important to be known, that some distillers in this country, having ascertained that it will malt, and when so prepared, yield an admirable spirit, have obtained liberty from the commissioners of revenue to use it in distillation. The mucilaginous quality of this grain (that on which the manufacture of the wort depends) has been long known in Germany and Italy, where, according to count Rumford, polenta furnishes the principle article in the food of the peasant. [Belfast pop.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 6th instant, a negro woman named RACHEL, about thirty years of age, took with her a parcel of clothing; she has a small white speck in one of her eyes, and has lost one of her fingers off her right hand. Whoever takes up said woman and will bring her home, or secure her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GLOVER,

Annapolis, August 11, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SQRNORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about six feet high, has a scar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his speech; his clothing a Bath-coating coat and blue overalls.

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

July 23, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitchurch last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers 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 evening shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, 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 harbouring said fellow on their peril.

Will be SOLD, Monday the 30th

LIAM CATON'S THE BRICK

point common in the said city, with the materials built and materials months, the purchase be approved by the same. The sale to By order THO.

Corpor July 29, 1802.

N THE subscriber

ministration Arundel county, WATKINS, late hereby request, if said estate to prefer those who are under are solicited to make

AND WHI JOHN

July 26, 1802.

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ALIKELY, A good wait good hand at all terms inquire at th

By order of the county, will be in Annapolis, August next, at

THIRTEEN the estate of

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THE subscri friends, an since he commences hopes, by his a the same. He form them, that

store now occup of the large bri rectly opposite t of Mr. Abisalom September next. tomers in the b as usual, keep o sortment of the the particulars t now selling and sonable terms, ladies and gent with their custom

A large assort A good

Annapolis, J

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TAKES the has e and SURGER Anne-Arundel

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thorised by law fession; for th proper to folle permission give aminers, indep liberty to comi ing surgeon in of course in pr which at prefer

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PERMISSI Watkins to p of Maryland, board of exam (Signed)

NOTICE intends Baltimore cou a commission and, in Ba called Pa a p track of land been, accord made and pro



## NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of August next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, THE BRICK WIND-MILL, situate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same. The above mill and materials to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the committee appointed to sell the same. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the committee,  
THOS. HARWOOD, of Ricad, clk.  
Corporation.

July 29, 1802.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,  
WILLIAM HARWOOD,  
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,  
Executors.

July 26, 1802.

## FOR SALE.

ALIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH, THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of ANNE LANE, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be sold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The sale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertisement, on account of some disputed claims filed in the orphans court against said estate, which was necessary to settle previous to the sale, but will certainly be sold on the day above mentioned.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Abalom Ridgely, on or about the 13th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

## DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper also to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in consequence of the malicious lies of some busy people who have spread abroad a report that he is not authorized by law to enter upon the duties of his profession; for the satisfaction of those who may think proper to solicit his services, he has submitted the permission given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting surgeon in the service of the United States, and of course in practice before the operation of the law which at present exists to put a stop to empiricism.

Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802.

PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Tobias Watkins to practice physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the western shore.

(Signed) ASHTON ALEXANDER,  
Medical Examiner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE RECLAIMED, being a survey on a tract of land originally called PLANTERS PARADISE, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS CONTELL.

## District of Maryland.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,  
July 13, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of congress, passed the 18th of March last, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax"—Public notification is hereby made, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales: That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid—at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the stadthouse in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cecil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively: of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of pre-

paring lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

## Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	} The first week of the term.
Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	
	} The second week of the term.
	} The third week of the term.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Tell JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

## LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige.

F. GREEN.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look; when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working clothing, and took a number of other clothing with him, and it is probable he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, shall be entitled to the reward.

July 20, 1802.

JOSEPH JENNER.



**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 forebells 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-  
ning sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
would 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  
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  
layings 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 weaknesses  
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 as-  
tonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**  
**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**  
A safe and effectual remedy for gonorrhea, 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 for 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  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Bibb, 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 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 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 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 ap-  
prehensions 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-  
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, 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, distensions  
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, which 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 superflu-  
ous bile, and prevents 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 costiveness, flatulency at  
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.**

(LVIIIth Yr.)  
**MA**

**H A G**  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1802.

HAGUE, May 28.

OUR republic begins to assume a new complexion:—there is more in it at present which resembles the old rather than the new order of things. The departmental governments smell a little of the provincial governments; each one seems to be more master on his own ground than for some months past; decent equality is again introduced—the citizens are returning to their appropriate classes; magistrates, accustomed to rule, and who learnt to do so from experience—even old magistrates, are raised to their former state of elevation; eschequeons, with all their quarters, are again exhibited to view—liveries once more adorn the backs of menials—seats of distinction for great men are again erected in the churches and play-houses; the ecclesiastics are on the point of assuming the gown and band; the people are confined to their religion and their daily labour; the refractory, in all practical cases are sent out of the country; all animosities of party are exteriorly abolished; the hand of fraternity is extended to one ancient ally Great-Britain; amity and peace are established with the house of Orange; orange is the fashionable colour, orange handkerchiefs, orange ribbons, orange gloves are the ornaments, as in times of old—and many other recent changes strike the impartial spectator with astonishment, and leave him ample field for conjecture.

June 18.

Nine citizens are appointed by the government of state to form the council of the Hague. Citizen A. J. La Pierre, agent of police, is appointed high bailiff of this place.

Every thing is getting in readiness here for the reception of the Imperial ambassador, who will arrive ere long.

The election of Orangists to the departmental government causes great dissatisfaction among the inferior patriots who think it hard that others of an opposite party should run away with the fruits of their labours. But the answer is "That all party spirit having now subsided, an Orangist is as eligible to fill a post in the government as any other description of person; otherwise there was no cause for bringing about a reconciliation." Few, if any, of the late members of the departmental government have been re-elected.

Several citizens, in order to outdo the ladies' orange ribbons, have dressed themselves in orange coats; and the same too which were worn in 1797, as a distinction of party.

RATISBON, June 1.

Letters from Italy, received this moment, announce an extraordinary price of news, which we should, however, consider as hazardous. If we are to believe it, it is no less than the occupation of the Morcia by the French army, which has evacuated Calabria, to serve, adds the same accounts, with the conquest of the Porte, as a compensation for the aggrandisement of territory which Wallachia and Bulgaria will give to Austria and Russia, who, with the consent of the Porte, also are preparing to take possession of them.—Published.

BERN, June 6.

The Little Council has issued the following decree, dated the 18th instant.

1. The censure of the press, established in pursuance of a decree of the Senate, dated the 12th of November, 1801, is suppressed.
2. The national prefects shall keep a vigilant eye over those writings, which treat of political subjects, and in case they shall find passages contrary to order, and calculated to disturb public tranquillity, they shall stop the circulation of such works, and bring the authors before the tribunals.
3. In such case the national prefect shall inform the government of the measures which they have taken.
4. The publisher or printer of every writing published without the name of the author, shall be responsible for its contents and shall put his name to it under the penalty of 100 francs.

LONDON, June 19.

M. Otto is to remain at Paris a month before he takes his departure for America. This gentleman has never yet seen the first Consul, in whose esteem he holds a very distinguished rank. Much of the time during which he is to remain at Paris, will, it is supposed, be passed between them in conferences on the relations between France and the United States, and on the best means of facilitating supplies for the West-India possessions of the republic.

We learn from the Gazette, that the Batavian Council of State has issued the expected proclamation for reviving the laws in force against British merchandise, and permitting the importation of our manufactures into the ports of the republic.

A letter from Bengal says, the country of Cooh Behar exhibits a truly miserable appearance. The lower ranks, without scruple, dispose of their children for slaves to any purchaser, and that too for a very trifling consideration.

In the *Frankfort Genealogical Manual (Genealogisches Handbuch)* a list of the family of Buonaparte is inserted for the first time. It appears to contain some particulars hitherto not generally known.

Napoleon Buonaparte, born August 16th, 1767; wife Josephine, widow of gen. Beauharnois; her first name Lapagerie; born at Martinique, 1762; married December, 1796.

Step children. Eugene Beauharnois, Cecile Beauharnois, married January 4, 1802, to Louis Buonaparte, brother of her step father.

Brothers and sisters. Joseph Buonaparte; Lucien Buonaparte, a widower without children; Louis Buonaparte, married to Cecile Beauharnois; Maria Buonaparte, married in 1797, in Italy, to general Le Clerc; Caroline, married in 1800, to gen. Murat; Jerome, Guide Marin; Adela, married in 1800 to gen. Ciaccioche.

Parents. Charles Buonaparte, born at Ajaccio, in 1739, first a lawyer, afterwards in the army; his widow, Letetia Raniolini, was celebrated for her beauty.

Uncle by father's side. Napoleon, late canon at St. Miniato al Tedesco, in Tuscany.

Extract of a letter from gen. La Clere to the ministry of the marine.

"The CAPE, May 8.

"The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. This city rises out of its ashes.

"I do not conceal the mischief which has been done in many districts of the colony, but from the different official reports which I am now receiving, I am convinced that more than three fourths of the colony are entire. The districts of Artibonite, and all those of the south, the Mole, and Fort Liberte, are completely preserved.

"American vessels crowd our harbours with cargoes of flour, deals, and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me that the Americans have shown much dissatisfaction with the measures taken by me on my arrival; but, in my opinion, they are wrong to speak of the past. There were some agents of the American government with Toussaint, and they did not always give him the best advice.

"Muskets, guns and powder, were furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the preliminaries of peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measures to prevent this communication with the rebels. Our commissaries in America do not feel very much for the interests of the public treasury. A paltry little brig which you sent out has cost 28,000 francs for repairs. Citizen Pichon, however, ought to know, that the brig was not worth half the sum."

June 22.

By the latest advices from Egypt we learn that the British troops at Alexandria had encamped before that city, where the plague was making great ravages. This terrible scourge had likewise manifested itself at Smyrna, and great fears were prevailing lest it should even reach Constantinople.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th ult. state, that apprehensions are entertained by the Porte, with respect to a project said to be formed between the courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Berlin, to appropriate themselves some of the Turkish provinces in Europe. Conferences on this subject had actually taken place between the Reis Effendi, the Russian minister and the charge d'affaires, and two couriers were dispatched on the 17th ult. one to Petersburg the other to Paris. When these advices left Constantinople, a corps of near 20,000 men had been collected in the environs of the capital, destined to act against the rebels and banditti, who spread terror and desolation over most parts of the European provinces.

It appears it is not only the Dutch that are discontented at the opening of the Scheldt; but the merchants of Nantes, Rouen, Havre and Dunkirk, have petitioned the French executive not to allow a direct trade between Antwerp and the East and West-India colonies, asserting that if it be uninterrupted, all the old French ports from the Loire to the Low Countries must be ruined.

Private letters from Paris, say, "The British government having strictly prohibited the importation of any kind of produce from this country, the government here were not pleased with it; and it is in consequence thereof, that a commissary general is appointed for England, to modify certain navigation laws and other commercial regulations, and that I believe will be all; for there certainly will be no treaty of commerce."

This day arrived a mail from Holland, by which the following letter has been received, dated Rotterdam, June 11: "We learn, from good authority, that the French have prohibited the importation and exportation of tobacco to and from Antwerp, under the penalty of seizure! This measure tends, and is no doubt calculated, to favour the other French ports, especially Dunkirk; but offers no encouragement to foreigners."

The earthquake, which was lately felt in several parts of Italy, swallowed up one whole village, that of Menguin, twelve leagues from Lodi; so that not one inhabitant, nor any vestige of it, remains.

BOSTON, August 6.

The Frigate Boston.

Captain May, who arrived in quarantine road on Wednesday evening from Gibraltar, brings the following information: That capt. M'Niell, of the frigate Boston, cruising in the Mediterranean, observing seven Tunisian corsairs, in pursuit of a Neapolitan vessel, interposed to prevent her capture. An action ensued which terminated in the sinking of two of the vessels of the Barbarians, dismasting three, and putting the other two to flight. The frigate afterwards put into Sicily; having a number of her crew killed and wounded.

Impending War.

Captain May further informs, that he was told by commodore Morris, at Gibraltar, June 20, that about a fortnight before, as he expected a rupture with the Moors, he wrote home for reinforcements; but the emperor assuring Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers, that he had not the least intention of going to war with the United States, he (the commodore,) by the frigate Essex, countermanded his former letter. Two days after the Essex sailed, an express arrived at Gibraltar, from the emperor demanding of the commodore passports for all vessels bound from his dominions to Tripoli with wheat; and that he should take the Tripolitan sloop of war, then stripped at Gibraltar, under his convoy, and see her safe into Tripoli; that in case of refusal he should order Mr. Simpson out of his territories.

These demands the commodore refused to comply with, and failed in company with captain May for Tangiers. Mr. Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, had distributed circulars to all the consuls in that neighbourhood, to warn them of the danger he apprehended there would be in a few days in Americans passing the Straits without convoy.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

By the brig George, from Nantes, we learn, that in consequence of large supplies from England and this country, provisions had fallen greatly, particularly rice. The frost had been so severe in France as to destroy the vines, which occasioned wine and brandy to rise 30 per cent.

Yesterday arrived at our quarantine place, the French frigate *La Consolante*, captain La Tuillerie, of 48 guns, and 400 men, all in health. L'Inconstant has been about three months from Brest, and is last from the Guadeloupe station; and, about ten days since, in a gale, parted from four other French frigates, all destined for the United States, for provisions. Capt. La Tuillerie thinks it probable they will all come into this port.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

We are extremely happy in being authorized to reiterate our assurance of the continued decline of those malignant indications of disease, which recently appeared in the city. On this subject the reports of the board of health are the most satisfactory as well as the most authentic evidences. To these we refer our distant readers.

Notwithstanding the present favourable appearance, a precipitate return to the city, it is believed, would be extremely perilous. We have not yet passed that crisis in the season which usually determines the malignancy of summer disorders. Till then let our citizens enjoy their country security.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake frigate, to a gentleman in this town, dated

"Before Gibraltar, June 21.

"Our frigate is entirely refitted and will proceed on its cruise in a few hours; it is hourly expected here that the emperor of Morocco and the Tunisians will declare war with the United States. A brig from Marseilles, which arrived here last night, brings news that seven Tunisian corsairs engaged the American frigate Boston a few days ago, and that the Boston lost in this action a number of men and several officers and that she dismasted two of the enemy, and shattered the rest very much; this is generally believed. It is also reported that the Moors are coming."



out two frigates in Tangiers of thirty-six and twenty-eight guns, with great expedition; we shall be off the port where these frigates lie some time to-morrow, and should they venture out, I hope to give you a better account of them. The Algerines have taken several British merchantmen; a ship of the line and one frigate, left this place, in consequence, for Algiers, a few days ago. We are called to get under way, so is the vessel that will carry this. So adieu, &c."

BALTIMORE, August 11.

From the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

At the time of the Anne's departure from London, which was on the 26th June, flour and provisions generally, were advancing in price. In France, a considerable scarcity prevailed, and the government were applying such measures as were most likely to remedy the evil.

We find in our latest London paper, the following extract of a letter from Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the U. States, to THOMAS PAINE, about which so much has been said:—

"YOU expressed a wish in your letter to return to America by a national ship; Mr. Dawson, who brings over the treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurance of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

August 13.

A person from the country, who, on Wednesday, under the fictitious name of Durnell, had sold counterfeit tobacco notes to a considerable amount to a merchant of this city, was yesterday apprehended and taken before Owen Dorsey, Esq; While there, and waiting for a witness who had been summoned, he seized the opportunity to put his head unobservedly out at the window and attempted to cut his throat with a penknife. His situation was luckily discovered in time to prevent the accomplishment of his desperate purpose, though not before he had given himself a gashly wound. Medical aid was called and the incision sown up, when the man was committed to goal.

Died, on the 7th ult. at Aux-Cayes, Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq; consul of the United States for the fourth department of St. Domingo.

Mr. Dandridge was formerly secretary to general Washington, and for some time previous to his departure for the West-Indies, a resident of this town. He was universally respected and esteemed.

## Annapolis, August 19.

### MEMOIRS

Of a method of painting with milk.

By A. A. Cadet de Vaux, member of the Academi-cal Society of Sciences.

From the "Decade Philosophique."

I published, in the "Feuille de Cultivateur," but at a time when the thoughts of very one were absorbed by the public misfortunes, a singular economical plan for painting which the want of materials induced me to substitute instead of painting in distemper.

Take skimmed milk, one pint (or two Paris pints.)

Fresh slackened lime six ounces.  
Oil of carryway, or linseed or nut, four ounces.  
Spanish white, five pounds.

Put the lime into a vessel of stone ware, and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a smooth mixture; then add the oil by degrees, stirring the mixture with a small wooden spatula; then add the remainder of the milk, and finally the Spanish white. Skimmed milk in the summer is often curdled, but this is of no consequence to our purpose, as its fluidity is soon restored by its contact with the lime. It is, however, absolutely necessary that it should not be four, for in that case it would form with the lime a kind of calcareous acetite, susceptible of attracting moisture.

The lime is slackened by plunging it in water, drawing it out, and leaving it to fall to pieces in the air.

It is indifferent which of the three oils above mentioned we use; however, for painting white, the oil of carryways is to be preferred, as it is colourless. For painting with the colours the commonest lamp oil may be used.

The oil, when mixed with the milk and lime, disappears, being entirely dissolved by the lime, with which it forms a calcareous soap.

The Spanish white must be crumbled, and gently spread upon the surface of the liquid, which it gradually imbibes, and at last sinks, it must then be stirred with a stick. This paint is coloured like distemper, with charcoal levigated in water, yellow ochre, &c.

It is used in the same manner as distemper.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for painting the first layer of six toises.

One of the properties of my paint, which we may term Milk Distemper Paint (Peinture au lait de trempé) is, that it will keep for whole months, and requires neither time nor fire, nor even manipulation;

in ten minutes we may prepare enough of it to paint a whole house.

One may sleep in a chamber the night after it has been painted.

A single coating is sufficient for places that have already been painted. It is not necessary to lay on two, unless where greasy spots repel the first coating; these should be removed by washing them with strong lime water, or a ley of soap, or scraped off.

New wood requires two coatings. One coating is sufficient for a stair case, passage or ceiling.

I have since given a far greater degree of solidity to this method of painting, for it has been my aim, not only to substitute it in the place of painting in distemper but also of oil paint.

Refined Milk painting.

For work out of doors I add to the proportions of the milk distemper painting,

Slacked lime	2 ounces
Oil	2 ounces
White Burgundy pitch	2 ounces

The pitch is to be melted in the oil by a gentle heat, and added to the smooth mixture of milk and oil. In cold weather the mixture ought to be warmed, to prevent its tooling the pitch too suddenly, and to facilitate its union with the milk and lime. This painting has some analogy with that known by the name of Encaustic.

I have employed the refined milk paint for outside window shutters, that had previously been painted with oil.

There appears to be a mistake respecting the quantity of milk, occasioned, no doubt, by the translator, two quarts of milk are requisite for the materials mentioned, or they may be so far diluted as to be spread conveniently with a brush.

The cheapness of the articles for this paint, makes it an important object for those people that have large wooden houses and fences.

An experiment has been made with this paint in this country, and it, at present, appears to answer perfectly the description of the inventor.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber, at 11 o'clock,

THE personal estate of the late MARTHA MARRIOTT, consisting of black cattle, sheep, hogs, and one valuable horse; likewise a quantity of household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated.

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Executor.

August 19, 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 the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficient in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadiels, of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of NYOL D'LALLE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

August 17, 1802.

### FOR SALE.

ALIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

In CHANCERY, August 7, 1802.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Nicholas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, of Biddington, William Smith, Abraham Vanbibber, and Isaac Vanbibber,

Anne Ogle, Rebecca Dulany, John Tasker Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betsey London Ball, John James Maud, Harriot Lucy Maud, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Jane Jones, Sophia Carter, Julia Carter, Anne Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, Charles Lowndes, Lees Gantt, Harriot Gantt, and Benjamin Lowndes.

THE object of the bill is to obtain the record. ing of an indenture of bargain and sale from Benjamin Tasker, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants, whose heirs at law they are stated to be, to Daniel Dulany, and company, for a tract of land called PINEY GROVE, which indenture bears date July 2d, 1751, and was duly acknowledged on the 9th of the same month, but hath not yet been recorded, the omission to record not having proceeded from a fraudulent design or intention in any person whatever; the bill states, that the said conveyance was for the use of the said Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, son of Daniel, Doctor Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, and Benjamin Tasker, jun. and their heirs, in equal fifth parts, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that their interest and estate under the said indenture hath passed by sundry devises and mesne conveyances to the complainants, in fee simple, as tenants in common, who are now seized and possessed of the said land; that the said Benjamin Tasker, the bargainor, died intestate, leaving four daughters his only children and co-heiresses at law, of whom Anne Ogle and Rebecca Dulany, the defendants, are alive; that Frances Carter and Elizabeth Lowndes, the other two of the said daughters, are dead; and that the other defendants are, by marriage or descent, their representatives and heirs at law.

The bill further states, that the defendant Rebecca Dulany resides in the State of Rhode-Island, the defendants John Tasker Carter, George Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betsey London, John James Maud, Harriot Lucy Maud, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, reside in the State of Virginia; and that the defendants Charles Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, reside in George-town, in the district of Columbia; it is, on the complainants motion, ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of September next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants, and all other persons (if any there be) who are heirs of the said Benjamin Tasker, deceased, may have notice of the complainants application, and of the substance and object of their bill, and that each of the said heirs may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in December next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Cap. A. S. Harper

### Annapolis and George-Town

#### MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

#### RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the fare as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,

THOMAS COOKENDERFER,

Proprietors.

August 11, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SARA MARRIOTT, living in Loudon county, Virginia; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing an old shaggy shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

## Distric

SUPERVISOR

PURSUANT to the Act, Public notification from the tax lists within the district, all lands, which, act "to lay and co sold for recovery of fons in whose name made, and the lodged at this office of all parties on the said lands within whose divisi are contained, on any time within li

Notice is furth aforesaid amendin tax within the d proceed at the ho day of January, tioned, and will business is complet of all lands within the direct tax or unpaid, as will be

together with all the pasing for, adver That is to say, In St. Mary's and prosecuted a therein, on which main unpaid—at In Charles cou In Calvert cou In Prince-Geo thereof.

In Montgomery In and for the heretofore within pital in the city In Anne-Ar Annapolis In Baltimore of Baltimore In and for the collection distric In Washington of In Frederick In Allegany c In Harford c In Cecil count In Kent count In Queen-An of

In Caroline c In Talbot cou In Somerset c In Dorchester In Worcester For the Bett this notification cepting the la ference to those

An ACT to am collect a di

BE IT ENAC presentati in Congress as distric shall pr supervis, con spective collect the fourteenth dred and nine collect a direct now are, or he for sale, specif the assessments due thereon, the duty of the rect transcripts inserted, for f news-papers pu shall be the ga rity, the laws distric may b sette, a notific at his office, all parties cor tax due upon lector wishi contained, or time within li such notificati where sales w any part of t expiration of Sec. 2. And failure, on th aforesaid land full amount n the direction, spective super at public sale the advertisin lands aforesai same, together



SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,  
July 13, 1892.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the  
aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct  
tax within the district; or state of Maryland; will  
proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th  
day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter men-  
tioned, and will continue from day to day, until the  
business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much  
of all lands within their respective districts, on which  
the direct tax or any part thereof, shall then remain  
unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, to-  
gether with all the costs and charges incurred in pre-  
paring for, advertising, and making the said sales:  
That is to say,

THOMAS CONTEE.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county,  
Executor.

4 MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.  
Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

May 29, 1802.

ANNE WATKINS,  
WILLIAM HARWOOD;  
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,  
Executors.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.  
 A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.  
 JOSEPH EVANS.  
 Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

JOSEPH JENIFER.  
July 20, 1802.

MAY TERM, 1802.

JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

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NOTICE.

By order of the committee,  
THOS. HARWOOD, of Record, clk.  
Corporation.

N. BRICE, Administrator of  
JAMES BRICE.  
Baltimore, July 17, 1892.



**IMPORTANT.**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
As 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—excess in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases  
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad  
lyings 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. &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.  
Birt, 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 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 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  
Hartford 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, 1803.

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, 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 constiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate. 2/

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.**

(LVIII)

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**ADVICES** by  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1802.

MADRAS, December 31.

**ADVICES** by the Dispatch, capt. Hutchinson, lately arrived with a cargo of sugar from China, report that the King had issued an edict by which free ingress into all the ports of Cochinchina had been granted to all English vessels, with exemption from port charges, and duties of every description. This exclusive mark of favour to English vessels, is said to have been principally occasioned by the favourable impression of the national character, communicated by some emigrant French officers and banished priests, who had entered into the service and received the protection of the government of Cochinchina. The rebellion which had long existed in that country continued to oppose some resistance to the regular authority, but decided advantages had lately been obtained by the latter, which promised to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

## PHENOMENON.

Five minutes after sunset, a meteor appeared over St. Thomas's Mount, on the evening of the 13th instant, which at first resembled a rocket descending obliquely at an angle with the horizon of about 45°, and in a direction from S. E. to N. W. Its progress was rapid, in a straight line, and from its commencement until it finally burst, with apparent explosion, about 20 degrees from the horizon, had traversed a space of 15 degrees, and although the few clouds visible, were yet tinged red with the refracted light of the sun, the brilliancy of the meteor was such, as to cause all persons abroad, to look that way, when their eyes were dazzled with the light.

The sun had set with great lustre, so as to be visible until the western hills obscured the last point of his sphere. The motion of the air was so gentle, that the wind could just be perceived as being from the land; but what seems to render this more worthy of notice than the generality of meteors, is, that after its first appearance and last explosion, it remained for some minutes, in all the brilliancy of a furnace in white heat, or rather, a plate of polished silver, from which the sun's rays are reflected; it then gradually extended a little in breadth, and fell into a zig-zag, less sharp than forked lightning, the extremities bending towards each other, so that in half an hour it appeared like the circumference of a cloud of a luminous red colour.

From its remaining so long stationary, it filled the mind with the idea of something more material than fire, which explodes and is instantaneously extinguished, as is the case with most meteors; and in all probability, was of that kind, that has given rise to the appellation of a shot star, and which is vulgarly supposed to fall on the surface of the earth, in the form of a thick jelly or mucilage, and were it not for the rapidity and explosion, might be considered as being of a phosphorescent nature.

Other accounts of this extraordinary phenomenon state, that it appeared, at first circular, and not unlike the moon, when seen through a mist; that it became brighter by degrees, and at length burst; that a column, as it were of smoke, ascended from it, which was succeeded by a broad luminous streak of some expanse, which after a short interval, was changed into a zig-zag line, with obtuse angles, resembling a snake descending with the head somewhat raised and involution. That it remained bright, like a pale flame, for more than 25 minutes. When the lower extreme appeared of a brilliant colour; and which in about 10 minutes spread itself by degrees, over the whole line; so that the whole vanished, or gradually faded away in a direction upwards.

The middle of the line seemed wider than any other part, and on the first appearance of the meteor seemed to be the point or centre, from which the two ends of the line diverged—and which may account for a diversity of opinion, in respect to the bursting of the ball, at first seen. Some avering it to have shot in direction towards the heavens—and others towards the earth.

LONDON, June 16.

We understand Mr. Otto (by order of his government) has very lately delivered several notes to Lord Hawkebury, respecting the hostile language held in parliament, and the free remarks of the English newspapers on the conduct of Buonaparte. Nothing further on this subject has transpired, and we do not believe ministers will be able to afford any further satisfaction than a civil answer.

We were the first, on Tuesday last, to announce the appointment of general Androssi, as ambassador from France to England. The fact was on Monday announced by Mr. Otto to Lord Hawkebury, and it is publicly confirmed by various letters from Paris. It is remarkable that Androssi was some years ago appointed by the directors one of the committee for forwarding the descent on England. He is, at present, already famed, one of the ablest engineers in France, and it is said, as bringing to this several officers almost as well skilled in that science. The circumstances we are assured, have greatly alarmed ministers, who are much embarrassed, between their desire of being civil to France, and their fear of being accused of allowing Frenchmen in this country, who may investigate the means of invading it. Portalis the younger is to be Androssi's chief secretary.

PROVIDENCE, August 14.

## INTERESTING.

The ship Stealing, capt. Toby, is arrived at Newport, from Gibraltar, which she left the second July, and brings the following important intelligence.

On the 24th June arrived at Gibraltar, from Tangier, Mr. Simpson, consul of the United States, having been ordered to depart from thence at only one hour's notice. This order was in consequence of not complying with a demand of the emperor of Morocco, to grant convoy for several of his vessels, laden with wheat, bound to Tripoli, and the release and convoy of the Tripolitan ship, then at Gibraltar, to pass unmolested with her crew. The danger by the consul and commodore Morris was considered so great in passing the Straits by the gun boats, that the latter with the frigate Chelapeake, came out with only three ships, there being an order from the emperor to fit his armed craft immediately against the Americans.

BATTLEBORO' [Ver.] August 2.

On Saturday last, Samuel M'Millen, of Warrick, cut his throat from ear to ear with his razor, and expired in 3 hours after. The circumstances of this horrid transaction exceed every thing of the kind ever published. He arose in the morning with his usual cheerfulness, went out and milked his cows; returned to the house, took his razor and effected the bloody work in the door yard, in presence of his wife: Her shrieks brought a neighbour to the spot; he would not go into the house, or lie down on a bed which was carried out for him; but while the blood was running from his throat took a quid of tobacco, and offered one to his neighbour with his usual good nature; by signs he invited him to his fly to view a pig, then sick, which he scared up; and patted him with fondness. There was no alteration from his common behaviour, no signs of remorse, fear or sense of his dreadful situation till he fainted, and fell on the grass, where he died like a butchered hog. He was between 60 and 70 years of age.

About 20 years since he hung himself, was cut down by his son, and after lying apparently dead half an hour was resuscitated by an able physician.

It is remarkable, that instead of shewing any symptoms of insanity or weakness, this man has ever been steady in business, a hard labouring and successful farmer, a pleasant neighbour, strictly moral, and affectionate to his wife and children. That a man in such a state of mind and body, should thus suddenly rush unasked into the presence of his Maker, is truly astonishing.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

As the public mind has been considerably agitated in consequence of the arrival of three French ships of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our business to become acquainted with their situation, as to health and their object in coming into this port.

In the first place, it is proper to state, and we do it from the best information, that the frigate La Consolette, (which vessel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ship; that the hay had no death on board since her arrival off Guadaloupe, and that though there are upwards of 200 blacks on board, not one has died; or been sick; she cannot, however, approach the town, none but the officers and the captain of one boat are allowed to come on shore.

The other two ships of war, though with very little sickness and no malignancy on board, are detained at the quarantine ground; and commodore Castle has pledged his word to the health officer that if any sickness should happen on board La Consolette, he will instantly stop the boats from going to town; and report the case or cases to him.

These ships went from Guadaloupe to Carthage, but anchored several leagues from the Spanish Main, and only sent a boat with some officers on shore.

The names of the ships of war now in our port, are the frigates La Consolette and La Volontaire, and the sloop of war Salamandre; the whole having on board between 7 and 800 blacks taken from Guadaloupe. The frigates La Cochade, and La Robur, and the sloop of war La Chary, are hourly expected.

We are informed that it was intended to land these blacks at Carthage, but that the Spaniards would not receive them. On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the squadron was dispatched back to Guadaloupe, for orders relative to the disposition of the black prisoners; and it is supposed they will remain in this port till such orders shall be received.

It is also said, that the poor wretches on board these vessels are almost in a state of starvation—and that application has been made for supplies, to be paid for in bills drawn on the first consul. Provisions, they say, must be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done. Perhaps, at this time, it would be advisable in our government, to become endorser for Buonaparte. This would please this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed against us.

The reports of Saturday evening, in consequence of orders having been given to some of the independent corps to hold themselves in readiness, and prepared for battle, are truly laughable. It was stated as the cause of these orders, that the commander of the French squadron had threatened to fire on the town, and take provisions per force. That it was an insult on his nation to refuse the consul's papers. Another report was, that the blacks had been offered at so much a head, in exchange for provisions—and if not taken, the town was to be bombarded! A third report was, that the French commodore made a proposition to land the blacks, and let them shift for themselves—this was also refused, and this town was to be laid in ashes.

The fact is, we are informed, that some disposition was discovered on the part of the blacks, to rise and force a landing. This circumstance was communicated to the mayor of the city, who, no doubt thought proper, in case of such an attempt to have the military in readiness to oppose the landing on our shores of a set of men so much to be dreaded, men inured to plunder and familiar with the most bloody massacres—and ripe for every species of cruelty.

August 17.

Capt. Fuller, who arrived here yesterday in 16 days from Curacao, informs that the two French 74's and sloop of war, which sailed some time since from St. Domingo for Porto-Cavello for mules and cattle, were obliged to return on account of a mortal fever which prevailed at that place which carried off, on an average, 30 persons a day. While there, the commodore of this squadron died of the above disease. They came off without getting either mules or cattle.

[The subsequent letters have passed between the mayor and the French consul on the subject of the French frigates now in our harbour.]

New-York, August 14, 1802.

SIR,

I have been informed that the frigates belonging to your nation, now in this harbour, have a great number of negroes (slaves or prisoners) confined on board. You are acquainted, Sir, with the ferocious jealousy with which our laws watch their introduction into our country, and will therefore perceive it to be a duty, which as its first magistrate, I owe this city, to request through you an assurance from the commander of the squadron, that none of those people shall, under any pretence, be permitted to land. I hope too it will not be deemed an indiscretion, on a point so interesting to our police, to ask whether the force on board is fully adequate to prevent any risk of insurrection or escape.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Citizen Archambault, commercial agent of the French republic.

Honourable Edward Livingston, mayor of the city of New-York.

MY MAYOR,

On the receipt of the letter which you did me the honour to write me yesterday, I communicated its contents to the commander of the French division now anchored in this port. I hasten to transmit to you a copy of his answer, which I hope will appear to you satisfactory on all points.

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of the fears manifested by the inhabitants of this city, on the approach of the frigate La Consolette, the commander has ordered her back to the quarantine as soon as possible. We latterly conjectured that you will see in this flag the success with of



pleasing you. I have the honour to be, with respect,  
Mr. Mayor, your very humble servant.  
(Signed)

L. ARCHAMBAULT  
New-York, 27 Thermidor, 10 o'clock.

The commandant of the naval division of the French  
republic, to citizen ARCHAMBAULT, commissioner of  
commercial relations at New-York.

Citizen Commissioner,

I receive this instant the letter you have done me  
the honour to write, with a translation enclosed  
of the one addressed to you. I hasten to answer  
them by assuring you that the most severe order had  
been previously given to prevent any man of colour  
from having any communication with the land. And  
this morning the same orders have been renewed. I  
hope this assurance will give full satisfaction to the  
mayor of the city.

These persons have moreover behaved very peaceable  
since their importation—and this country does  
not seem calculated to inspire them with any ideas of  
revolt. But if any such should be entertained, I can  
assure you most positively that the land forces on  
board are more than sufficient to keep them in good  
order.

I have the honour to salute you.

The commandant of division;

(Signed)

LA GAILLE

[Translation.]

New-York, August 15, 1803.

Sir,

I have received with great satisfaction your letter  
of this date, enclosing the answer of the commandant  
of division to my note. I hope the removal of the  
frigate will not prove a material inconvenience to the  
service—though rendered unnecessary by the assurance  
contained in the commandant's letter, I still receive  
it on the part of the citizens, as the evidence of a  
wish to promote harmony and dispel any fears that  
may have been entertained on the subject of the  
slaves.

I pray you to communicate these sentiments to the  
commandant, and accept my thanks for your ready  
attention to the request with which circumstances  
obliged me to trouble you. I have the honour to be,  
with respect, your most obedient servant.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To citizen Archambault, commercial  
agent for the French republic

August 18.

Extract of a letter to a respectable commercial house  
in this city from their correspondent at Cadix,  
dated July 6th, received by the schooner Rising  
Sun.

"Contrary to what I assured you in my last, we  
are still here, and our detention has been a fortunate  
circumstance; for it has ensured us the protection of  
a Swedish frigate, which came in here three days  
since to convoy Swedish and American merchantmen  
to the Mediterranean; and had we sailed alone from  
hence, there was great danger that we should have  
fallen into the hands of a new enemy, the emperor  
of Morocco having sent our consul out of his domi-  
nions, and proclaimed war against the United States  
on the 23rd ult. I hope we have no danger to ap-  
prehend in going to Gibraltar; but it would be ex-  
tremely imprudent to attempt to go unprotected; and  
if several more of our ships of war do not come out  
here soon, our commerce with the Mediterranean  
must be abandoned. The Tripolitans have lately  
captured two of our vessels, and one Swede. They  
and the Moors are now arming with a great deal of  
spirit. Commodore Morris aware of the danger, is  
coming here soon to convey a number of our vessels  
to the westward. We shall sail to-morrow morn-  
ing."

Two children of the king of Prussia have been  
inoculated for the vaccine. These are the first in-  
stances of this inoculation having been authorized by  
any foreign prince.

We understand that 50 French negroes were sent  
yesterday afternoon from the French vessels at qua-  
rantine, to the hospital, Staten Island, sick.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

A passenger in the ship Protector, captain Bull,  
arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Cadix  
(which place he left on the 14th July) informs us,  
that commodore Morris, in consequence of the dis-  
missal of Mr. Simpson, and the declaration of war  
by the emperor of Morocco, blockaded the port of  
Tangiers; that this bold measure had its effect upon  
the emperor, who requested that the American consul  
would return to the exercise of his functions for six  
months, which would afford an opportunity for  
making such a representation to the government of  
the United States, as might terminate the differences  
amicably. No intelligence, our informant adds, had  
been received at Cadix of the engagement reported  
here, to have taken place in the Mediterranean, be-  
tween the United States frigate Boston, capt. McNeil,  
and several Tripolitan vessels. The two American  
brigs said to have been captured off Cape Pallas on  
the 17th June, are the Franklin and the Rose, both  
of Philadelphia; but accounts were received at Cadix  
which contradicted this so far as respected the cap-  
ture of two vessels—only one of the two (and which  
of them was not mentioned) is said to have fallen  
into the hands of the Barbarians. A fleet of French  
vessels, men of war and transports, to the number of  
50, destined for St. Domingo, arrived at Cadix a few  
days previous to the departure of the Protector; one

division had sailed, and the remainder were expected  
to follow shortly. Markets very dull.

Letter from Mr. O'Brien, American consul at Al-  
giers, mentions, that on the day of June, he  
saw an American vessel in possession of a Tripolitan  
corsair, passing the port of Algiers.

It is the general belief at Cadix, that it will not  
be more than eight months, before there will be an  
open hostility on the part of all the Barbary powers  
against the United States. The emperor of Morocco  
wants money of us, and if he does not get it, he is  
determined to capture our merchantmen, and enslave  
their crews. May they soon receive tribute from the  
United States, through the muzzles of our can-  
non.

Annapolis, August 26.

To the Editor of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

THE following proposed laws of duelling have  
been by me examined carefully, and I believe; that  
on deliberation, they will be approved by men of ho-  
nour. To be sure, there is a considerable difference  
between the several sets of laws; but they are all ex-  
cellent, and, in my humble opinion, the men who  
fight according to any of them, so as to be well re-  
ported by good honest seconds, should be reckoned as  
honourable as Caesar or Alexander.

The truth, my dear fellow, is, that in my country,  
where the noble practice flourishes like the shamrock,  
and distinguishes my dear country above all others, I  
myself have fought in a great many different ways.  
But, after all, I am here, as hearty as you would  
wish to see a man in a summer's day, excepting a lit-  
tle lameness which I have in my right shoulder, and  
a little damned hitch in my gait. But what of that?

I should not, perhaps, have troubled you at this  
time, but I see, by a late paper, that Mr. Swartwout  
and Mr. Clinton, of New-York, whom I know just  
as much of as I do of Elad and Jacob, have lately  
fought pretty nearly according to the rules which I  
once fought by in mine own country. In that damned  
engagement I was unfairly killed, or, which is the  
same thing, I was left by my enemy, and his black-  
guard second, for dead on the field. He turned fairly  
round at the word "attention," and took a clever fer-  
ocious aim at my carcass before the word fire was given.  
Had I been worth thirty thousand a year he would  
have brought me down just as he did. The scoundrel  
was ashamed to show his face amongst his honest  
countrymen, and so he came to Maryland. I did not  
die, as he expected, and so, having no family to bo-  
ther me, I followed him, and I challenged him again.  
I chose to fight according to the second set of rules,  
under which no rascality could cleverly be practised.  
Well! he could not be off, and so we met again in  
the field of honour, with two of our countrymen for  
seconds, and at it we went. I had fired my second  
pistol, when he, thinking himself cocksure with his  
second fire, advanced fairly up to his line. But I  
rushed on him like a storm, and I clubbed my pistol  
and I knocked him down. I might have then beaten  
the few brains he had out of his head, because he  
had not fired his second pistol. But I spared him like  
a man; and, on my conscience, the seconds, in the  
newspaper, gave me credit as they ought.

Well! but the stupid ass challenged me again, and  
he chose to fight according to the 3d set of rules  
which I shall give you. For you must know, that  
the challenger, or his second, always has the privilege  
of choosing his mode, notwithstanding that, the  
patrons say there are no certain rules at all, that  
they know of. Or if there are, they were made by  
brutes! How silly some folks are. However, we  
fired two rounds a piece, according to the rules; whe-  
ther they be rules or not I wounded his wig, and  
took off a small tip of his left ear. He wounded  
my pantaloons, and just grazed my right buttock. So  
our seconds interfered, and told us there was enough.  
We then shook hands, and have been friends ever  
since, though the devil burn me, if ever I forget or  
forgive his behaviour in the beginning of the busi-  
ness. Likely enough he will remember my tri-  
umph in our second fight. But he occasioned me to  
come to this country of freedom, at the very nick of  
time. To say the truth, I should have left my coun-  
try and come to America, even if he had not been  
before hand with me.

Since I have been here, I have done all I could to  
encourage a proper spirit amongst you. I see a very  
pretty inclination for duelling in those who have lost,  
but not in those who have gained, in the field of poli-  
tics. I must, notwithstanding, confess, that I want  
to place myself in the latter class; and I may here-  
after, if encouraged, give you more of my mind. I  
have a thousand diverting anecdotes of duels in Dub-  
lin. For instance; I could tell if I pleased, as how  
six men were killed in one week, and no notice at all  
taken of them by the wise magistrates. Here, I  
suppose, for want of knowing better, there would be  
a fine hollabaloo on such an occasion. But my coun-  
trymen, by Christ, are more reasonable, I believe, as  
well as more brave and learned, than any other men  
on the face of the earth.

And now, according to promise, I give you in  
regular form, one after another, the three sets of  
duelling laws; who it was that made them, or when  
and where they were made, is nothing at all to the  
purpose—I wish only it could be supposed I made  
them myself.

FIRST SET.

1. Seconds tell up for position, and word of com-  
mand.

2. Principals have each a pistol in his right hand.  
They are placed back to back, at the distance of 10

yards. The second who is to give the word shall  
first call "attention."

After the interval of 2 or 3 or 4 moments, he  
shall call "to the right about face." As soon as  
they shall, or in his opinion, ought to be turned, he  
shall call "fire," and the principals without pause  
shall fire. If either shall shoot before the word  
"fire," or in the opinion of both seconds shall pause  
after the word, he shall be deemed to act unfairly,  
and his enemy at the next turn, if able, shall have a  
deliberate aim; and, if he shall think proper, the duel  
shall cease. But on apology or submission, the seconds  
being judges, shall end the duel.

3. If either be wounded fairly, so as to receive  
assistance, the duel shall absolutely cease. If no  
wound, and nothing unfair, the duel shall go on as  
it began.

4. If at 2d shot neither be wounded, fairly or  
unfairly, it shall be at the challenger's option to pro-  
ceed. If there be an unfair shot, the same proceed-  
ing as in the first instance.

5. After a third shot, the duel shall not proceed,  
without the approbation of both seconds—same regu-  
lation with respect to unfairness, &c.

6. After a fourth shot the duel shall not proceed,  
unless an unfair shot be given. In that case, the  
injured party shall have one deliberate shot.

7. A snap or flash equivalent to a fire.

SECOND SET.

1. Principals, each a pistol in each hand, stand  
face to face, at the distance of 20 yards. As soon  
as the challenger's second shall call, "on gentlemen,"  
they may advance, and traverse and retreat within  
the breadth of five yards, which shall be marked.  
They may, at all times, use their pistols as they  
please, until all shall be discharged; and then the  
duel shall cease.

2. Each shall have a line marked two yards distant  
from the centre, beyond which line he shall not ad-  
vance, unless he shall have fired both his pistols. It  
is plain then that the firing can never be nearer than  
within 4 yards, the line of each being 2 yards from  
the centre, and 2 and 2 making 4. If either prin-  
cipal, having advanced, shall retreat to a line within 4  
yards from his original post, he shall be considered to  
have submitted; and on no pretence shall the duel  
proceed; but the seconds shall be bound to report him,  
if his adversary shall choose.

THIRD SET OF ARTICLES.

1. The challenger's second shall have choice of po-  
sition, and the word of command.

1. The principals shall stand face to face, each  
having a pistol in his right hand, at the distance of  
10 yards. And they shall fire at the word of com-  
mand. If, in the opinion of both seconds, there shall  
have been a pause of more than 3 moments, after the  
word, the shot shall be deemed unfair, and the other  
party shall be entitled to take a deliberate aim, not ex-  
ceeding 5 moments after the word. If more than 5  
moments, his shot shall be unfair, and his enemy shall  
have another shot, and so on *ad infinitum*. After  
this, it shall be at his option whether or not the duel  
shall proceed.

2. If the duel proceed after the first shot, the dis-  
tance shall be only seven and an half yards—in other  
respects, there shall be the same proceedings as before.

3. After two shots, if there be no wound, and no-  
thing unfair, it shall be at the challenger's option,  
whether or not the duel shall proceed. If it shall pro-  
ceed, the distance shall be only five yards. They shall  
stand back to back. The second shall give the words,  
"Attention," to the right, &c. "Fire," as is before  
mentioned—and the same rules as before shall pre-  
vail; that is to say,

4. Whenever an unfair shot shall be given, there  
shall be a deliberate shot as aforesaid on the other  
side.

5. If either principal shall make an apology or con-  
cession, which, in the opinion of both seconds, ought  
to satisfy the other principal, after one fire, the duel  
shall absolutely cease, unless the apologist shall have  
fired unfairly, in which case he shall be exposed to a  
deliberate shot, if the other chooses.

6. A snap or flash equal to a fire.

General rule for all duels.

If one of the principals, acting unfairly, shall give  
a desperate or doubtful wound to his adversary, it is  
the duty of both seconds to arrest him, and insist on  
his standing a fire, if the other is able to shoot, un-  
less he may let him go, and report him to the world.  
But it is not the meaning, that he shall be held, and  
forced to receive the fire. No! by Jesus! because  
the man who should hold might be shot without in-  
tending it. No! if fair words will not make him  
stand, let him and the devil go along.

Do you see, my dear Sir, now I have got on this  
subject, I could run on so long—I could war a pen.  
But as you may not find it convenient to print all I  
could say, I for the present leave off, wishing you  
long life, and the pleasure of fighting once a month.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your very humble,

Obedient servant,

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

Elk Ridge,

Aug. 23, 1802.

EXTRA DUCK.

The following paragraph is copied from a Boston  
paper, published in 1764:—

We hear from Barnstable, that the wife of a man  
in that county was lately delivered of two children;  
and besides this event, which undoubtedly gave him  
much pleasure, the wife of his negro man, the same  
night, was also delivered of a child. He was likewise

remarkably successful in  
his domestic animals, viz.  
a colt, his sow a co-  
bitch a number of pu-  
of his hens hatched  
night.  
At this rate need  
tion and growth of o

I WILL SELL  
of Severn river  
acres of land, with  
tract of land is for  
tion and prime qual-  
tion is supposed un-  
to purchase will plea-  
or personally, to the  
legany county. Ma-  
be reasonable, provid-  
down.

August 11, 1802

THO  
Has removed his  
EVANS, w

A HANDSOM  
of Jefferson  
Washington, and  
Dressing glasses,  
dressing boxes, bot-  
tled, brals and  
lamps, with boxes  
cans and goblets, in  
faint wood tea cadd-  
toys, and cinder  
quills, ink-powder,  
patent water colori-  
styles, black lead  
pencil cases, water  
sleeve buttons, to-  
iron, brals and  
trunk and drawer  
screw drivers, na-  
hinges, latches, cr-  
and forks, gun lo-  
fer trays, house-  
shoe, furniture, at-  
cenders, wine gla-  
plates, dishes, mu-  
Teas, sugar, c-  
alfpice, nutmegs,  
candles, brandy,  
dry other articles  
sonable terms.  
Annapolis, Ad

Will be SOLD  
tem

THREE hun-  
4 miles fr-  
Baltimore town,  
small field clear-  
a spring of good  
door, a stream r-  
carry a mill in  
feat thereon, a-  
the best kind;  
made at a small  
money will be  
one and two y-  
the 10th of the  
premises, 190  
river, 6 miles fr-  
the lands of B-  
as the common  
farm some old  
of good water,  
quantity of ced-  
here; terms as  
of the same m-  
1611 acres of  
on Broad Crook  
of John Warr-  
farm, the build-  
of the best kin-  
to the house,  
place has the  
terms as above  
11 o'clock, a-  
when the term

Annapolis,  
A WOM-  
only  
Nude nee

I TAKE  
have pro-  
direct, on  
in that line

Annapolis



remarkably successful in the generation of his domestic animals, viz. his cow had two calves, his mare a colt, his sow a considerable number of pigs, his bitch a number of puppies, his cat kittens, and one of his hens hatched a brood of chickens—all in one night.

At this rate need we wonder at the rapid population and growth of our country?

(Columbian Centinel.)

**I WILL SELL** my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 300 to 1,000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802.

### THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS'S, where he offers for sale the following articles.

**A HANDSOME** well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apotheosis of Washington, and the Death of General Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels, tongs, and cinder sifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & plates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissore, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaster, iron, brass and flock door locks, cupboard, desk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chisels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, sprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoes, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap and candles, brandy, spirit, gin, whiskey, &c. with sundry other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802.

### Lands for Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 9th day of September next on the premises,

**THREE** hundred and fifty-two acres of LAND; 4 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, 12 from Baltimore-town, and 20 from Annapolis; there is a small field cleared on this place, some log buildings, a spring of good water within a few steps of the door, a stream running through the land sufficient to carry a mill in the dryest season, and a good mill-feat thereon, any quantity of wood and timber of the best kind; 50 or 60 acres of meadow may be made at a small expence. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the remainder in one and two years, with interest. And, on Friday the 10th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 190 acres of land, on the head of South river, 6 miles from Annapolis; this land is adjoining the lands of Brice J. Worthington, Esq; and such as the common South river lands; there is on this farm some old buildings, a plenty of fruit, springs of good water, timber and wood in abundance, any quantity of cedar posts and chestnut rails may be got here; terms as above. And, on Saturday the 11th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 161 1/2 acres of land, 6 miles from Annapolis, lying on Broad Creek, South river, and adjoining the lands of John Worthington, Esq; this is a handsome little farm, the buildings in good repair, a variety of fruit of the best kind, springs of good water convenient to the house, a plenty of timber and wood; this place has the advantage of a productive fishery; terms as above. The sale will begin each day at 11 o'clock, and attendance given, deeds executed when the terms of sale are complied with.

JOHN BURGESS,

MATILDA BURGESS,

SAMUEL BURGESS,

ELLEN BURGESS,

ANNA BURGESS,

Annapolis, August 4, 1802.

### WANTED,

**A WOMAN** to do the house work of a small family; also a boy about twelve years of age. None need apply without being well recommended.

### 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.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

C. MILLS.

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

In CHANCERY, August 7, 1802.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Nicholas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, William Smith, Abraham Vanbibber, and Isaac Vanbibber,

Anne Ogle, Rebecca Dulaney, John Tasker Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betty Landon Ball, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter, Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Jane Jones, Sophia Carter, Julia Carter, Anne Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, Charles Lowndes, Levi Gantt, Harriot Gantt, and Benjamin Lowndes.

**THE** object of the bill is to obtain the recording of an indenture of bargain and sale from Benjamin Tasker, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants, whole heirs at law they are stated to be, to Daniel Dulaney, and company, for a tract of land called PINNEY GROVE, which indenture bears date July 2d, 1751, and was duly acknowledged on the 9th of the same month, but hath not yet been recorded; the omission to record not having proceeded from a fraudulent design or intention in any person whatever; the bill states, that the said conveyance was for the use of the said Daniel Dulaney, Charles Carroll, son of Daniel, Doctor Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, and Benjamin Tasker, Jun. and their heirs, in equal fifth parts, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that their interest and estate under the said indenture hath passed by sundry devises and just conveyances to the complainants, in fee simple, as tenants in common, who are now seized and possessed of the said land; that the said Benjamin Tasker, the bargainor, died intestate, leaving four daughters his only children and co-heiresses at law, of whom Anne Ogle and Rebecca Dulaney, the defendants, are alive; that Frances Carter and Elizabeth Lowndes, the other two of the said daughters, are dead; and that the other defendants are, by marriage or descent, their representatives and heirs at law.

The bill further states, that the defendant Rebecca Dulaney resides in the state of Rhode-Island, the defendants John Tasker Carter, George Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betty Landon, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, reside in the state of Virginia; and that the defendants Charles Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, reside in George-town, in the district of Columbia; it is, on the complainants motion, ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the Maryland Gazette; before the 15th day of September next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants, and all other persons (if any there be) who are heirs of the said Benjamin Tasker, deceased, may have notice of the complainants application, and of the substance and object of their bill, and that each of the said heirs may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in December next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

### Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE.

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

**THE** public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's, in Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

### RETURNING,

Will leave McLaughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,

THOMAS COOKENDERFER,

Proprietors.

August 11, 1802.

**COMMITTED** to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in London county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair curled; his clothing an osiabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber, at 11 o'clock,

**THE** personal estate of the late MARTHA MARRIOTT, consisting of black cattle, sheep, hogs, and one valuable horse; likewise a quantity of household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated.

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Executor.

August 19, 1802.

### To the Amateurs of Dancing.

**THOSE** who are desirous of becoming proficient in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America; a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Walts de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of NYOL D'LALLIE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

August 17, 1802.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers 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 osiabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, 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. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

### KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvring of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.

**COMMITTED** to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a black fellow, who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his clothing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue casimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of

Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.



## District of Maryland,

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,  
July 13, 1802.

**PURSUANT** to the direction of an act of Congress, passed the 16th of March last, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax"—Public notification is hereby made, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales: That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid—at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the court-house in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cecil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

**BE IT ENACTED**, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively: of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted**, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of pre-

paring lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted**, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted**, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted**, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted**, That the right of redemption referred to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

## Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

**ORDERED** by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel; Allegany, Washington, Frederick; and Montgomery,	The first week of the term.
The second week of the term.	
The third week of the term.	

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

**Ordered**, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphic, and Bartsch's Republican Gazette.

JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

## NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of August next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, THE BRICK WIND-MILL, situate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same. The above mill and materials to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the committee appointed to sell the same. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee,  
THOS. HARWOOD, of Ricnd, clk.  
Corporation.

July 29, 1802.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of JAMES BRICE.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.  
Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

## STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-Street, Annapolis.

**RETURNS** his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment; and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,  
WILLIAM HARWOOD,  
JOHN WATKINS, of St. Mary's,  
Executors.

July 26, 1802.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the fourth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Absalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS; the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

## To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDERSON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

## LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SORROWSON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about five feet high, has a scar on his left eye-brow, and has an impediment in his speech; he is clothed in a Bathing coat and blue overalls.

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

July 23, 1802.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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