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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 7, 1808.

Communicated by the President to Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN MR. MADISON AND MR. ROSE.

Washington, January 26th, 1808.

SIR,

HAVING had the honour to state to you, that I am expressly precluded by my instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the United States, of the 2d July, 1807, shall be in force, I beg leave to offer you such further explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives under which it has been enjoined to me thus to bring it forward in their true light.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as confided to his military and other servants in the United States, to the honour of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government. From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the reparation due to the United States, especially in as much as its execution has been perverted in after the knowledge of his majesty's early, unequivocal, and unsolicited disavowal of the unauthorized act of admiral Berkeley, his disclaimer of the pretension exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the United States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty, making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorized me to proceed in the negotiation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of so inimicable a tendency. You are aware, sir, that any delay, which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communication made by Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the United States was even informed of the encounter, and now, by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating a new to you, with respect to the provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure an honourable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions, which the late cause of difference may have excited in the minds of this nation, that I am authorized to express my conviction, that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negotiation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution, the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well any misapprehensions which may have been entertained respecting his majesty's dispositions towards the U. States, as the grounds upon which that enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 16th October, 1807, afford ample security, that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, stated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and Chesapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting and important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. Secretary Canning. But if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation mainly and materially rests, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any view be attributed to his government, such as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded that encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe, that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concession or redress, as for a wrong committed: into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed; but it is simply to require a cessation of enactments injurious in their effects, and which, if persisted in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorize the prosecution of the present negotiation, either consistently with his own honour, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interest of both to foster and to ameliorate. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant.

(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

Department of State, March 5, 1808.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before the president, your letter of the 26th January, in which you state, that you are "expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship the Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple answer, that before the proclamation of the president could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it. This is evidently agreeable to the order of time, to the order of reason, and it may be added, to the order of usage, as maintained by Great-Britain, whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, with a view doubtless to obviate such an answer, it will best accord with the candour of the president, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject, as will present the solid grounds on which he regards such a demand as inadmissible. I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July 2d resulted. These are in general terms referred to, by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them, will here be in place.

Passing over then, the habitual but minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both outward and inward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation, I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1804, the British frigate the Cambrian, with other cruisers, in company, entered the harbour of New-York. The commander, capt. Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel, just arrived, and confessedly within the limits and under the authority of the United States, to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the legal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect for the laws, he first failed to give up the offender to justice, and finally repelled the officer charged with the regular process for the purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction of its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within the neutral territory.

To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbour of New-York, as having dominion around her, within the distance of her buoys.

All these circumstances were duly made known to the British government in just expectation of honourable reparation. None has ever been offered. Capt. Bradley was advanced from his frigate to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates under the command of capt. Whitby, of the Leander, pursuing the practice of vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and hovering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New-York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a sailing vessel, on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball which entered the vessel, whilst within less than a mile from the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another port of his own country, and

within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it, were sent to Great-Britain at the expense of the United States.

Capt. Whitby was, notwithstanding, honourably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the Squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

A case of another character occurred in the month of September, 1806. The Impetueux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North-Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the United States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of Capt. Douglass. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the United States, the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence, into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed by him, to add to what had passed, a refusal to discharge from his ships, impressed citizens of the United States, not denied to be such; on the plea, that the government of the United States had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Berkeley, certain seamen alleged to be British deserters; a demand which it is well understood, your government disclaims any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which mark this aggravated insult. But I must be permitted to remind you, that in a serious light was a similar violation of neutral territory, by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal, by a British Squadron under the command of admiral Boscawen, regarded by the court of Great-Britain, that a minister extraordinary was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

Lastly presents itself, the attack by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake, a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital of any part of them. It is sufficient to remark that the conclusive evidence, which this event added to that which had preceded, of the uncontrolled excesses of the British naval commanders, in insulting our sovereignty, and abusing our hospitality, determined the president to extend to all British armed ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by name, of interdicting to them the use and privileges of our harbours and waters.

This was done by his proclamation of July 2, 1807, referring to the series of occurrences, ending with the aggression on the frigate Chesapeake, as the considerations requiring it, and if the apprehension from the licentious spirit of the British naval commanders, thus developed and uncontrolled, which led to this measure of precaution, could need other justification than was afforded by what had passed, it would be amply found in the subsequent conduct of the ships under the command of the same captain Douglass.

This officer, neither admonished by reflections on the crisis produced by the attack on the Chesapeake, nor controlled by respect for the law of nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease within our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats, and indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communication between that and neighbouring places. His proceedings constituted in fact, a blockade of the port, and as real an invasion of the country, according to the extent of his force, as if troops had been debarked, and the town besieged on the land side.

Was it possible for the chief magistrate of a nation, who felt for its rights and its honour, to do less than interpose some measure of precaution, at least against the repetition of enormities which had been so long uncontrolled by the government whose officers had committed them, and which had at last taken the exorbitant shape of hostility and of insult, seen in the attack on the frigate Chesapeake? Candour will pronounce that less could not be done; and it will as readily admit that the proclamation comprising that measure, could not have breathed a more temperate spirit, nor spoken in a more becoming tone. How far it has received from those, whose intrusions it prohibited, the respect due to the national authority, or been made the occasion of new indignities, needs no explanation.

The president having interposed this precautionary interdict, left no time in instructing the minister plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to demand satisfaction for the

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With a right to draw this conclusion, the president might have instructed me to close this communication with the reply stated in the beginning of it; and perhaps in taking this course, he would only have conceded a sensibility, to which most governments would, such a case, have yielded. But adhering to the moderation by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to rescue the two nations from the circumstances, under which an abortive issue to your nation necessarily places them, he has authorized me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation, which you believe will be satisfactory, and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannic majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all the rules, against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide, and to proceed to concert with you, a revocation of that act, bearing the same date with the act of reparation to which the United States are entitled.

I am not unaware, sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been contemplated by them. It is possible, nevertheless, that a re-examination, in the spirit in which I am well persuaded will be made, may discover them to be not inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree liberal and conciliatory. In every event the president will have manifested his willingness to meet your government on a ground of accommodation, which spares to its feelings, however misapplied he may deem them, even a concession not essentially due to those which must be equally respected; and consequently will have demonstrated that the very ineligible posture given to so important a subject in the relations of the two countries, by the unsuccessful termination of your mission, can be referred to no other source, than the rigorous restrictions under which it was to be executed.

I make no apology, sir, for the long interval between the date of your letter and that under which I write. It is rendered unnecessary by your knowledge of the circumstances to which the delay is to be ascribed.

With high consideration and respect,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
George H. Rose, Esquire,
His Britannic Majesty's minister, &c.
(Mr. Rose's answer in our next.)

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, April 1808.

Arthur Mitchell, capt. John Kennedy, lieutenant, and Richard Diffenderfer, ensign, of a company, 27th reg. Baltimore.

John Francisco, ensign of capt. K. Long's company, do. do.

John M'Faddon, lieutenant, of capt. Sterett's company, do. do.

George Jacobs, lieutenant, and John Young, ensign, of capt. Richard K. Heath's company, do.

Andrew Crawford, lieutenant, and Daniel Conn, ensign, of capt. T. M'Elerry's company, do.

Henry Woodward, capt. John Matherly, lieutenant, and William Brown, ensign, 22d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

Francis Hollingsworth, major of a battalion, 31st reg. Baltimore.

Thomas Boyle, capt. and Christian Slemmer, lieutenant, of a comp. 51st reg. do.

John Sweeney, adjutant, 15th. do.

John Stewart, lieutenant, and Philip Matthews, junior, ensign, of capt. William Wetherow's company, 47th reg. Frederick.

Sabrit Sollers, major of a battalion, 20th reg. Frederick.

William Durbin, junior, capt. of a company, do. do.

Jacob Shriver, lieutenant, do. do.

Jacob Mathias, lieutenant, of capt. J. M'Haffies's company, do. do.

Frederick Stoner, capt. and Jacob Frushour, lieutenant, of a comp. 16th reg. Frederick.

John Houck, lieutenant, and William Culp, ensign, of capt. A. Frushour's comp. do.

John Ritchie, capt. of a company, do.

Henry Steiner, capt. Tobias Halter, 1st lieutenant, and Joseph Walling, 2d lieutenant, of an artillery company, attached to the 9th brigade, Frederick county.

John Herbert, capt. Samuel Diver, lieutenant, and Richard Webster, ensign, 42d reg. Harford county.

William Hollis, ensign, of capt. Thomas Cole's company, do. do.

Daniel C. Heath, capt. Henry Stickney, lieutenant, and Edmund Brice, ensign, 39th reg. Baltimore.

Gassaway Watkins, lieutenant, colonel 32d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

Robert Worrell, capt. Thomas Gale, lieutenant, and Joseph Porter, ensign, of a company, 21st reg. Kent county.

William S. Tillard, capt. Thomas Tongue, lieutenant, and Mason Weems, ensign, of a company 2d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Robert G. Harper, capt. William M'Mechen 1st lieutenant, and John S. Williams, 2d lieutenant, of an artillery company, attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.

James M. Broom, capt. Robert Miller, 1st lieutenant, and Nicholas G. Ridgely, 2d lieutenant, of an artillery company, attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.

The companies commanded by Arthur Mitchell and Kennedy Long, have rendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the President of the United States.

Communicated by the President to Congress on Saturday last.

TRANSLATION

Of a letter from M. Champagny to General Armstrong, dated Paris, January 15, 1808.

Sir,
THE different notes, which you have done me the honour to address to me, have been laid before his majesty.

The proceedings of England towards all governments are so contrary to the law of nations, and to all the rules constantly observed even among enemies, that no recourse against this power is any longer to be found in the ordinary means of repression. In order to annoy her, it is become necessary to turn against her the arms which she makes use of herself; and if transient inconveniences result therefrom, it is to her alone that they are to be imputed. Since England respects no laws, how could they be respected with regard to her? The maritime laws which she violates, ought they still to be a protection to her? And if some powers tolerate the infractions committed on their independence, could they have the right to require that France alone should restrain herself within limits which her enemy has every where overleaped?

The United States, more than any other power, have to complain of the aggressions of England. It has not been enough for her to offend against the independence of their flag, nay against that of their territory and of their inhabitants, by attacking them even in their ports, by forcibly carrying away their crews; her decrees of the 11th November have made a fresh attack on their commerce and on their navigation, as they have done on those of all other powers.

In the situation in which England has placed the Continent, especially since her decrees of the 11th of November, her majesty has no doubt of a declaration of war against her by the United States: Whatever transient sacrifices war may occasion, they will not believe it consistent either with their interest or dignity to acknowledge the monstrous principle, and the anarchy which that government wishes to establish on the seas. If it be useful and honourable for all nations to cause the true maritime law of nations to be re-established, and to avenge the insults committed by England against every flag, it is indispensable for the United States, who, from the extent of their commerce, have often to complain of those violations. War exists then in fact between England and the United States; and his majesty considers it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees. In the situation, his majesty, ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure towards the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports: He has ordered that they should remain sequestered, until a decision may be had thereon according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States.

JOHN SCOTT, Esquire, is appointed, by the Governor and Council, Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county, vice Walter Dorsey, resigned.

ATTENTION!

THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet in front of the Union Tavern, on SATURDAY next, precisely at half past two o'clock, P. M. agreeably to law. Punctual attendance is required, as delinquents will certainly be tried by a court-martial as the law directs.

By order,

H. S. HALL, Sec.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. James Ringgold, of Kent-Island, to Miss Elizabeth Slemmer, of this city.

DIED.

At Baltimore, on Friday morning last, in the 51st year of his age, Gabriel Christie, Esq. collector of that port. In this city, on Monday evening last, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Isaac Harris.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES TOOMEY, of Saint-Mary's county, will be pleased to pay the same to his widow and administratrix; any demands upon the said estate are requested to be forwarded before the 1st day of July next, that they may be arranged and settled.

ANNE TOOMEY, administratrix.

Cool Springs, St. Mary's county, Ralph

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine Sewell's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams, on the head of South river, at four dollars, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years old in May next; his colts are allowed by judges, in point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk.

HENRY JOHNSON.

March 28, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SONNET,

ON TWO BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN AT PLAY.
SWEET innocents! who the unheeded hour
Of infancy beguile with thoughtless play,
Ne'er may the clouds of black misfortune low
On the fair prospect of your life's bright day!
As to the beam of morn the blushing rose
Spreads her moist leaves, your tender minds unveil
Their budding charms, nor heed the train of woes,
Whose lurking thorns beset this fearful vale.
Now spirits gay, and innocent desires,
Light in your little breasts their harmless fires.
The sad reverse, ah! never may ye prove!
Never may wounded sensibility
Heave your soft bosoms with one deep-drawn sigh,
For friendship broken, or for hopeless love!

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber has opened a HAT MANUFACTORY, in Green-street, in the red house opposite the rev. Mr. Wyatt's, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; he will always keep on hand an assortment of gentlemen and childrens hats, made in the most approved manner, and of the best materials, and is determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for cash. From his long experience, and attention to business, he hopes to merit the approbation of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. A lad about 13 or 14 years of age will be taken as an apprentice, and the highest price given for all kinds of fur.

J. M.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the high court of chancery, the subscriber will offer, at public sale, at Mr. John Collison's ship yard, on the head of West river, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL the real estate of the deceased WILLIAM FRANKLIN, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the head of West river, one tract of land, called *Catch as Catch Can*, containing about one hundred and twenty-seven acres, and one other tract called *Hawkins's Addition*, containing about sixty-three acres. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part, shall, upon said sale, give bond or bonds, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within one year; and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification of the sale, and on receipt of the whole purchase money with interest, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to law, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged, from all claim of the heirs or devisees of the deceased claiming under him.

127 BENJAMIN LEIN.

April 5, 1808.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county orphans court, April 5, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of RACHEL ROBERTS, administratrix of Edward Roberts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 5th day of April, 1808.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN BREWER, and reported by him, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jonathan Beard, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the ninth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the thirtieth instant.

The report states, that 289 acres of land sold at £.5 per acre.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being appointed clerk to the Hay Scales, is authorized and required by the Corporation to receive and collect all sums of money that are now due said corporation for the weighing of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, who hereby requests all indebted to call and adjust their respective balances immediately.

J. GOLDR.

Calvert County, to wit:

October term, 1807.

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

Signed by order of court,

Wm. S. MORSELL, Ck.

Anne-Arundel county, January 20, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of HENRY HODGES, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Henry Hodges has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of said act, and the said Henry Hodges, at the time of presenting his said petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him: at the time of preferring his petition; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Henry Hodges, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, weekly, for three months successively before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the twenty-third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Hodges's then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, One of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, January 20, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of SAMUEL MILLER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Miller has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of said act; and the said Samuel Miller, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the subscriber, that the said Samuel Miller, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in some one of the newspapers of the city of Baltimore, weekly, for three months successively, before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the said twenty-third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Miller's then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, One of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of ARCHIBALD GOLDER, deceased, hereby requests all persons who have claims against said estate to exhibit them, legally authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOHN GOLDER, Administrator.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

March 22, 1808.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months, ending the 31st inst. said dividend will be paid on or after Monday, the fourth of April, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank, at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

Public Sale.

By an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Friday, the 22d day of April next, on Rock Creek, Patapsco,

ALL the personal property of JAMES ANDERSON, of Wm. deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold. All sums over ten dollars six months credit, with notes, with approved security.

EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Administrator. Anne-Arundel county, March 29, 1808.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES ANDERSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make payment, to

EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Administrator. March 22, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 9th of April, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of SAMUEL ANDERSON to a tract or parcel of land called PROVIDENCE, situate in Anne-Arundel county. Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Anderson, at the suit of Ruth and Benjamin Gaither. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. for cash.

JO. MCENEY, Sheriff.

March 31, 1808.

In CHANCERY, March 18, 1808.

John Johnson,

vs.

John Fitzhugh and Lewis Neth.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree to record two deeds, the one executed by Lewis Neth to John Fitzhugh, the other a mortgage, and from Fitzhugh to the complainant, for 1000 acres of land, part of a tract called Addition to Eden's Paradise Regained, situate in Allegany county, and also for a sale of the land, or a foreclosure of the mortgage. The bill states, the defendant were seized in fee of the tract, and for the purpose of dividing the same mutual deeds were executed, the one to Fitzhugh without any fraudulent intention, has not been recorded within the time prescribed by law. The bill also states, to secure a sum of money due from Fitzhugh to the complainant he mortgaged the same to him; no part of the mortgage money has been paid, and Fitzhugh has left the state, and is without the process of the court. It is thereupon, this 18th day of March, 1808, by William Kilty, chancellor, on the motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 15th day of April next, to the end that the defendant, Fitzhugh, may have notice of this bill, and of the subject and object thereof, and may be warned to appear in court, on or before the 15th day of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 24, 1808.

ORDERED, That the report of HAMLET GILLIS, trustee for the sale of the real estate of JOHN GILLIS, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the sixteenth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of April next.

The report states, that a tract of land, situate in Anne-Arundel county, called Farmer's Fields, containing three hundred and fifty-six and an half acres of land, was sold for four thousand and eighty dollars.

True copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, if in session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, after this notice hath been duly published for eight weeks successively, for the benefit of the act of insolvency of this state, and of the supplement thereto, on his complying with the provisions thereof.

GEORGE W. WILLETT, Prince-George's county, March 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of April next, to hear appeals and make transfers of real and personal property, and will sit from day to day for twenty days thereafter.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at Annapolis, until the first of May next, for the delivery of
One Hundred Thousand good Bricks,
Two Hundred Tuns good Foundation Stone,
Two Thousand Bushels good Shell Lime.
For erecting FORTIFICATIONS at this place. Security will be required for delivery of the articles at the different points to be fortified. As the work progresses Money will be advanced to the contractor, if required, by

JOHN RANDALL, Annapolis, 30th March, 1808.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Calvert county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

February 13, 1808. ROBERT ALLEN.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of STEVENS GAMBRILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make payment.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL, Executor.

Notice to all my creditors.

THE subscriber, with painful sensations, announces to the public his intention of applying to the next Calvert county court, or one of its judges in its recess, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1803, and the supplementary thereto, passed November session, 1806.

February 26, 1808. FELDER RIDGWAY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of announcing to the public his intention to petition the next Calvert county court, or one of its judges in the recess of court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1803, and the supplementary act thereto, passed November session, 1806.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Calvert county, March 2, 1808.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of Charles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate will make the same known to Henry Evans or Baruch Fowler, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to either Henry Evans or to Baruch Fowler, who I have authorized to receive the same.

NANCY HAMMOND, Administrator. March 7, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, Feb. 23, 1808. ON application, by petition, of GASSAWAY PINDELL, executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Ward, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ELIZABETH WARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1808.

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Executor.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

of the Tax for Anne-Arundel
at the city of Annapolis
April next, to hear appeals
and personal property, and
twenty days thereafter.

SALES.

Annapolis, until the fifth
of
and good Bricks,
good Foundation Stone,
and good Shell Lime.

ATIONS at this place—
for delivery of the articles
be fortified. As the work
advanced to the contractors.

JOHN RANDALL
1808.

ICE.

to all my creditors, that
the judges of Calvert county
the judges thereof, in due
this notice shall have been
for the benefit of an act in
Maryland, passed at Novem-
ber session, 1805, and
thereto, passed November
session, 1806.

ROBERT ALLEN.

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hath obtained from the
Anne-Arundel county, in
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AMMILL, Executor.

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ELDER RIDGWAY.

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An act for the benefit of
November session, 1805,
thereto, passed November

WILLIAM WELLS.

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hath obtained from the
Anne-Arundel county, letters
personal estate of REZIN
s, late of Anne-Arundel
therefore requested, that all
ainst said estate will make
Evans or Baruch Fowler,
my manner indebted to the
payment to either Henry
ler, who I have authorized

MOND, Administrator.

3X

aryland, sc.

hans court, Feb. 23, 1808.

ition, of GASSAWAY, P.
the last will and testament
of Anne-Arundel county,
at he give the notice re-
to exhibit their claims
and that the same be pub-
for the space of six fac-
Maryland Gazette.

SSAWAY, Reg. Wills
Anne-Arundel county.

IVE NOTICE,
of Anne-Arundel county,
hans court of Anne-Ar-
letters testamentary on the
BETH WARD, late of
ceased. All persons having
eas, are hereby warned
the vouchers thereof, to the
23d day of August next,
be excluded from all bene-
under my hand, this 25d

PINEL, Executor.

POLIS:

RICK and SAMUEL

REN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 14, 1808.

Communicated by the President to Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MR. MADISON AND MR. ROSE.

MR. ROSE'S ULTIMATUM.

Washington, March 17th, 1808.

SIR, BEING deeply impressed with the sense of his majesty's anxiety, that full effect should be done to those views of justice and moderation, by which his conduct has been regulated through the course of the unfortunate transaction whence the present differences have arisen, and of the disappointment of which he would learn the frustration of his equitable purposes; I have felt it incumbent on me, on the receipt of the letter, which you did the honour to address to me on the fifth inst, to answer to this matter the most ample and serious consideration. It is with the most painful sensations, that I find myself on the result of it under necessity of declining to enter into the terms of negotiation, which by direction of the President of the United States, you therein offer. I do not feel myself competent in the present instance, to depart from those instructions, which I stated in my letter of the 26th of January last, and which preclude me from acceding to the condition thus proposed. I add that I am absolutely prohibited from entering upon matters unconnected with the specific subject I am authorized to discuss, much less can I give any pledge concerning them. The condition suggested, moreover, leads to the direct inference, that the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 2d July, 1807, is maintained as an equivalent for reparation for the time being, or as a compulsion to make it.

It is with the more profound regret that I feel myself under the necessity of declaring, that I am unable to act upon the terms thus proposed, as it becomes my duty to inform you, in conformity to my instructions, that on the rejection of the demand stated in my former letter, on the part of his majesty, the mission is terminated. And as his majesty's government in providing me with those instructions, does not conceive that after the declaration of his sentiments respecting the affair of the Chesapeake was made known to this government, the state of any negotiations pending or unintermitted between the two nations could justify the perseverance in the enforcement of the president's proclamation, I can exercise no discretion on this point.

As on a former occasion I detailed though minutely, the motives for that demand on the part of his majesty, which I with so much concern learn to be esteemed inadmissible by the government of the United States, I should here abstain from an explication of them, which visibly can have no further effect on the negotiation, if I did not deem it essential that they should not be left under any misapprehension, which I might be able to remove. I shall, therefore, take a short review of the transaction, which has given rise to these discussions, in order the more directly to determine the soundness of the principle on which that demand is made.

Certain deserters from his majesty's navy, many of whom his natural born subjects, having entered into the service of the United States, were repeatedly and lawfully demanded by the British officers, of the recruiting officers of the United States, but were retained in their new service. As it was a matter of notoriety that several of these deserters were on board the frigate of the United States the Chesapeake, they were demanded of that frigate on the high seas by his majesty's ship Leopard, and all knowledge of their presence on board being denied, she was attacked and four of them, one avowedly a native Englishman, were taken out of her. Without being deterred by the consideration of how far circumstances hostile to their nature had provoked, though they undoubtedly by no means justified this act of the British officer, his majesty's government directed, that a positive disavowal of the right of search asserted in this case, and of the act of the British officer as being unauthorized, and a promise of reparation, should be conveyed to the American minister in London, before he had made any representation by order of the United States. This disavowal, made on the 2d of August last, was transmitted by him to his government, before the 6th of that month. But before Mr. Monroe had received his orders to demand reparation, his majesty's minister, with what surprise it is needless to dwell upon; that the president of the United States had interdicted by proclamation bearing date the 2d of July, 1807, the entry of all their ports to the whole of his navy. This surprise was certainly increased when in the letter delivered by that minister

to require redress for the wrong, although it went into details unconnected with it, not only no concern was expressed on the part of the United States, at having felt themselves compelled to enact measures of so much injury and indignity towards a friendly power, but no mention was made of the causes of such measures being resorted to, or even of the fact of their having been adopted. In addition to the embarrassment arising from these circumstances, and the insufficiency of the explanations subsequently given to Mr. Canning, the introduction of a subject foreign to that of the complaint became the main impediment to the success of the discussions which took place in London. When I had the honour to open the negotiation with you, sir, as I had learnt that the president's proclamation was still in force, it became my duty conformably to my instructions, to require its recall as a preliminary to further discussion: had it not been in force, I was not ordered to have taken it into consideration in the adjustment of reparation, and it was considered as hardly possible that it should not have been recalled immediately upon the knowledge of his majesty's disavowal of the attack upon the Chesapeake, as an unauthorized act. But his majesty could not suffer the negotiation to be carried on, on his behalf, under an interdiction, which even if justifiable in the first moment of irritation, cannot be continued after the declaration of his majesty's sentiments upon the transaction, except in a spirit of hostility.

It might have been fairly contended that in the first instance, the exercise of such an act of power, before reparation was refused or unduly protracted, was incompatible with the purposes and essence of pacific negotiation, and with a demand of redress through that channel; but such have been his majesty's conciliatory views, that this argument has not been insisted on, although it might now be the more forcibly urged, as it appears that the government of the United States was from the first sensible, that even had the hostility been meditated by the British government, it would not have commenced it in such a manner. But the exception taken, is to the enforcement continued up to the present time, of measures highly unfriendly in their tendency, persisted in, not only after the disavowal in question, the promise of the proffer of suitable reparation, and the renewed assurances of his majesty's amicable disposition, but after security has been given in a public instrument bearing date the 16th of October, 1807, that the claim to the seizure of deserters from the national ships of other powers, cannot again be brought forward by his majesty's naval officers; it is unnecessary to dwell upon the injury and indignity to which his majesty's service is exposed, both as touching the freedom and security of correspondents of his agents and accredited ministers in the United States, or as resulting from a measure which in time of war, excludes the whole of his navy from all their ports, which ports are completely open to the fleets of his enemies: it will be sufficient to observe, that even where exemptions from it are granted, they are made subject to such conditions, that of the three last British ships of war, which have entered these ports upon public business, two of them, his majesty's ship Scutera, having on board a minister sent out for the adjustment of the present differences, and a schooner bearing dispatches, in consequence of their inability to procure pilots, were obliged to enter these waters without such assistance, and were exposed to considerable danger. Great-Britain, by the forum established, could repair the wrong committed, even to the satisfaction of the United States, no otherwise than by the channel of negotiation; yet she avowed distinctly, that a wrong was committed, and that she was ready to make reparation for it; it cannot therefore be contended that the unavoidable delay of actual reparation subjected her to the imputation of persisting in an aggression, which was disclaimed from the first; if this is true, however much she will regret any impediment in the adjustment of a difference, in which the feelings of a nation are so materially interested; can she consistently with a due care of her own honour and interests, allow it to be concluded on her part, under an adherence to a conduct, which has a decided character of enmity in the proceedings held towards her by the other party.

I know not in what view the perseverance in the president's proclamation up to this moment can be considered, but in that of a measure of retaliation; or of self-assumed reparation; or a measure intended to compel reparation; unless it be that which, it I rightly understand, you define it to be, a measure of precaution.

If, when a wrong is committed, retaliation is instantly resorted to by the injured party, the door to pacific adjustment is closed, and the means of conciliation are precluded. The right to demand reparation is incompatible with the assumption of it. When parties are in a state of mutual hostility, they are so far on a footing, and as such they may treat; but a party disclaiming every unfriendly intention, and giving unequivocal proofs of an amicable disposition, cannot be expected to treat with another whose con-

duct towards it has the direct effects of actual hostility. If then, the enforcement of the president's proclamation, up to the present moment, is a measure of self-assumed reparation, it is directly repugnant to the spirit and fact of amicable negotiation: if it is a measure to compel reparation it is equally so: and by the perseverance in it Great-Britain is dispensed with the duty of proffering redress. But, if it is a measure of precaution, in order to secure reparation, or in order to compel it, it falls under the objections I have just stated. If it is a precaution adopted as a guard against acts of violence apprehended on the part of his majesty's naval officers, it surely cannot be considered as being as effectual a security as that arising from the renewed assurances of his majesty's friendly disposition, which imply a due observance of the rights of nations with which Great-Britain is in amity, by all persons holding authority under his majesty's government; from the disavowal of the pretension of the search of national ships; and from the further assurance of that disavowal given in his majesty's proclamation of the 16th of October last: neither under these concurrent circumstances can the plea of necessity be maintained; and if such a proceeding has not the plea of necessity, it assumes the character of aggression. If these concurrent securities against such an apprehension have any value, the necessity no longer exists; if they are of no value, negotiation cannot be attempted, as the basis upon which it rests, the mutual confidence of the two parties would be wholly wanting.

From the moment after the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, that his majesty's naval commanders in these waters had ascertained that they were safe from the effervescence of that popular fury, and under which the most glaring outrages were committed, and by which they were very naturally led to the supposition that they were objects of particular hostility, and that a state of war against them, requiring precautions on their part, had commenced, no conduct has been imputed to them, which could vindicate the necessity of maintaining in force the president's proclamation. Since that time such of those officers as have been necessitated by the circumstances of the war to remain in these waters, have held no communication with the shore, except in an instance too trifling to dwell upon, and instantly disavowed the commanding officer; and they have acquiesced quietly in various privations, highly prejudicial to the service they were upon, and in consequence of an interdiction, which had they been regardless of their duties towards a state in amity with their sovereign, and had they not carefully repressed the feelings its tone and language had a direct tendency to provoke in them, would have rather excited than have averted the evils it was stated to be intended to prevent; were they regardless of these duties, it was unnecessary. Had they felt themselves obliged completely to evacuate the waters of the United States, especially whilst an enemy's squadron was harboured in them, they could have done it; but under the admission of hostile compulsion, and under such compulsion, carried into full effect, his majesty could not have dissembled the extent of the injury received.

In the several cases adduced, in which Great-Britain required certain preliminaries, previously to entering into negotiation, she regulated her conduct by the same principles to which she now adheres, and refused, whilst no hostility was exhibited on her part, to treat with powers, whose proceedings denoted it towards her; and who maintained their right in what they had assumed.

From the considerations thus offered, I trust that neither the order of reason or that of usage are in contradiction to the demand I have urged, nor am I aware how the order of time opposes the revocation in the first instance of that act, which affects injuriously one of the parties and is still avowed by the other.

The subject is thus presented to you, sir, in the light which it was natural that it should offer itself to his majesty's government. It certainly conceived the president's proclamation to rest chiefly, and most materially upon the attack made upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship the Leopard, although other topics were adduced as accessories. In this apprehension it may be held to have been sufficiently warranted, by the precise time at which, and the circumstances under which it was issued, and by its whole context, and the more so, as the impulse under which it was drawn up, appears to have been so sudden as to have precluded a due examination of all the grounds of allegation contained in it. And here I beg leave to assure you, that with respect to the spirit and tone of that instrument, it would be highly satisfactory to me, if I could feel myself justified in expressing on the part of his majesty any degree of coincidence with the opinions you have announced, or when thus appealed to, and making every allowance for the irritation of the moment, I could dissemble the extreme surprise experienced by Great-Britain, that the government of a friendly nation, even before an amicable demand of reparation was made, and yet meaning

to make that demand, should have issued an edict directing measures of injury very disproportionate to what it knew was an unauthorized offence, and both in its terms and its purport so injurious to the government to which that demand was to be addressed, and tending to call forth in both nations, the feelings under which a friendly adjustment would be the most difficult. But if, as I learn from you, sir, the proclamation rests substantially on other causes, it is then peculiarly to be regretted, that, together with the demand for redress made in September last, the government of the United States did not, think fit to offer a negotiation, or an explanation of so momentous a measure, or to declare that its recall must be more or less connected with the adjustment of other alleged wrongs. Neither did it think it necessary to return any answer to the remonstrance given in by his majesty's envoy at Washington, on the 13th July, 1807, in which he represented "that he considered that interdiction to be so unfriendly in its object, and so injurious in its consequences to his majesty's interests, that he could not refrain from expressing the most sincere regret that it ever should have been issued, and most earnestly deprecating its being enforced."

It could not be supposed that a circumstance of so great weight could be overlooked by his majesty's government, in determining the line of conduct to be held in the negotiation: and as little could it be expected to pass it over, when on the failure of the discussion with Mr. Monroe, it directed a special mission to be sent to the United States. It had the less reason to imagine that any other grievances could be connected with that for the adjustment of which I am empowered to negotiate, as Mr. Monroe in his letter to Mr. Canning of the 29th of July last, had stated with respect to other subjects of remonstrance, that it was improper to mingle them with the present more serious cause of complaint; an opinion to which Mr. Canning declared his perfect assent in his letter to that minister of the second of the subsequent month; so that this act was left as single and distinct, to be singly and distinctly considered. His majesty's government, therefore, could not consistently with any view of the subject then before it, or indeed with the just object of my mission, direct or empower me to enter upon matters not connected with that of the Chesapeake: and they could with less propriety do it, as in order to render the adjustment of differences of such a nature, the more easy and the more conspicuous, the ministers charged especially with such offices have been, with few if any exceptions restricted to the precise affair to be negotiated. With respect therefore to those other causes of complaint, upon which you inform me that the president's proclamation rests, I cannot be furnished with documents enabling me either to admit or to controvert those statements of grievance, foreign to the attack upon that ship, contained in your letter, or authorized to discuss the matters themselves. I shall therefore not allow myself to offer such comments as my personal knowledge of some of those transactions suggest to me, although their tendency would materially affect both the marked manner in which those transactions are portrayed, and the disadvantageous lights in which his majesty's government is represented to have acted respecting them. I am moreover led to the persuasion that my government will be the more easily able to rescue itself from inculpation, by the inference arising from passages in Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Secretary Canning, of the 29th of September last, that the differences unhappily existing between the two nations were in a train of adjustment.

If his majesty has not permitted me to enter into the discussion of the search of neutral merchant ships for British seamen, together with the adjustment of the amount of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake, it was no wife with a view of precluding the further agitation of that question at a suitable time; but it was that the negotiation might be relieved from the embarrassment arising from the connexion of the present matter with the one so foreign to it, and, as it was but too well known, so difficult to be adjusted, of a right distinctly disclaimed, with one which Great-Britain has at all times asserted of enforcing her claim to the services of her natural born subjects, when found on board merchant vessels of other nations; a claim which she founds in that principle of universal law, which gives to the state the right of requiring the aid and assistance of her native citizens. The recurrence, therefore, to that course of negotiation, which had been originally settled between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Monroe, and which had been alone broken in upon by the orders subsequently received by that minister, can only be considered as a resumption of that course of things which Great-Britain strenuously contended there was no ground to depart from. I may observe, that this purpose might have been effected without the intervention of a special minister.

It will be in your recollection, sir, that in our first interview, I stated the condition which makes the subject of the present letter, before I was informed by you, that the president of the United States would consent to the separation of the two subjects.

I had trusted that the exposition, which I added in my letter of the 26th of January to the verbal explanation I had before offered, of the grounds of his majesty's demand, was both in its purport, and in the terms in which it was couched, such as to prevent a suspicion that they were in their intention derogatory to the honour, or calculated to wound the just sensibility of this nation. I may add that such a supposition could not be reconciled with the various ostensible and unequivocal demonstrations of his majesty's good faith and anxiety, that this transaction should

be brought to an amicable termination, which were exhibited even prior to any remonstrances on the part, or by order of this government. The other topics which I felt myself authorized to advance in that letter, in illustration of that amicable disposition on the part of the king, were brought forward from the conviction I entertained that they must be of a nature to be satisfactory to this government, and therefore, such as it was particularly my duty to enforce; but not with a view to rest upon them the right to advance the claim which I have stated.

I may here remark, it is obvious that far from requiring that the first steps towards an arrangement of reparation should be taken by the United States, Great-Britain has already made them openly and distinctly: they are indubitable testimonies to the respect borne and decidedly marked by Great-Britain, to the ties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and of her cordial desire to maintain them unimpaired; and as such alone they were urged.

As his majesty would have derived sincere satisfaction from the evidence of corresponding feelings on the part of the United States, so it would be the more painful to me to dwell upon a series of insults and menaces which, without any provocation of warlike preparation on the part of Great-Britain, have been for months accumulated upon her through the U. States, and but too frequently from quarters whose authority necessarily and powerfully commanded attention.

I ought, perhaps, to apologize for adverting to an incidental expression in your letter, if I did not think it right to remove any ambiguity respecting the nature of the claim which Great-Britain maintained to her seamen, native citizens of the realm, who have deserted from her service to that of other powers: it is, that on demand they shall be discharged forthwith, and consequently they shall instantly be freed from their newly contracted obligations.

Before I close this letter, allow me to state to you, sir, that I have felt it my duty to transmit to his majesty's government, the exposition contained in your letter of the 5th inst. of the various demands on the honour and good faith of Great-Britain, on which the complaint is made, that satisfaction has not been afforded to the United States, and on which conjointly with the affair of the Chesapeake, you inform me that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 2d of July, 1807, is founded. It will be for his majesty's government to determine, on the part of Great-Britain, whether any and what obligations remain to be fulfilled by her. Whether any denial on such protraction of redress have occurred on her part, as to render necessary or justifiable the perseverance in an edict, which, when not necessary or justifiable, assumes a character of aggression; and whether on the result of these considerations, the present negotiation can be resumed on the part of his majesty, with a due regard for his own honour, or with a prospect of a more successful termination.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration, sir,
Your most obt. and most humb. servant,
(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 2, 1808.

The following message was received from the president:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

BELIEVING that the confidence and union of our fellow-citizens, at the present crisis, will be further confirmed by the publication of the letter of Mr. Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, and that of Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, communicated with my message of the 30th ult. and therefore that it may be useful to except them from the confidential character of the other documents accompanying that message, I leave to the consideration of congress the expediency of making them public.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 2, 1808.

On motion of Mr. Giles the following letters were ordered to be printed:

Washington, February 23, 1808.

SIR,
I have the honour to transmit to you the copies of certain orders of council which his majesty has thought proper to issue in consequence of the hostile conduct of France towards the navigation and commerce of Great-Britain and of neutral states.

His majesty has been induced hitherto to forbear recurring to measures of this nature by the expectation that the governments of the neutral states, who have been awakened to a just sense of what they owe to their interests and own rights, and would have interposed with effect, either to prevent the execution of the French decrees, or to procure their abrogation.

But his majesty having been disappointed in this just expectation, and perceiving that the neutral nations, so far from opposing any effectual resistance, have submitted to whatever regulations France may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees, can no longer refrain from having recourse to such measures as by retorting on the enemy the inconveniences and evils produced by his injustice and violence, may afford the only remaining chance of putting an end to a system, the perseverance in which is not more injurious to his majesty's dominions than to nations not parties to the war between Great-Britain and France.

The principle upon which his majesty finds himself compelled to proceed, would justify a complete and unqualified retaliation on his part of the system now used and acted upon by France, in respect to his majesty's dominions: and his majesty might, therefore, have declared in a state of rigorous and unrelaxing blockade, all the coasts and colonies of France and her allies. Such a measure, the maritime power of Great-Britain would have enabled his majesty to enforce: nor those nations, which have acquired without effectual remonstrance, in the French decree of blockade, have derived any right from the execution of a corresponding determination on the part of his majesty, to complain of his majesty's enforcing that measure, which the enemy has executed imperfectly, only from the want of the means of execution.

His majesty however, actuated by the same feelings of moderation by which his majesty's conduct has been uniformly governed, has been desirous of alleviating, as much as possible, the inconvenience necessarily brought upon neutral nations by a state of things so unfavourable to the commercial intercourse of the world; and has therefore anxiously considered what modifications it would be practicable to apply to the principle upon which he is compelled to act, which would not, at the same time that they afford relief from the pressure of that principle upon neutral or friendly nations, impede or enfeeble the operation upon the enemy.

In pursuance of this desire, the order in council, which, if it had ended with the sixth paragraph would have been no more than a strict and just retaliation for the French decree of November 1806, proceeds, as you will observe, sir, to provide material exceptions, which are calculated to qualify the operation of the order upon neutral nations in general, but which must be considered as most peculiarly favourable to the particular interests of the United States.

It will not escape you, sir, that, by this order of council, thus modified and regulated, the direct intercourse of the United States with the colonies of the enemy is unrestrained; an indulgence which when it is considered to be (as it really is) not only mitigation of that principle of just reprisal upon which the order itself is framed, but a deviation in favour of the United States, from that ancient and established principle of maritime law, by which the intercourse with the colonies of an enemy in time of war is limited to the extent which that enemy was accustomed in time of peace to procure for it, and which, by reference to the conduct of France at a time of peace, would amount to a complete interdiction, cannot fail to afford to the American government a proof of the amicable disposition of his majesty towards the United States.

You will observe, sir, also, that the transportation of the colonial produce of the enemy from the United States to Europe, instead of being altogether prohibited (which would have been the natural retaliation for the rigorous and universal prohibition of British produce and manufactures by France) is freely permitted to the ports of G. Britain, with the power of subsequently re-exporting it to any part of Europe, under certain regulations.

The object of these regulations will be the establishment of such a protecting duty, as shall prevent the enemy from obtaining the produce of his own colonies at a cheaper rate than that of the colonies of Great-Britain. In this duty it is evident that America is no otherwise concerned than as being to make an advance to that amount for which it is in her own power amply to indemnify herself at the expense of the foreign consumer.

Another most important relaxation of the principle upon which his majesty's orders proceed is that which licences the importation of all flour and meal, and all grains, tobacco and other articles, the produce of the soil of America, with the exception of cotton, through the ports of his majesty's dominions, into those of his enemies, without the payment of any duty on the transit. This is, I beg leave to observe, an instance in which his majesty has deprived his measure of its most efficacious and hurtful operation against the enemy, through motives of consideration for the interests of America. The reason why his majesty could not feel himself at liberty, consistent with what was necessary for the execution of his purpose, in any tolerable degree, to allow this relaxation to apply to cotton, is to be found in the great extent to which France has pushed the manufacture of that article, and the consequent embarrassment upon her trade, which a heavy impost upon cotton, as it passes thro' Great-Britain to France, must necessarily produce.

I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the government of the United States to the contrast between the different modes in which his majesty's orders and those of France are carried into execution. By his majesty's, the utmost consideration is manifested for the interests of those nations whose commerce he is reluctantly compelled to impede, and ample time allowed for their becoming acquainted with the new regulations and conforming to them. Whereas France, without any previous notice, and without any interval, applies her orders to trade already entered upon in ignorance of any such orders, and subjects to condemnation ships, whose voyages, when commenced, were in strict conformity to all the regulations at that time promulgated by France.

Even with these and other modifications, his majesty is not unaware that a measure extorted from him by the injustice of the enemy, must inevitably produce inconveniences to the neutral parties who are affected by its operation.

Suppl

State of Maryland
Anne-Arundel county,

ON application by the FIELD, administrator of Anne-Arundel county, that he give the notice required by law for the exhibition of the claims of the said deceased, to the subscribers of the said county, the space of six successive weeks.

JOHN G. for

THIS IS TO

THAT the subscribers of the said county, in Maryland, on the personal estate of Anne-Arundel county, having claims against the said deceased, be warned to exhibit the same, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under my hand, this 15th

THOMAS WO

State of

Anne-Arundel county,

ON application, by DANIEL P. JACOB, late of the said county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the exhibition of the claims of the said deceased, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under our hands, this

JOHN

for A

THIS IS T

THAT the subscribers of the said county, in Maryland, on the personal estate of Anne-Arundel county, having claims against the said deceased, be warned to exhibit the same, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under our hands, this

ROBERT DANIEL

State of

Anne-Arundel county,

ON application, by WOODWARD, administrators of HENRY ARUND-EL county, deceased, the notice required by law for the exhibition of the claims of the said deceased, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under our hands, this

JOHN

Ann

THIS IS

THAT the subscribers of the said county, in Maryland, on the personal estate of Anne-Arundel county, having claims against the said deceased, be warned to exhibit the same, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under our hands, this

MARY ORM

THOMAS H

Notice

THAT the orphans and administrators of administration of LOCK TAYMA, deceased, be warned to exhibit the claims of the said deceased, to the subscribers, on the 15th of September next, they be excluded from all benefit under our hands, this

SUSAN

March 10, 1808

Notice

THE subscribers to the next Cal judges in its recd, entitled, solvent debtors, the act Supplement, 1806, February 26,

Supplement to the Maryland Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, March 15, 1808.

ON application by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, administrator of JOSHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal property of JOSHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1808.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Administrator.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, March 15, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of ROBERT JACOB and DANIEL P. JACOB, administrators of SAMUEL JACOB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL JACOB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 15th day of March, 1808.

ROBERT JACOB, } Administrators.
DANIEL P. JACOB, }

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, March 22, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of MARY ORME WOODWARD and THOMAS HODGES, administrators of HENRY WOODWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of HENRY WOODWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-second day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 22d day of March, 1808.

MARY ORME WOODWARD, } Administrators.
THOMAS HODGES, }

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal property of LOCK TAYMAN, late of the aforesaid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment, to

SUSANNA TAYMAN, Administratrix.
March 10, 1808.

Notice to all my creditors.

THE subscriber, with painful sensations, announces to the public his intention of applying to the next Calvert county court, or one of its judges in its recess, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805, and the act supplementary thereto, passed November session, 1806.

FIELDER RIDGWAY.
February 26, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county orphans court, April 5, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of RACHEL ROBERTS, administratrix of Edward Roberts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 5th day of April, 1808.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, Feb. 9, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of MARY HOWARD, administratrix of Samuel Harvey Howard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and one of the Baltimore papers.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1808.

MARY HOWARD, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, March 1, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of RACHEL WARFIELD and LANCELOT WARFIELD, executors of the last will and testament of LANCELOT WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LANCELOT WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of March, 1808.

RACHEL WARFIELD, } Exrs.
LANCELOT WARFIELD, }

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 1st day of October, 1807, from the subscriber, in Prince-George's county, two miles from the Governor's Bridge, a negro man named SAM, but sometimes calls himself SAM JOINTER, he is about five feet seven inches high, a little bow legged, stoops as he walks, has short wool, and is fond of strong liquor; he is upwards of 50 years of age; his clothing unknown; he may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man; I suspect he is harboured either at Mr. Fielder Gantt's, or maj. Stoddert's quarters, or the Federal city, where he has relations. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

MAREEN DOWALL.

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

Negroes for Sale.

I HAVE, to dispose of, a parcel of likely healthy SLAVES, men, women and children, for ready money only.

BENNETT DARNALL.

Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice that they require the payment of a second instalment of ten dollars on each share of the stock of said company, to be made at the Union Bank of Maryland, on the 10th day of May next.

By order,
THEOPH. F. DOUGHERTY, Sec'y.
March 1, 1808.

FOR SALE, BY

GIDEON WHITE,
ANNAPOLIS,

LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES, which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz.

Lee's worm-destroying lo-

WHICH effectually expel all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, allums, and particularly the whooping-cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's essence of mus-

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's grand restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's antibilious pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's sovereign ointment

for the itch, Which is warranted an infallible remedy by one

application, without mercury.

Ague and fever drops, For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, & all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's genuine eye-water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ach drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lee's corn plaster.

Damask lip-salve.

Restorative powder, For the teeth & gums.

The anodyne elixir, For the cure of every kind of head-ach.

Indian vegetable specific, A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have received benefit from the above medicines when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and not then without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, and nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales—to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee & Son.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

March 31, 1808.

Black Horse Tavern.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the noted tavern, on the Baltimore road, known by the name of the Black Horse, where he is well provided with every thing in the public line for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes from his attention to merit the support of a generous public.

He also retails groceries, viz. best Cognac brandy, spirit, gin, common rum, and whisky, loaf and brown sugars, teas, coffee and chocolate, candles, soap, &c. with every other article in the grocery line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce at the market price.

JOHN WELCH.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on the Black Horse plantation, or in any manner passing through the said premises, other than the road directs; having already sustained considerable injury, I am determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

December 23, 1807.

J. W.

The celebrated American running horse OSCAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Christopher's, adjoining Belle-Air, the seat of Benjamin Ogle, jun. in Prince-George's county, Maryland, at twenty dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged on the payment of fifteen dollars, if the money be sent with the mare, or paid before the end of the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July. Good pasturage gratis during the season: all mares left beyond its expiration will be charged two dollars a week. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accident or escape, but no responsibility for either. Gentlemen wishing their mares to be fed with grain must send the money with them for its purchase. This celebrated horse will stand at the above reduced price, in consequence of the present scarcity of money, and embarrassed state of the country, occasioned by the embargo.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the state of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him, or enumerate them; but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his immense powers, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising eight years old, fifteen hands and three inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree.

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post-Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grandam col. Tayloe's Penelope, by Old Yorick; great grandam by Ranter; great great grandam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by lord Offory) was got by Dorimont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grandam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the 1. de Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) was Aminda by Snap; grandam Miss Cleveland by Regulus; great grandam Midge by Bay Bolton; great great grandam by Bartlett's Childers; great great great grandam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the Two True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been brought into it; and to this day, with gentlemen of the turf, his valuable blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England: in three years he won fifteen races, out of which number four were king's plates, proving himself a good horse for short and long distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but four foals, three of which have been good runners, and the fourth a promising colt, is yet to be trained.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four years old, Oscar won with ease, the three mile heats.

The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the city and town purse, two mile heats, beating Mr. Tayloe's Clearmont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Lufborough's Napoleon, a capital horse, by Punch; a bay gelding of Dr. Edelen's, and others.

On the 22d October, 1805, Oscar won the jockey club purse at Annapolis, four mile heats, beating general Ridgely's Lavina, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolon. That day week he started for the jockey club purse at the city of Washington, and was second horse, (being beaten by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon, Dr. Edelen's celebrated mare Floretta, Mr. Tayloe's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others. The first heat of this race (and the course measures a full mile,) was run in 8 minutes 2 seconds, the second heat in 8 minutes 1 second; the two last miles of the second heat were run in 3 minutes 40 seconds. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the jockey club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 10th October, the four mile heats, for two thousand dollars a side. Oscar won in great style, running the second heat in 7 minutes 40 seconds, which speed has never been equalled except by Flying Childers, who ran the Beacon course at New-Market in the same time. Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at three heats, at the city of Washington, for the jockey club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelen's Floretta; Oscar being second, beating, besides Consul, Mr. Tayloe's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall Oscar travelled to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, where he won the last day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier, by Punch, and five others.

Apply to the managers (or groom) at
CHRISTOPHER'S.
Washington City, March 11, 1808.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the Laws passed last session may be had at the Printing-Office. Price 1 dollar.

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine Sewell's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the head of South river, at four dollars, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out of the dam of Post Boy, his sire by Nebuchadnezzar, is in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years old in May next; his colts are allowed by judges, in point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk.

March 28, 1808. HENRY JOHNSON.

ROMULUS,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, commencing on the twentieth of April, and concluding the first of August, at the Black Horse tavern, on Mondays and Tuesdays; and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at Mr. Poulton's tavern, at the reduced price (owing to the embargo) of four dollars, and a bushel of oats each, to be brought with the mare, or five dollars to be paid by the first of October next.

Romulus is an elegant bright bay horse, full fifteen and an half hands high, in symmetry and elegance of carriage he is exceeded by no horse in the union.

Pedigree of Romulus.

Upper-Marlborough, February 20, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I bought of Henry Rozier, Esq; a gray mare, now the property of John H. Hall, the dam of Romulus. Romulus was gotten by Romulus, that stood here as a full bred horse from Virginia. The gray mare above mentioned was gotten by the imported horse Venetian, out of an Arabian mare, thorough bred, as I was informed by Mr. Rozier.

The above-mentioned horse Romulus will be five years old the fifteenth day of April, 1808, and was sold by me to John Smith, of Annapolis.

JOHN H. HALL.

The celebrated horse called BOASTER,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Zachariah Jacobs, Esq; quarter, between Waters's mill and the Methodist meeting-house, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and at Mr. James Boone's every Monday and Tuesday. The conditions of the above horse's covering will be four dollars, and a bushel of oats. The season to commence on the 20th day of April, and end the first of August.

Pedigree of Boaster.

Boaster was raised by Mr. Richard Ward, in Albemarle county, in Virginia, was got by col. Barber's High Flyer, out of a Medley mare, called the Blooming Maid.

Boaster is an elegant, well proportioned, strong, dark bay horse, upwards of fifteen hands high.

The price of covering will be expected with each mare.

JOHN SMITH.

Anne-Arundel county, January 20, 1808.

APLICATION having been made to the subscriber, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of SAMUEL MILLER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Miller has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of said act; and the said Samuel Miller, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the subscriber, that the said Samuel Miller, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in some one of the newspapers of the city of Baltimore, weekly, for three months successively, before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the said twenty-third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Miller's then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, One of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Militia Law of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the MILITIA LAW of this state, passed November session, 1807, to which is affixed the Militia Law of the United States, and the Manual Exercise, may be had at the Printing-office—Price 25 cents.

Calvert County, to wit:

October term, 1807.

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

Signed by order of court,
Wm. S. MORSE, Clk.

Anne-Arundel county, January 20, 1808.

APLICATION having been made to the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of HENRY HODGES, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Henry Hodges has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of said act, and the said Henry Hodges, at the time of presenting his said petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Henry Hodges, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, weekly, for three months successively before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the twenty-third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Hodges's then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, One of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

In CHANCERY, March 18, 1808.

John Johnson,

John Fitzhugh and Lewis Neth.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree to record two deeds, the one executed by Lewis Neth to John Fitzhugh, the other a mortgage, and from Fitzhugh to the complainant, for 1000 acres of land, part of a tract called Addition to Eden's Paradise Regained, situate in Allegany county, and also for a sale of the land, or a foreclosure of the mortgage. The bill states, the defendant was seized in fee of the tract, and for the purpose of dividing the same mutual deeds were executed, the one to Fitzhugh without any fraudulent intention, has not been recorded within the time prescribed by law. The bill also states, to secure a sum of money due from Fitzhugh to the complainant he mortgaged the same to him; no part of the mortgage money has been paid, and Fitzhugh has left the state, and is without the process of the court. It is thereupon, this 18th day of March, 1808, by William Kilty, chancellor, on the motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 15th day of April next, to the end that the defendant, Fitzhugh, may have notice of this bill, and of the subject and object thereof, and may be warned to appear in court, on or before the 15th day of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of announcing to the public his intention to petition the next Calvert county court, or one of its judges in the recess of court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the benefit of insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1806, and the supplementary act thereto, passed November session, 1806.

WILLIAM WELLS.
Calvert county, March 2, 1808.

The right of his m cannot be questioned. neutral parties is incide seeking.

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Hon. J. Madison
[The Letter of M. G.]

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By the Governor and C

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Frederick county.

James Hammond,

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pany, 22d reg. Anne-

Nehemiah Townsen

Caroline county.

Israel D. Maulsby,

Henry Dorsey, lieu

George McCauland,

Robert Carlson, enli

pany, 35th reg.

Charles D. Hodges,

sign, of capt. B. M-C

Arundel county.

William Lambdin,

James Clayland, cap

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Philemon Cromwell,

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John Johnson, lieu

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By order,

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Public Sale.
To be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's, on the
the head of South river, on Tuesday, the 3d day
of May, 1808, if fair, if not, the first fair day
thereafter,
HORSES, cattle, hogs, corn, plantation utensils,
household and kitchen furniture, and many
other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale,
six months credit on all sums over ten dollars, with
bond and good security; for all sums under ten dol-
lars, cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the
morning, and to continue until all is sold.
N. B. All persons paying cash on the day of sale
will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 5, 1808.
ON application, by petition, of ANNE PRICE,
executrix of Smith Price, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of SMITH PRICE, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all ben-
efit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this
5th day of April 1808.
ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

A STRAY.
THERE is at the farm of Mr. FRANCIS T.
CLEMENTS, on the south side of Severn
river, a young HEIFER, unmarked, the came to
the said farm some time last summer, she appears to
be about two years old, her head, neck, sides and
legs, are black; her back, belly and tail, are white.
The owner is desirous to prove property, pay the cost
of this advertisement, and take her away.
SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Overseer
Francis T. Clements.
Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1808.

BENJAMIN SEWELL,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public
in general, that he has removed to Church-
street, the next door below Jeremiah Hughes, and
opposite William Caton's store, where he carries on
the above business in all its various branches, in the
neatest and most fashionable manner. He returns
his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has
received, and hopes, by his strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit a continuance of their favours.
P. S. Mrs. Sewell carries on the millinery and
mantua-making business.
Annapolis, March 22, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
judges of Prince-George's county court, if in
session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the
recess of the said court, after this notice hath been
duly published for eight weeks successively, for the
benefit of the act of insolvency of this state, and of
the supplement thereto, on his complying with the
provisions thereof.
GEORGE W. WILLETT.
Prince-George's county, March 12, 1808.

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that
I mean to apply to the judges of Calvert coun-
ty court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the
recess of the court, after this notice shall have been
published two months, for the benefit of an act of
the general assembly of Maryland, passed at Novem-
ber session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement
thereto, passed at November session, 1806.
ROBERT ALLEIN.
February 18, 1808.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late
Mr. JAMES TOOMEY, of Saint-Mary's
county, will be pleased to pay the same to his widow
and administratrix; any demands upon the said estate
are requested to be forwarded before the 1st day of
July next, that they may be arranged and settled.
ANNE TOOMEY, Administratrix.
Cool Springs, St. Mary's county.

Public Sale.
By an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, will be sold, at public sale, on Friday,
the 22d day of April next, on Rock Creek, Pa-
tapon,
ALL the personal property of JAMES ANDER-
SON, of Wm. deceased, consisting of negroes,
horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture. The
sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all
is sold. All sums over ten dollars six months credit,
with notes, with approved security.
EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 29, 1808.

Public Sale.
By an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
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EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 29, 1808.

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

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans court of Prince-George's county, in the
state of Maryland, letters of administration de bonis
non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of
WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM, late of Prince-
George's county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand,
this tenth day of March, 1808.
JOHN THOMAS SHAEFF, Administrator
de bonis non, W. A.

In CHANCERY, March 24, 1808.
ORDERED, That the report of HAMLET GIL-
LIS, trustee for the sale of the real estate of
JOHN GILLIS, deceased, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before
the sixteenth day of May next, provided a copy of
this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once
in each of three successive weeks, before the sixteenth
day of April next.

The report states, that a tract of land, situate in
Anne-Arundel county, called *Farmer's Fields*, con-
taining three hundred and fifty-six and an half acres
of land, was sold for four thousand and eighty dol-
lars.

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

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1808.
ORDERED, That the sale made by **JOHN BREW-**
ER, and reported by him, as trustee for the
sale of the real estate of Jonathan Beard, be ratified
and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn
on or before the ninth day of May next, provided a copy
of this order be published three times in the Mary-
land Gazette before the thirtieth instant.

The report states, that 269 acres of land sold at
£.5 per acre.

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

BARK.
THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred
cords of good Spanish, water, black or white
oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dol-
lars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar
more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this
city; any one having that article to dispose of, so
that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and
finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get
it himself, and give a good price in proportion.
JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, March 1, 1808.

Those persons who have the above article to dis-
pose of will send their letters to the subscriber as soon
as possible.
J. H.

A Runaway.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a
mulatto man, named **MOSES,** who says he be-
longs to Mr. **HENRY WILSON,** of the city of Bal-
timore, said fellow appears to be about 20 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has a fore
leg; his clothing a fur coat of light coloured
drab cloth, vest of white flannel, faced with red cloth,
nankeen pantaloons, osnabrig shirt, worsted hose, and
old shoes. His owner is desirous to take him away, or
he will be sold, agreeably to law, for his gao fees, &c.
JOSEPH M'CENEY, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
January 25, 1808.

A Runaway.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
negro man named **CALEB,** who says he be-
longs to **GEORGE CHILDRESS,** of Georgia, he ap-
pears to be about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches
high; of a slender make, has several scars on each of
his wrists; his clothing is a round cloth jacket, os-
nabrigs shirt, striped cotton trousers, and coarse hat.
His owner is desirous to take him away, or he will be
sold for his expenses agreeable to law.
JOHN M'WILLIAMS, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.
October 10, 1807.

A Runaway.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on
Friday, the 9th instant, a negro man who says
his name is **GEORGE,** that he was formerly the
property of col. William Alexander, Virginia, by
him was sold to a Mr. Robertson, of Ohio, from
whom he escaped when on his way home about a
month since; he is a well made fellow, about six feet
high, rather tawny complexion, about twenty-five years
old; his clothing when committed a round grey cloth
jacket, home made trousers and osnabrigs shirt. His
owner is desirous to take him away or he will be sold a-
greeable to law for prison fees and other expenses.
NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of
Prince George's count.

For sundry articles of Intelligence see last
page, and for Advertisements see Supplement to this
day's Gazette.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SONG OF THE LAST IRISH HARPER.

To the popular melody of Saccourneen Delish.
 AH! dark are the halls where your ancestors revell'd,
 And mute is the harp that enliven'd the day;
 The towers that they dwell'd in are awfully level'd—
 The signs of their greatness are sunk in decay.
 Where is the chief that strode forward to glory?
 Where is the band that told Valour's dread story?
 Alas! they are gone, and the years now before ye
 Are faithfully illum'd by Fame's setting ray.

O Erin! whilst life in the bosom is swelling,
 Shall I neglect thee—the land of my birth?
 On thy mountains I'll hold with sweet friendship my dwelling
 And hymn forth thy praises thou fairer earth:
 Beauty shall weave my garlands beside me,
 Peace round thy shores shall with plenty provide me!
 In thy prosperous home, O my country, I'll pride me,
 And the trial that point to the nations thy worth.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at Annapolis, until the first of May next, for the delivery of
 One Hundred Thousand good Bricks,
 Two Hundred Tuns good Foundation Stone,
 Two Thousand Bushels good Shell Lime—
 For erecting FORTIFICATIONS at this place.—
 Security will be required for delivery of the articles at the different points to be fortified.—As the work progresses Money will be advanced to the contractors, if required, by

JOHN RANDALL.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1808.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the high court of chancery, The subscriber will offer, at public sale, at Mr. John Collison's ship yard, on the head of West river, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL the real estate of the deceased WILLIAM FRANKLIN, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the head of West river, one tract of land, called *Catch as Catch Can*, containing about one hundred and twenty-seven acres, and one other tract called *Hawkins's Addition*, containing about sixty-three acres. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part, shall, upon said sale, give bond or bonds, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within one year, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification of the sale, and on receipt of the whole purchase money with interest, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to law, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged, from all claim of the heirs or devisees of the deceased claiming under him.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.

April 5, 1808.

English and American Garden Seeds.

Just received, by the ship Alexander Hamilton, from London, a large and general assortment of
 ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,
 Of various kinds, together with a general supply of
 AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS,
 From New-York—Amongst which are,

FLOWER SEEDS, of every kind,
 Early short-top scarlet, and turnip-rooted radish,
 Cucumbers, early and late,
 Summer savory, thyme,
 Beans, peas, and cabbage seeds,
 Lettuce,
 Spinage,
 Sage, parsley, &c. &c.

And a very general variety of the *Best Seeds*, for garden or culinary purposes, the whole of which are warranted fresh, and in prime condition, being all tried by the subscriber before they are offered for sale, and which will be sold at the lowest prices the markets can afford, by

MICHAEL LEE, at the lower end of Aisquith-street, below Mr. McElderry's, Baltimore.

A few copies of McMahon's *Gardeners Calendar* for sale, as above.

Baltimore, February 18, 1808.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber has opened a HAT MANUFACTORY, in Green-street, in the red house opposite the rev. Mr. Wyatt's, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; he will always keep on hand an assortment of gentlemen's and children's hats, made in the most approved manner, and of the best materials, and is determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for cash. From his long experience, and attention to business, he hopes to merit the approbation of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. A lad about 13 or 14 years of age will be taken as an apprentice, and the highest price given for all kinds of fur.

J. M.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1808.

CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I NOW lay before Congress a statement of the Militia of the United States, according to the latest returns received by the Department of War. From the state of Delaware alone no return has ever been made.

JEFFERSON.

March 25, 1808.

From this Statement the following Account of the Militia is extracted:

New-Hampshire,	25,478	Georgia,	20,878
Massachusetts,	70,323	Kentucky,	32,236
Vermont,	17,981	Tennessee,	16,822
Rhode-Island,	7,807	Ohio,	15,851
Connecticut,	20,167	Dist. of Columbia,	2,201
New-York,	83,591	Mississippi Ter.,	2,158
New-Jersey,	33,360	Indiana do.,	2,067
Pennsylvania,	90,670	Orleans do.,	5,626
Delaware, no return.		Louisiana do.,	2,433
Maryland,	39,047	Michigan do.,	1,028
Virginia,	65,676		
North-Carolina,	51,982	Total	636,316
South-Carolina,	30,004		

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. respecting the importation of merchandise, &c.

CIGARRS.

	Duty	Drawback.	Duty paid
1804, Dolls.	13,054	4,	13,050
1805,	34,274	885,	33,389
1806,	50,661	4101,	46,560

Neat duty in 3 years, Dolls. 92,999

The duty on 1000 cigarrs is 2 dollars. Accordingly, there has been entered 46,499,500 cigarrs in the different states. At Havana, the average price may be estimated at 7 dollars per 1000, which makes the sum of Dolls. 325,496 50

Duty to the United States, 92,999 00

Dolls. 418,495 50

Which is puffed away in three years in Spanish Cigarrs.

From the Franklin (Pennsylvania) Repository.

A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE YELLOW JAUNDICE.

PARCH Indian Corn, and eat freely thereof; I have known this to cure when no other medicine would—I am a witness to three who have been perfectly cured by making use of the above.

A Friend to Mankind. S. B.

LAW OF THE UNION.

AN ACT

Authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at such times as he shall deem necessary, to require of the executives of the several states and territories, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the president of the United States from the latest militia returns in the department of war, and in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executives of the several states and territories may accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective states and territories, the president apportioning the general officers among the respective states and territories as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowance for clothing, as are established by law for the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to call into actual service any part, or the whole of the said detachment, when he shall judge that the exigencies of the United States require it; and, if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof as the president of the United States shall deem most proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the pay, subsistence and support, of such part of said detachment as may be called into actual service.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

Approved and signed, March 30, 1808.

APPOINTMENT.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Esquire, collector of the port of Baltimore, vice GABRIEL CHRISTIE, Esquire, deceased.

PATOWMACK BRIDGE STOCK.

The whole of the shares, 1900, for the erection of a bridge over the Patowmack, were subscribed for last week at Washington.

The Embargo is said to have produced such distress in the two Floridas, as to induce gov. FOLCH to have a personal conference with gov. CLAIRBORNE at New-Orleans on the subject of supplies, accompanied with threats in case of refusal. Porto Rico and Cuba are also represented to be in great distress.

Information from Anguilla, in the province of Maine, states, that a number of disaffected persons had burnt the gaol and liberated the prisoners, and had attempted to set fire to the court-house. In Passamaquoddy the collected officers of the customs have been insulted and threatened, and large quantities of flour were shipped in open day, and exported in defiance of all law and law officers.

The Statira, with Mr. Rose on board, left Hampton Roads on the 27th ult.—Cap. Norie, arrived at New-York from Tobago, was boarded, on the 1st inst. off the Chesapeake, by a British frigate from England, in pursuit of ad. Duckworth's Squadron, and treated very politely. The latter informed capt N that Mr Rose dined on board his vessel the day before, and remained four hours, during which time he observed that his mission had failed, but that he did not believe there would be a war between Great-Britain and America—as, said he, such an event would be ruinous to both countries.

At an election held on the 21st ult. at George-town, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Bank of Columbia.

John Mason, William Marbury, Philip B. Key, Henry Foxhall, John Terrell, John Cox, David Stewart, John Thomas, Peter, James Dunlop and Jer. Williams.

Gen. John Macon was then elected president, and Walter Smith unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.

At an election held on Thursday last, at Baltimore, for twelve directors of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, the following gentlemen were elected:

William Patterson, John McKim, John Gil, Robert McKim, A. F. Seibert, William Jones, Ludwig Harris, John Trimble, James H. McCulloch, William Wilson, Benjamin Ellicott and Robert Gilmore.

Three hundred dollars has lately been given by two butchers of Philadelphia for a remarkable Fat Cow—her beef it is supposed will weigh near 1500 weight.

The English country ship the Albion, caught fire at Wampoa in December last, and burnt down to the water's edge—she had on board near two millions of dollars for the East-India Company, the greater part of which was saved.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, in oath, that a horrid murder has lately been committed in Cecil county, by a certain John McGuire, on a certain James Coyle that said John McGuire is described to be about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, dark hair, boyish countenance and call down look, aged about twenty years, stout made, strong and active—had on when he escaped, an old short blue coat, lindsey trousers and swan-down vest. His wrists considerably marked with the irons, and perhaps his legs also, and has lately broke gaol. And whereas it is the duty of the executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer one hundred and fifty dollars reward, to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said John McGuire.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; and in the Star at Faison.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis on the fourth Monday of April next, to hear appeals and make transfers of real and personal property, and will sit from day to day for twenty days thereafter.

March 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of ARCHIBALD GOLDER, deceased, hereby requests all persons who have claims against said estate to exhibit them, legally authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOHN GOLDER, Administrator.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LXIVth YEAR

MAR

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, THUR

APPOIN

the Governor and Coun

JUSTICES OF

WASHINGTON

THOMAS Crampton,

Adam Ott,

Amel Ringgold,

John Good,

John Hunter,

Thomas Sprigg,

William Yates,

Robert Douglass,

William Webb,

Robert Smith,

John Scott,

George Hay,

Henry Anthony,

James McClair,

Thomas Kennedy,

William S. Compton,

George Smith,

John Schmebly,

John Kerflner,

Philip Meanes,

CECIL

Amuel Miller,

Jeremiah Baker,

Thomas Moffitt,

Robert Evans,

Amuel Moffitt,

John Evans, of Saml.

John J. Cox,

Amuel Aldridge,

Thomas W. Veazey,

Richard Flintham,

John H. Cromwell,

John Evans, of Robert

John Groom,

John Savin,

Israel White,

James Simmes,

John Stump,

Rezekiah Ford,

John Carman,

Edward H. Veazey,

Nicholas Hyland, of

Edward,

James Maxwell, of J

Peregrine Riddle,

Alexander Kinkade,

CAROL

John Hardcastle,

Joseph Douglas,

William Potter,

John Ruth,

Alamy Jump,

Henry Courfey,

James Byrn,

Peter Willis,

Nathan Whitby,

Thomas Salisbury,

Frederick Holbrook,

Henry Driver,

Robert Hardcastle,

Peregrine F. Bayard,

Samuel Culbreath,

SOMER

John Leatherbury,

Charles,

James Bennett,

John C. Wilton,

Henry J. Carroll,

Tubman Lowes,

William Ruffum,

William Williams,

Benjamin Conner,

Peter Dashiell,

William Curtis,

George James,

Adam Muir Elzey,

John Dashiell, of J

Joshua W. Heath,

Charles Jones, of R

Isaac Cooper,

George Riggan,

Jesse Townsend,

Charles Nutter,

Arthur Dashiell,

Littleton Aires,

Burton Cannon,

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 21, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Dec. 1807.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THOMAS Crampton, John Langley,
Adam Ott, John Bowles,
Samuel Ringgold, James Prather,
John Good, John T. Mafon,
John Hunter, William Gabby,
Thomas Sprigg, Robert Hughes.

LEVY COURT.

Thomas Sprigg,
Samuel Ringgold,
Adam Ott,
William Yates,
Robert Smith,
Jofiah Price,
Nathaniel Rochester.

ORPHANS COURT.

Elie Williams,
Jacob Schnebly,
Frisby Tilghman.

CÆCIL COUNTY.

Samuel Miller, Thomas Taylor,
Frederick Baker, John Kings,
Thomas Moffitt, John S. Moffitt,
Robert Evans, David Mackey, sen.
Samuel Moffitt, John G. Richardson,
John Evans, of Saml. Richard Berry,
John J. Cox, John Jordan,
Samuel Aldridge, James Baily,
Thomas W. Veazey, Benj. Bayard, of Bohe-
Richard Flintham, mia.

LEVY COURT.

Samuel Miller,
Patrick Ewing,
John J. Cox,
Capt. John Evans, of
Robert,
William Hollingsworth,
Frisby Henderfon,
Gen. Hezekiah Ford.

ORPHANS COURT.

Thomas Moffitt,
John Gilpin,
Edward H. Veazey.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

John Hardcastle,
Joseph Douglas,
William Potter,
John Ruth,
Alamy Jump,
Henry Courley,
James Byrn,
Peter Willis,
Nathan Whitby,
Thomas Salisbury,
Frederick Holbrook,
Henry Driver,
Robert Hardcastle, jun.
Peregrine F. Bayard,
Samuel Culbreath.

LEVY COURT.

John Hardcastle,
Alamy Jump,
Henry Courley,
James Byrn,
William Whitely,
Henry Downes,
Thomas Salisbury.

ORPHANS COURT.

Solomon Brown,
Seth Hill Evett,
Frederick Holbrook.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

John Leatherbury, of John Wilkins,
Charles, Martin Luther Hance,
James Bennett, Arthur Woolford,
John C. Wilton, Robert Lemmon,
Henry J. Carroll, George D. Walter,
Tubman Lowes, Charles Farrow,
William Ruffum, Alexander Stewart,
William Williams, George Jones,
Benjamin Conner, Joseph Dashiell.

LEVY COURT.

Henry J. Carroll,
Tubman Lowes,
Peter Dashiell,
William Williams,
Charles Jones, of Robt.
Arthur Dashiell,
George Riggan.

ORPHANS COURT.

John Gale,
James Bennet,
Peter Dashiell.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

John P. Mitchell, Jofiah Hubbel,
John Cottingham, of Matthias Davis,
Danl. Benj. Bishop, of Benj.
John Cathall, Jackson Turner,
Jesse Bennett, Thomas Ratcliff,
James Houlton, Thomas Purnell, of Wm.
Isaac Herne, James Tilghman, of
Nixon Davis, New-town,
Thomas N. Williams, Joshua Fleming,
William Holland, Edward Robins,
John Dashiell, Robert Mitchell,
James Broadwater, Jacob Dale,
Edward Stevenson, Thos. Dixon Purnell.

LEVY COURT.

William Holland,
John Williams,
Sewell Turpin,
Joseph Miller,
Saml. A. Harper,
Jofiah Hubbell,
Robert Mitchell.

ORPHANS COURT.

Littleton Robins, sen.
John Bishop,
Zadock Sturgis.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stevens, Clement Walters,
Richard Pattison, Henry Allen,
John Williams, Thomas Lee,
Edward Griffith, Levin Marshall,
Richard Goldsborough, William Bayas,
Mitchell Ruffum, Maj. John Jones,
Henry Smoot, John Smith,
Moses W. Nesbitt, Levin Stephens,
Thomas Thompson, Matthias Travers.

LEVY COURT.

Henry Smoot,
John Braughan,
John Williams,
John Smoot,
Clement Walters,
Joshua Polk,
James B. Sullivan.

ORPHANS COURT.

George Ward,
Arthur Whitely,
Henry Haskins.

The above completes the list of appointments of Justices of the Peace in this State.

Capt. Williams informs us of an American sea-
man, named John Latimer, born in New-London,
(Conn.) who is now confined a prisoner in the Moro,
where he has been about 18 months. This man was
impressed by H. B. M. ship Moros, capt. Duff, and
about the time alluded to was put on board a prize,
bound to Jamaica, which was wrecked near Havana;
the Spaniards took him prisoner as an Englishman;
and the poor fellow has been immured ever since.
We publish this in hopes it may meet the eye of
some of his friends who may interest themselves for
his delivery. [Charleston pap.]

The latest information from France states, that
Bonaparte was on the eve of leaving Paris, to head
an army of 200,000 men for the purpose of penetra-
ting Africa. It is said to be his purpose totally to
subvert the government of Algiers and the other
Barbary states. If this information be correct, we
presume one of his leading views is to possess himself
of the immense treasures which have been there hoard-
ed up for centuries, which has been long since esti-
mated at a hundred millions of dollars. [Nat. Int.]

RUMOUR!

We understand, that letters from Washington,
state, that both the English and French ministers have
given to our government strong assurances that they
will each make representations to their courts in fa-
vour of a repeal or relaxation of the respective mari-
time decrees, which have operated so injuriously on
the American commerce. We cannot state upon
what authority this interesting information is founded. [Rel.]

We are authorized to say, that EDWARD JOHN-
SON, of the city of Baltimore, and JOHN JOHNSON,
of the city of Annapolis, will serve (if elected) as
electors of President and Vice President, at the next
election. These gentlemen are the warm and decided
friends of the good, the great and the illustrious Ma-
dison, for whom (if elected) they will vote as Presi-
dent. [Balt. American.]

From Washington, April 12.

This morning Mr. Hillhouse (Con.) offered the
following radical amendments to the constitution of
the United States.

1st. To reduce the term of service of members of
the house of representatives from two years to one.
2d. A correspondent reduction of the senate from
six years to three, one third to be chosen each year.
3d. To choose the president annually by lot out of
those senators whose term of service expires at that
time.

4th. To limit his salary to fifteen thousand dollars.

5th. To abolish the office of vice president.

6th. To require the approbation of the senate and
house of representative to all appointments to office.

7th. To require the consent of the same branches
to removals from office.

Mr. H. delivered a speech of about two hours,
explanatory of the amendments, and dwelt particularly
upon the executive branch of the government, whose
powers he thought exorbitant, and highly dangerous
to the virtue, peace and happiness of the nation. To
this source he attributed all the evils of that party
spirit which agitates and divides the community. As
his speech will probably be published, I forbear offer-
ing any comments upon these amendments. They
were seconded by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, and or-
dered to be printed. [Fed. Gaz.]

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS.

In addition to the information we gave in our last
paper of the robbery of the mail from the East-
ward, we have again to notice that the mail from the
westward has arrived this week, with many of the
letters broken open.

Throughout the whole line extending from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore to New-Orleans, no corre-
pondence can be intrusted to that conveyance with
safety! The merchants in those cities are certainly
interested with us in representing the grievance to the
president or to congress; complaints have already too
often reiterated to render it probable that an applica-
tion to any other source will be attended with success.
Congress are certainly deeply interested in this sub-
ject as the commerce of the country and the revenue
will suffer materially—for can it be expected that the
public will prefer their remittances and correspon-
dence by post without any safety, to the sure convey-
ance of private friendship.

The persons who have robbed the mail from New-
Orleans have been more honourable than the thieves
to the eastward and the southward—The letters from
the westward have been forwarded after being opened;
from Philadelphia, from Baltimore and from Virginia,
papers, and we expect correspondence, have totally
disappeared. We cannot positively assert, that letters
have been purloined from the latter mails, but remit-
tances and letters which there is every reason to be-
lieve were forwarded have not arrived; and we will
say that in no part of the United States where a sin-
gle news-paper is stolen can a remittance or corres-
pondence be calculated on with safety.

Printers throughout the United States would serve
the public by inserting these or similar remarks.

[Kentucky Gazette.]

From the London Monthly Magazine.

MODE OF AIRING DAMP WALLS.

Ten guineas have been granted to Mr. Charles
Wilson, for a method of Curing Damp Walls, by
the application of the following composition: "Boil
two quarts of tar, with two ounces of kitchen grease,
for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot. Add some of
this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powder
glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and
been completely dried over the fire in an iron pot, in
the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass,
till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin
plaster. The cement must be used immediately after
being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix
more of it than will coat one square foot of wall,
since it quickly becomes too hard for use; and care
must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing
with the cement." For a wall merely damp, a coat-
ing one eighth of an inch thick will be sufficient;
but if the wall is wet, there must be a second coat.
Plaster made of lime, hair and plaster of Paris, may
afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement a-
bove described will unite the parts of the Portland
stone or marble, so as to make them as durable as
they were prior to the fracture.

John D. Burke, Esquire, author of the History of
Virginia, Bunker Hill, and several other productions
of literary merit, a man of a fertile genius and bril-
liant talents, has become another victim to that
abominable relic of knight errantry, DUELLING.
He fell, at the first fire, in controversy with a French
gentleman of the name of Aubert, near Petersburg.

An elegant monument has been erected in the new
burial ground in the city of Washington to the me-
mory of the late general Uriah Tracy.

N RATLER,
Spring, equal in size and
ring JACK in Maryland,
the subscriber's farm, in
Tuesdays and Wednesdays
and Saturdays, at the residence
to Rhode River neck.
The object which induces
my own mares, and having
actually disbursed for the sale
has now an opportunity
of all plantation animals
will be received in full
month next.

JOSEPH JENIFER
GANT HORSE
ERLANE,
this season, on Mondays
when Waters's mill, in Prince
Tuesdays and Fridays at
Saturdays at the subscriber's
three dollars and one half, and
payable the first of October
with each mare, will be in
dollar the single leap.
any old this spring, full
strong and active, was got by
which was got by Daniel
der Ally. Col. Price's horse
d to be equal to any mare
ie's dam was got by col.
from St. Mary's county.
competent judges to be equal
to any horse that ever was
country. Tamerlane has got a
very promising for the future.

STEPHEN BRYAN,
ence on the 11th day of A
11th July.

HENRY BURNETT.
give notice,
of Charles county hath ob
phans court of Charles county
of administration on the pre
Clements, late of Charles
persons having claims against
reby warned to exhibit the
thereof, to the subscriber, on
August next, they may be
ded from all benefit of said
my hand this 15th day of

R CLEMENTS, Adm'r.
Maryland, sc.
phans court, April 5, 1808.
petition, of RACHEL WAR
field and LANCELOT WARFIELD, execu
ors of the last will and testament of LANCELOT
WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered, they give the notice required by
law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six successive weeks,
in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun
del county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of LANCELOT WARFIELD, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons hav
ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warn
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscribers, at or before the first day of Septem
ber next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our
hands this 1st day of March, 1808.

6X RACHEL WARFIELD, } Exrs.
LANCELOT WARFIELD. }

Black Horse Tavern.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing
his friends, and the public generally, that he
has removed to the noted tavern, on the Baltimore
road, known by the name of the *Black Horse*, where
he is well provided with every thing in the public
line for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes
from his attention to merit the support of a generous
public.
He also retails groceries, viz. best Cognac brandy,
spirit, gin, common rum, and whisky, loaf and brown
sugars, teas, coffee and chocolate, candles, soap, &c.
with every other article in the grocery line, all of
which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for
produce at the market price.

JOHN WELCH.
N. B. I forewarn all persons from hunting with
either dog or gun on the Black Horse plantation, or
in any manner passing through the said premises,
other than the road direct; having already sustained
considerable injury, I am determined to prosecute all
offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

December 23, 1807. **J. W.**

FARMER,
WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at
Newington Rope Walk, near the city of
Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week,
on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine
Sewell's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Lin
thum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the head
of South river, at four dollars, or one and a half
barrels of corn, payable the first day of November
next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with
each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out
of the dam of Post Boy, his sire by Nebuchadnezzar,
is in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years
old in May next; his colts are allowed by judges,
in point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to
any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught
or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh
of April, at the Rope Walk.

HENRY JOHNSON.
March 28, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 5, 1808.
ON application, by petition, of ANNE PRICE,
executrix of Smith Price, late of Anne-Arun
del county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun
del county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of SMITH PRICE, late of Anne-Arun
del county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all be
nefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this
5th day of April, 1808.

ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans court of Prince-George's county, in the
State of Maryland, letters of administration de bonis
non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of
WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM, late of Prince-
George's county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand,
this tenth day of March, 1808.

JOHN THOMAS SHAAFF, Administrator
de bonis non, w. A.

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1808.
ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN BREW
ER, and reported by him, as trustee for the
sale of the real estate of Jonathan Beard, be ratified
and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn
on or before the ninth day of May next, provided a copy
of this order be published three times in the Mary
land Gazette before the thirtieth instant.

The report states, that 269 acres of land sold at
£.5 per acre.

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

Public Sale.
To be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's, on the
head of South river, on Tuesday, the 3d day
of May, 1808, if fair, if not, the first fair day
thereafter;
HORSES, cattle, hogs, corn, plantation utensils,
household and kitchen furniture, and many
other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale,
six months credit on all sums over ten dollars, with
bond and good security; for all sums under ten dol
lars, cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the
morning, and to continue until all is sold.

CADWALLADER EDWARDS.
N. B. All persons paying cash on the day of sale
will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.

A STRAY.
THERE is at the farm of Mr. FRANCIS T.
CLEMENTS, on the south side of Severn
river, a young HEIFER, unmarked, she came to
the said farm some time last summer, she appears to
be about two years old, her head, neck, sides and
legs, are black, her back, belly and tail, are white.
The owner is desirous to prove property, pay the cost
of this advertisement, and take her away.

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Overseer
for Mr. Francis T. Clements.
Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1808.

BENJAMIN SEWELL,
BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public
in general, that he has removed to Church
street, the next door below Jeremiah Hughes, and
opposite William Caton's store, where he carries on
the above business in all its various branches, in the
neatest and most fashionable manner. He returns
his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has
received, and hopes, by strict attention to busi
ness, to merit a continuance of their favours.

P. S. Mrs. Sewell carries on the millinery and
mantua-making business.

Annapolis, March 22, 1808. **3X**

PROPOSALS
WILL be received at Annapolis, until the first of
May next, for the delivery of
One Hundred Thousand good Bricks.
Two Hundred Tuns good Foundation Stone.
Two Thousand Bushels good Shell Lime—
For erecting FORTIFICATIONS at this place.—
Security will be required for delivery of the articles
at the different points to be fortified.—As the work
progresses Money will be advanced to the contractors,
if required, by

JOHN RANDALL.
Annapolis, 30th March, 1808.

RAGS.
Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

Poet's Corner.
SELECTED.
THE TEAR.
WRITTEN BY THE LATE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

HOW prone the bosom is to sigh!
How prone to weep the human eye!
As thro' this painful life we steer,
This valley of a sigh and tear.

When by the heart with sorrow griev'd,
A thousand blessings are receiv'd,
With every comfort that can cheer,
'Tis then bright virtue's grateful tear.

When every parting pang is o'er,
And friends long absent meet once more,
Fraught with delight and love sincere,
'Tis then sweet friendship's joyful tear.

When two fond lovers doom'd to part,
Feel deadly pangs invade their heart,
Torn from the object each holds dear,
'Tis then, ah! then, the parting tear.

When wretches, on the earth reclin'd,
Their doom of condemnation find,
The end of earthly beings near,
'Tis then soft pity's melting tear.

If on some lovely creature's face,
Rich in proportion, colour, grace,
A pearly drop should once appear,
'Tis then the lovely, beauteous tear.

When mothers—Oh! the grateful sight—
Their children view with fond delight,
Surrounded by a charge so dear,
'Tis then the fond maternal tear.

When lovers see the beauteous maid,
To whom their fondest vows are paid,
With fear and doubting hopes draw near,
'Tis then, oh! then, the trembling tear.

But, when the wretch with sin oppress'd,
Strikes in an agony his breast,
All torn with guilt, remorse and fear,
'Tis then the BEST the saving tear.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree from the high court of chan
cery, the subscriber will offer, at public sale, at
Mr. John Collison's ship yard, on the head of
West river, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, the
26th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day
thereafter,
ALL the real estate of the deceased WILLIAM
FRANKLIN, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel
county, on the head of West river, one
tract of land, called *Catch as Catch Can*, containing
about one hundred and twenty-seven acres, and one
other tract called *Hawkins's Addition*, containing
about sixty-three acres. The terms of sale are, that
the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part,
shall, upon said sale, give bond or bonds, with se
curity, for the payment of the purchase money, with
interest from the day of sale, within one year, and
on obtaining the chancellor's ratification of the sale,
and on receipt of the whole purchase money with in
terest, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed,
to be executed, acknowledged and recorded, agree
ably to law, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers,
and his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or
them sold, free, clear and discharged, from all claim
of the heirs or devisees of the deceased claiming
under him.

3X BENJAMIN ALLEIN.
April 5, 1808.

English and American Garden Seeds.
Just received, by the ship Alexander Hamilton, from
London, a large and general assortment of
ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,
Of various kinds, together with a general supply of
AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS,
From New-York—Amongst which are,
FLOWER SEEDS, of every kind,
Early short-top scarlet, and turnip-rooted radish,
Cucumber, early and late,
Summer favory, thyme,
Beans, peas, and cabbage seeds,
Lettuce,
Spinage,
Sage, parsley, &c. &c.
And a very general variety of the *Best Seeds*, for
garden or culinary purposes, the whole of which are
warranted fresh, and in prime condition, being all
tried by the subscriber before they are offered for sale,
and which will be sold at the lowest prices the markets
can afford, by
MICHAEL LEE, at the lower end of
Aisquith-street, below Mr. M'Elderry's,
Baltimore.

A few copies of M'Mahon's Gardener's
Calendar for sale, as above.
Baltimore, February 18, 1808. **4**

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of ad
ministration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county, on the estate of ARCHIBALD
GOLDER, deceased, hereby requests all persons who
have claims against said estate to exhibit them, le
gally authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, and
those indebted to make payment, to

JOHN GOLDER, Administrator.

OSCAR.

WILL stand the ensuing season at Christopher's, adjoining Belle-Air, the seat of Benjamin Ogle, jun. in Prince-George's county, Maryland, at twenty dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged on the payment of fifteen dollars, if the money be lent with the mare, or paid before the end of the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July. Good pasturage *gratis* during the season: all mares left beyond its expiration will be charged two dollars a week. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accident or escape, but no responsibility for either. Gentlemen wishing their mares to be fed with grain must send the money with them for its purchase. This celebrated horse will stand at the above reduced price, in consequence of the present scarcity of money, and embarrassed state of the country, occasioned by the embargo.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him, or enumerate them; but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his immense powers, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising eight years old, fifteen hands and three inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree.

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post-Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grandam col. Taylor's Penelope, by Old Yorick; great grandam by Ranter; great great grandam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by lord Offory) was got by Dorimont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grandam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chaikstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) was Aminda by Snap; grandam Miss Cleveland by Regulus; great grandam Midge by Bay Bolton; great great grandam by Bartlet's Childers; great great great grandam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the Two True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been brought into it; and to this day, with gentlemen of the turf, his valuable blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England: in three years he won fifteen races, out of which number four were king's plates, proving himself a good horse for short and long distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but four foals, three of which have been good runners, and the fourth a promising colt, is yet to be trained.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four years old, Oscar won with ease, the three mile heats.

The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the city and town purse, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Clearmont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Lufborough's Napoleon, a capital horse, by Punch; a bay gelding of Dr. Edelen's, and others.

On the 22d October, 1805, Oscar won the jockey club purse at Annapolis, four mile heats, beating general Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolon. That day week he started for the jockey club purse at the city of Washington, and was second horse, (being beaten by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon, Dr. Edelen's celebrated mare Floretta, Mr. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others. The first heat of this race (and the course measures a full mile,) was run in 8 minutes 2 seconds, the second heat in 8 minutes 1 second; the two last miles of the second heat were run in 3 minutes 40 seconds. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the jockey club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 10th October, the four mile heats, for two thousand dollars a side. Oscar won in great style, running the second heat in 7 minutes 40 seconds, which speed has never been equalled except by Flying Childers, who ran the Beacon course at New-Market in the same time. Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at three heats, at the city of Washington, for the jockey club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelen's Floretta; Oscar being second, beating, besides Consul, Mr. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall Oscar travelled to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, where he won the last day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier, by Punch, and five others.

Apply to the managers (or groom) at
CHRISTOPHER'S.
Washington City, March 11, 1808.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the Laws passed last session may be had at the Printing-Office. Price 1 dollar.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, March 15, 1808.

ON application by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, administrator of JOSHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal property of JOSHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1808.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Administrator.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, March 15, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of ROBERT JACOB and DANIEL P. JACOB, administrators of SAMUEL JACOB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL JACOB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 15th day of March, 1808.

ROBERT JACOB, } Administrators.
DANIEL P. JACOB, }

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, March 22, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of MARY ORME WOODWARD and THOMAS HODGES, administrators of HENRY WOODWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of HENRY WOODWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-second day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 22d day of March, 1808.

MARY ORME WOODWARD, } Administrators.
THOMAS HODGES, }

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, if in session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, after this notice hath been duly published for eight weeks successively, for the benefit of the act of insolvency of this state, and of the supplement thereto, his complying with the provisions thereof.

GEORGE W. WILLETT.

Prince-George's county, March 12, 1808.

Notice to all my creditors.

THE subscriber, with painful sensations, announces to the public his intention of applying to the next Calvert county court, or one of its judges in its recess, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805, and the act supplementary thereto, passed November session, 1806.

February 26, 1808.

FIELDER RIDGWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of April next, to hear appeals, and make transfers of real and personal property, and will sit from day to day, for ten days thereafter.

March 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late county, will be pleased to pay the same to his widow and administratrix, any demands upon the said estate are requested to be forwarded before the 1st day of July next, that they may be arranged and settled.

ANNE TOOMEY, Administratrix.
Cool Springs, St. Mary's county.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal property of LOCK TAYMAN, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment, to

SUSANNA TAYMAN, Administratrix.
March 10, 1808.

Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice that they require the payment of a second instalment of ten dollars on each share of the stock of said company, to be made at the Union Bank of Maryland, on the 10th day of May next.

By order,
THEOPH. F. DOUGHERTY, Sec'y.
March 1, 1808.

FOR SALE, BY GIDEON WHITE, ANNAPOLIS,

LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES, which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz.

Lee's worm-destroying lozenges, WHICH effectually expel all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's elixir, A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping-cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's essence of mustard, So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's grand restorative, Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's antibilious pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's sovereign ointment for the itch, Which is warranted an infallible remedy by one

application, without surgery.

Ague and fever drops, For the cure of ague, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c. all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's genuine eye-water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ach drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lee's corn plaster.

Damask lip-salve.

Restorative powder, For the teething pain.

The anodyne elixir, For the cure of every kind of head-ach.

Indian vegetable specific, A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have received benefit from the above medicines when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and not then without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, and nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales—to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee & Son.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

March 31, 1808.

Militia Law of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the MILITIA LAW of this state, passed November session, 1807, to which is affixed the Militia Law of the United States, and the Manual Exercise, may be had at the Printing-office.—Price 25 cents.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

fr. Anderson, from the ferred, on the 4th inst. tween Mr. Monroe and Mr. Madison and Mr. made upon the frigate ship of war Leopard made to the senate, by States, on the 30th d. a letter from Mr. Er and a letter from Mr. through.

REPORTED

THAT on a view of and decisions, of thin the period of the previous to the measure on Mr. Erskine to the r. Champagny to gene any injuries have been commerce and navig the following heads: 1st. The British order tracting the trade of tion of the unblocka denouncing vessels with in from ports where th icles.

2d. The capture an orts of admiralty, of ded principle, debarri with the enemies time of peace. The as of the United Stat in any public order in a variation in the orts of admiralty prou tions have indeed ager s of council being orts of admiralty, som med the greatest cau ried, and the proper ins, however, a heavy tations, which were e unwarrantable deci ation has hitherto pro

3d. Blockades notified States at London, capture, against the ture disregard of the e definition of legal s still government itel the blockades, will be blockade of May 16 river Elbe to Brest

By, 1807, expounded by, Welser and Ems, ne—blockade 11th of les and Smyrna—blo Carthage, Cadiz a mediate ports betw comprehending a m in the whole British n to the established la th. To these injurie

a British government, a blockades by Britis ly that of the island considerable period, wa tive spoliations on t tates.

5th. The British p ch makes it the di press from American air crews as might be icts—those officers ges in the case.

For the decrees and nt, violating the mar to the U. States, tances contained in t e, January 25th, 18 ick, viz. a decree of

Domingo, are regu al and commercial The French act next Nov. 21, 1806—de te of blockade, and antecedent proceedi law of nations.

This decree was foll January, 1807, pro t decree, and subje United States, fro the port of another November last, prof

Annapolis :

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, April, 1808.

Christian Bower, maj. of a bat. 20th reg. Frederick.
Philip Nicodemus, capt. John Lindfay, lieu. and
William Baille, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Jacob Clabaugh, capt. Upton Norris, lieu. and
Daniel Zollickoff, ens. do. do. do.
Thomas Boyer, surgeon to do. do.
Jonathan Levy, paymaster, to 28th reg. Frederick.
Lewis Greager, surgeon's mate, do. do.
James Hackett, lieu. and Henry Storry, ens. of
capt. John R. Down's comp. 38th reg. Queen-Anne's.
Benjamin Walters, capt. Samuel W. Ringgold, lt.
and John Denny, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Thomas Worrell, capt. Thomas Kemp, lieu. and
William Hubbard, ens. of a comp. 5th reg. Balt.
Robert Willson, capt. John Kitchen Rowe, lieu.
and William Dugan, ens. do. do.
Redmond Minchin, capt. Thomas Murphy, lieu.
and James Finn, ens. do. do.
John Tobin, ens. of Joseph C. Oriely's comp. do.
Gregory Foy, lieu. and John H. Cooper, ens. of
capt. Hegthrop's comp. do.
Cosimo G. Stevenson, surgeon's mate, 27th reg.
Balt.
Frederick Price, ensign, of capt. John C. Seton's
comp. 27th reg. Balt.
Solomon Etting, paymaster, 5th reg. do.
Samuel Wood, jun. ens. of capt. Thos. P. Sim-
mon's comp. 2d reg. Anne-Arundel.
George H. Lambert, capt. of a comp. 24th reg.
Wash. county.
Josias Green, 1st lieu. of capt. John Trotten's
troop of horse, attached to 11th brigade, Balt.
Matthew Tilghman, capt. of a comp. 33d reg.
Kent.
Doughty Coudry, ens. of capt. James Walter's
comp. 25th reg. Somerset.
Clement Stanford, adjutant, do. do.
James Cain, ens. of capt. J. Clayland's comp. 4th
reg. Talbot county.
William Chaplaine, capt. William Jenkins, lieu.
and Samuel Mulliken, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Henry Ozman, ensign, of capt. Caldwell's comp.
do. do.
Robert Edmondson, maj. extra bat. Montgomery.
Nicholas Merryman, of Ben. lieu. and Elisha
Sparks, ens. of captain Meredith's comp. 41st reg.
Baltimore county.
John Standeforde, lieu. and Matthew Hunt, ens.
of capt. Chopl's comp. 41st reg. Balt.
Nicholas Merryman, capt. and William Bosley, en-
sign, of a comp. do. do.
Charles Gore, captain, Isaiah Marshall, lieu. and
Henry Messmore, ensign, do. do. do.
William Johnstone, capt. James Allmony, lieu.
and William R. Gillis, ensign, do. do. do.
Clement Guyton, lieu. and Francis Standeforde,
ens. of capt. N. Barker's comp. do. do.
Joseph Ford, lieu. and John Howard, ensign of
capt. E. Howard's comp. do. do.
John Wiley, lieu. and John Talbot, ens. of capt.
W. Hitchcock's comp. 41st reg. Balt. county.
Martin Bacon, lieu. and Joshua Pearce, ens. of
capt. J. Hutchin's comp. 41st reg. Balt.
Benjamin Johnson, capt. Elijah Christopher, lieu.
and George Parsons, ens. of a comp. 37th reg. Wor-
celler.
William Townsend, lieu. and Isaac Dryden, ens.
of capt. John T. White's comp. do. do.
James Denny, capt. Wheatley Dennis, lieu. and
William Quinton, ens. do. do. do.
William Townsend, sen. lieu. and John Laws,
ens. of D. Jones's do. do.
William Savage, surgeon's mate, do. do.
Jonathan Pinkney, 1st lt. and Daniel Wells, jun.
2d lt. of capt. John Muir's artillery company, attach-
ed to 8th brigade, city of Annapolis.
Samuel Thomas, capt. Clement Vickers, 1st lieu.
Thomas A. Fisher, 2d lieu. of an artillery comp. at-
tached to 2d brigade, Talbot county.
John Murray, capt. David Waddle, 1st lt. Roger
Woolford, 2d lt. James Woolford, cornet, of a troop
of horse attached to 12th brigade, Dorchester county.
Robert B. Belt, brigade maj. and brigade inspector
to 8th brigade, Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties.
Thomas B. Dorsey, of Caleb, and John Cord,
majors, 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.
James Claypoole, capt. James Morrison, 1st lieu.
and Aquila Uffleton, 2d lieu. of an artillery comp.
attached to 6th brigade, Kent county.
John Thomas Rees, adj. to the 33d reg. Kent.
James Seth, ens. of capt. Wm. Jordan's company,
26th reg. Talbot.
John Seth, lieu. and Benjamin Benny, ens. of
capt. Thomas Jones's comp. 26th reg. do.
George Flant, capt. of a comp. 47th reg. Fredk.
Stevenson Archer, paymaster, Thomas Archer
Hays, quartermaster, and Joseph Brownly, surgeon's
mate, to the 40th reg. Harford county.
Thomas Allender, capt. William Bidgood, lieu.
and Elisha Nelson, ensign, of a company, in the 46th
reg. Baltimore county.
Edward G. Woodyear, adj. 46th reg. Balt. county.
George Rizer, capt. Martin Rizer, jun. lieu. and
Valentine Shockey, ens. of a company in 50th reg.
Allegany county.
John Dudderow, capt. William Worman, lieu.
and Joshua Stevens, ens. of a company in the 20th
reg. Frederick county.

Abraham Sullivan, ens. of capt. Wm. Durbin,
junior's, comp. and George Barnaur, ens. of captain
James M'Hallie's comp. 20th reg. Fredk. county.
Nichs. Hyland, of Stephen, capt. Thomas Cazier,
lieut. and Alexander Willson, ens. of a company in
the 30th reg. Cecil county.
Jeremiah Knight, capt. Thomas Patton, lieu. and
George Cully, ensign, do. do.
Holea Tery, ens. of capt. Oldham's comp. do. do.
Charles Jones, capt. Daniel Evans, lt. and Isaac
Harlain, ensign, of a comp. in the 7th reg. Balti-
more county.
Joseph Frost, capt. Joseph Hoock, lieu. and Ja-
cob Leaf, ensign, do. do. do.
Andrew Young, capt. Nicholas Snider, lieu. and
William Coward, ensign, do. do. do.
Thomas Bodley, capt. William Norwood, lt. and
Timothy Lynch, ens. do. do. do.
Nathan Towson, adj. of the 7th reg. Baltimore
county.
West Burgefs, captain of a company in 29th reg.
Frederick county.
Elic Philips, capt. John Shank, 1st lieu. William
Cookerley, 2d lieu. and Robert Fulton, cornet, of a
troop of horse, attached to the 7th brigade, Frede-
rick county.
James Clemson, capt. Surat Warfield, 1st lt. and
Lewis Barrick, 2d lt. of an artillery company, at-
tached to 7th brigade, Fred. county.
William Emmitt, justice of the peace, Frede-
rick county.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Protection, Barnes, arrived at New-York, in
twenty-nine days from Belfast.

LONDON, March 2.
The captain of a vessel which has just arrived from
a Dutch port, states the prevalence of a report
throughout the continent, that Buonaparte is about
to attempt the execution of his long promised pro-
ject for the establishment of a king of Jerusalem, and
that the court of Constantinople will, according to
appearances, acquiesce in the plan. Possibly the cur-
rency of this rumour is at present promoted, merely
with a view to facilitate the attainment of the loan
or loans, which Buonaparte's agents have been for
some time negotiating.

March 3.
A letter from Dover says, they are persuaded there
is some measure of preparation going on in France,
which has occasioned an embargo; as, for several
days, not a single vessel of any kind has come out of
their ports.

March 5.
We learn from a letter from Vienna, that the
Russian troops in Italy, who were under marching
orders for Russia, have received counter orders, in
consequence of the emperor Napoleon finding it ne-
cessary that they should, for the present, remain in
Italy.

According to accounts from Vienna and Holland,
the British have taken possession of several islands in
the Archipelago.

The members of the confederation of the Rhine
have received orders to hold their contingents in re-
adiness. It is conjectured they are to replace the
French in Dalmatia, should they be obliged to march
to India.

Ministers have refused to place the British squad-
ron intended to act in the Baltic under the com-
mand of the king of Sweden. The army which is
going to his assistance will be upon the footing of
auxiliaries. This army, which is preparing with
creditable promptitude, will comprise twenty thou-
sand men, and is to be followed by a considerable re-
serve. The king of Sweden has stipulated to co-oper-
ate with an active army of equal force in the field.

Tranquebar, it is thought, is at present occupied
by a British garrison. The government of Goa is to be
assumed by the president of Bombay, under the
same conditions that Madeira has been occupied by
our troops.

Talleyrand has undertaken another journey into
Germany, the object of which remains secret.

March 7.
Lord Gambier, it is said, is to have the command
of the channel fleet, in which admiral Harvey is to
boist his flag. The French too, are reported to have
made some demonstrations of moving in Brest har-
bour. This may probably be with a view to mask
their other naval operations.

We understand that it is in the contemplation of
government, with a view to render the volunteer
force of the empire as efficient as possible, to call out
the entire of it in four divisions, during four months
of the ensuing summer, each division or corps to be
encamped in their respective counties for a month.

March 8.
Private letters represent that France entertains
some dissatisfaction at the conduct of Austria and
Russia; and they even suggest the possibility of a re-
newal of hostilities. With the experience of so many
confederacies this expectation would not cheer
much. Buonaparte, it is said, is gone to Bourdeaux,
from whence it is conjectured he will proceed to Spain.

March 10.
Some intelligence from Naples mentions the re-
newal of hostilities in Calabria. An engagement is
said to have taken place between our troops and the
French, in which the latter claim the victory. Let-
ters from Gibraltar mention that the siege will soon
be commenced against that garrison. Buonaparte
was expected at Madrid to make arrangements; for
which service, the united forces of French and Spa-
niards to be employed will amount to 150,000 men.

March 11.
Government, it is said, is in possession of informa-
tion which leaves no doubt, that a project of a march
by land to India is contemplated by the government
of France. During November, more than two hun-
dred French officers passed Buffarah on their route to
the Persian court. A French officer, distinguished as
a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at La-
hore, and amongst other papers found in his possession
was a minute survey of the country from Herat to
Candabar and Cabul.

Perfia appears at this moment to be torn by civil
commotions. The Subador of Sind and the Uthman,
have both been renewing their attacks on Perfia;
and in December there were commotions in Herat
and Karaing.

Letters from Barcelona confirm the news of the
arrival of 10,000 French troops. The French are
every where occupying the strong garrisons and places
in Spain under one pretence or another, and are dis-
fusing themselves all over the kingdom; and it is
said they are to occupy all the sea ports in Spain.

The French troops at Lisbon, on the 9th ult.,
amounted to 34,000 men; the weekly mortality was
estimated at 30 men.

Nothing is known with certainty of the defini-
tion of the expedition that failed last week from Fal-
mouth; but the prevailing opinion is, that it is bound
for the river Plata, and that Sir Sidney Smith is to
have the command of the squadron. The troops
consist of 12,000 men.

We ought, however, to state, that it is the opinion
of many that the above expedition is destined, not for
America, but for the Mediterranean, and principally
for Gibraltar, now threatened with a formidable force
by the enemy. If such be its destination, it is al-
ready well on its way, the wind having been favour-
able for Gibraltar ever since.

Government has suspended the granting of licenses
for the exportation of goods to the Baltic, or for the
importation of any from thence.

THE POPE'S PROTEST AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Notice of the Secretary of State, Cardinal Casimiri.

His Holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform
to all the demands made on him by the French gov-
ernment, and to the extent required of him, as it is
contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his
conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to
the disastrous consequences which have been threat-
ened, and to the military occupation of his capital, he
case he should not submit to such demands. Yield-
ing, therefore, with all humility of heart, to the in-
scrutable determinations of the Most High, he places
his cause in the hands of the ALMIGHTY, and being
unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guar-
anteeing the rights of his sovereignty, he has com-
manded us to protest, and formally protests in his
own name, as in that of his successors, against any
occupation whatever of his dominions, being defined
that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain, new
and henceforward, unmoved and untouched. As the
Vicar on earth of that GOD of PEACE, who taught
by His divine example humility and patience, he has
no doubt but his most beloved subjects who have
given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and
attachment, will make it their peculiar study to pre-
serve peace and tranquility, private as well as public,
which his holiness exhorts and expressly commands
that, far from committing any excesses, they will re-
spect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during
his journey and stay in Paris, he received so many
flattering testimonies of devotion and regard.

Rome, Feb. 2.

PARIS, February 21.

Letters from Lyons of the 11th and 12th, an-
nounce that the Rochefort squadron, which left the
port in the month of January last, after making a
short cruise in the Atlantic, passed the Straits of Gi-
braltar, and is safely arrived at Toulon, where it has
united itself to the squadron in that port. The
Rochefort squadron consists of from 5 to 6 sail of
the line, some frigates and light vessels. The Spa-
nish squadron, from Carthage, has also put to sea,
and has joined (if we may believe these letters) the
Toulon and Rochefort squadrons. Several other
ships have also left different ports of Spain, so that
the combined fleet will be very considerable. For
sail of the line have been built, equipped, and armed
within a short time at Toulon. It is generally re-
ported at Lyons, and in all the ports of the Mediter-
ranean, that the combined fleet intends to drive the
English ships cruising off Sicily, and at the en-
trance of the Adriatic, and afterwards to attack the
fleet of admiral Collingwood, stationed in the Archi-
pelago and off the Dardanelles, before this fleet can
receive reinforcements from England. The most re-
cent letters from the south of France announce, that
the combined squadrons of Toulon, Rochefort, and
Carthage, reinforced by other Spanish ships, sailed
from Toulon on the 7th and 8th of this month, and
flood towards Sicily.

Mr. William Lehman, of Philadelphia, has arrived
at New-York, from France, and is the bearer of dis-
patches from Gen. Armstrong to our government.

A bill was introduced into the House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States on the 18th inst. au-
thorizing merchant vessels, allowed to be armed, to
exist laws for the protection of commerce, to be
in concert, for the greater security of trade, and
certain regulations, which was committed to a com-
mittee of the whole.

The ship Laura, Roite
32 days from Liverpool
arrival London dates were
by the Protection.
Russia has declared war
against her territory
oula, on the borders of
0,000 men.
The French have enter-
operate with the Dan-
sweden.

Gen. Miollis has enter-
0,000 men. Great har-
abritants and the Frenc
rench troops occupy A
other maritime towns in
licers are quartered upon
is upon the monasteries.
The Russian minister
have been arrested by the
The Porte is about 1
80,000 men each.
Buonaparte has appoint-
ince Borghese, govern-
eyond the Alps.
The British are in fu-
lands.

The French governme
oper to give an account
schoefort squadron, wh
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oulon. This account
dated the 21st ult. w
ena squadron is also
schoefort squadrons sail-
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feeding, in the first inst
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give reinforcements fr
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mean will, however, do
aval force in that quar
very satisfactory accoun
oulon and Carthage
be good fortune to meet

On Monday evening
res of the United Sta
the first Monday of Nov

It is stated in a late
amount due from Ameri
not less than £. 12,000

Turpentine, which
13s. per cwt. was, ou
30s.—Tar which h
barrel, was selling for
American produce had

The ship Sally, capt.
the 18th ult. from Liv
on, James Bowdoin a
United States at the co
ordinary to the court

The senate have pas
resident to equip all th
war of the United Stat

The following is an
arrivals at the differ
from foreign ports, fin
to the first April.

Ships
Brigs
Schooners

Averaging the office
reflected at 9, they will
a port at the time the
are not included in the

Capt. Anderson, arriv
pool—on the 25th ult
boarded by admiral D
of the line, steering for
politely.

A detachment of M
cents. Blodget, Maffey
Charleston from Wath

AT
City of Annapolis, are or
the 20th inst at nine o
ground, with arms and
er.

This meeting is call
By order,

AT
THE Annapolis Un
front of the Union Tax
sely at nine o'clock. A
It is expected that ev
and accoutrements in fol
By order,

ANNAPOLIS ART
YOU are to parade
o'clock. A M. on SA
complete uniform. 7
aw, absenters must of

March 14.
in possession of information
that a project of a march
planned by the government
number, more than two hun-
Bufford on their route to
each officer, distinguished as
ately apprehended at La-
pers found in his possession
country from Herat to
ment to be torn by civil
of Sind and the Uthman-
their attacks on Persia;
ere commotions in Herat
confirm the news of the
troops. The French are
strong garrisons and places
of another, and are de-
the kingdom; and it is
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Lisbon, on the 9th ult.,
the weekly mortality was
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failed last week from Fal-
opinion is, that it is bound
that Sir Sidney Smith is to
the Squadron. The troops
to state, that it is the opinion
expedition is declined, not for
Mediterranean, and principally
ended with a formidable force
be its destination, it is al-
the wind having been favour-
nce.
ended the granting of licenses
ods to the Baltic, or for the
thence.
**PROTEST AGAINST
OLEON.**
of State, Cardinal Casimiri-
VII, being unable to conform
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GOD OF PEACE, who taught
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plicity, private as well as pub-
orts and expressly commands
ting any excesses, they will
f a nation, from whom, during
n Paris, he received so many
f devotion and regard.

March 14.
The ship Laura, Roßeter, arrived at New-York,
32 days from Liverpool, on the 22d inst. By this
arrival London dates were received one day later than
the Protection.
Russia has declared war against Sweden, and ad-
vanced into her territories as far as a town called
Pouls, on the borders of Finland, with a body of
10,000 men.
The French have entered the island of Funen, to
co-operate with the Danish troops in the invasion of
Sweden.
Gen. Miollis has entered the Roman capital with
10,000 men. Great harmony exists between the in-
habitants and the French troops. About 30,000
French troops occupy Ancona, Civita Vecchia, and
other maritime towns in the Papal territories. The
troops are quartered upon the nobles, and the soldi-
ers upon the monasteries.
The Russian minister and council, at Stockholm,
have been arrested by the king of Sweden.
The Porte is about forming two large armies of
80,000 men each.
Bonaparte has appointed his brother-in-law, the
Prince Borghese, governor-general of the department
beyond the Alps.
The British are in full possession of the western
lands.

LONDON, March 15.
The French government have at length thought
proper to give an account of the proceedings of the
Rocheport Squadron, which as we have constantly
stated, did enter the Mediterranean, and arrived at
Toulon. This account is given in a letter from Pa-
ris, dated the 21st ult. which states, that the Cartha-
gena Squadron is also at sea. The Toulon and
Rocheport Squadrons sailed from Toulon on the 7th
and 8th ult. for the purpose, as it is stated, of pro-
ceeding, in the first instance, to Sicily, and then at-
tacking Lord Collingwood's fleet, before he can re-
ceive reinforcements from England. The appear-
ance of Sir R. Strachan's Squadron in the Mediter-
ranean will, however, defeat this fine scheme, as our
naval force in that quarter is quite sufficient to give
every satisfactory account of the united Rocheport,
Toulon and Carthagea Squadrons, if we should have
the good fortune to meet them.

On Monday evening last the house of representa-
tives of the United States adjourned, to meet again
the first Monday of November next.
It is stated in a late London paper, that the a-
mount due from American to British merchants is
not less than £. 12,000,000 sterling.
Turpentine, which sold sometime since at Belfast,
13s. per cwt. was, on the 5th ultimo, selling there
at 30s.—Tar which had been selling at 18s. per
barrel, was selling for £2. All other articles of
American produce had risen full 50 per cent.

The ship Sally, capt. Lewis, arrived at Boston on
the 18th ult. from Liverpool. In her arrived the
Hon. James Bowdoin and suite, late minister of the
United States at the court of Spain, and enjoy ex-
traordinary to the court of France.
The senate have passed a bill, "empowering the
President to equip all the frigates and other vessels of
war of the United States."
The following is an accurate list of the number of
arrivals at the different ports of the United States
from foreign ports, since the embargo took effect, up
to the first April.

Ships	281
Brigs	366
Schooners	321
Total,	968

Averaging the officers and seamen on board each
vessel at 9, they will amount to 8712.—The vessels
in port at the time the embargo went into operation,
are not included in the above statement.

Capt. Anderson, arrived at Charleston, from Liver-
pool—on the 25th ult. in lat 37, long. 65, was
boarded by Admiral Duckworth's Squadron of 5 sail
of the line, steering for the western islands, and treat-
ed politely.
A detachment of Marines under the command of
Lieuts. Blodget, Maffey and Pinckney, has arrived at
Charleston from Washington.

ATTENTION!
The members of the First Volunteer Company of the
City of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on SATURDAY,
the 30th inst. at nine o'clock, A. M. on the usual parade
ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like or-
der.
This meeting is called agreeably to law.
By order, J. B. BARNES, Sec.

ATTENTION!
THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet in
front of the Union Tavern, on SATURDAY next, pre-
cisely at nine o'clock, A. M.
It is expected that every member will appear with arms
and accoutrements in soldier like order.
By order, H. S. HALL, Sec.

ANNAPOLIS ARTILLERISTS—ATTENTION!
YOU are to parade in front of Mr. SHAW'S house, at
9 o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant.
In complete uniform. This meeting is called agreeably to
law, absentees must of course be fined.
JOHN MUIR, Captain.

man, of Philadelphia, has arrived
from France, and is the bearer of
Armstrong to our government.
placed into the House of Repre-
sentatives on the 18th inst. The
vessels, allowed to be armed for
protection of commerce, to the
greater security of trade, and
which was committed to a com-

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert
county, on the 30th of March, a negro boy
named DICK, about fourteen years of age, slender
made, thin visage, yellow complexion, protruded lips,
quick speech and shrill voice; had on when he went
away striped yarn trousers, of country cloth, brown
Bath coating jacket, new felt hat, bound, of snabrig
shirt, old shoes, and yarn stockings. As he lived
some few months of last winter in Annapolis, it is
possible he made some acquaintances there, with
whom he may harbour. I will give SIXTEEN
DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for ap-
prehending said boy, and confining him in gaol, so
that I get him again.

PETER EMERSON.

April 22, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, March 15,
1808.

ON application by petition, of THOMAS WOOD-
FIELD, administrator of JOSHUA HALL, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
that he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week, for
the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal property of JOSHUA HALL, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of
September next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1808.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Administrator.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 5, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE PRICE,
executrix of Smith Price, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of SMITH PRICE, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all ben-
efit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this
5th day of April, 1808.

ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans court of Prince-George's county, in the
State of Maryland, letters of administration de bonis
non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of
WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM, late of Prince-
George's county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand,
this tenth day of March, 1808.

JOHN THOMAS SHAAFF, Administrator
de bonis non, W. A.

Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's, on
the head of South river, on Tuesday, the 3d day
of May, 1808, if fair, if not, the first fair day
thereafter,

HORSES, cattle, hogs, corn, plantation utensils,
household and kitchen furniture, and many
other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale,
six months credit on all sums over ten dollars, with
bond and good security; for all sums under ten dol-
lars, cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the
morning, and to continue until all is sold.

CADWALLADER EDWARDS.

N. B. All persons paying cash on the day of sale
will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.

A STRAY.

THERE is at the farm of Mr. FRANCIS T.
CLEMMENTS, on the fourth side of Severn
river, a young HEIFER, unmarked, she came to
the said farm some time last summer, she appears to
be about two years old, her head, neck, sides and
legs, are black, her back, belly and tail, are white.
The owner is desirous to prove property, pay the cost
of this advertisement, and take her away.

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Overseer
for Mr. Francis T. Clemments.
Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.

"Favete linguis."—HORACE.
"With mute attention wait."

Al! me! how sorrowful and slow,
With arms revers'd, the soldiers come,
Dirge sounding trumpets, full of woe.
And, sad to hear, the muffled drum.
Advancing to the house of pray'r,
Still sadder flows the doleful strain;
Ev'n industry forgets his care,
And joins the melancholy train!
O, after all the toils of war,
How blest the brave man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphant car,
His grave his glory and renown!
What though nor friends nor kindred dear,
To grace his obsequies, attend;
His comrades are his brothers here,
And every hero is his friend.
See love and truth, all woe begone,
And beauty drooping in the crowd,
Their thoughts intent on him alone,
Who sleeps forever in his shroud.
Again the trumpet slowly sounds,
The soldier's last funeral hymn;
Again the muffled drum rebounds,
And every eye with grief is dim.
The generous deed, which late he rode;
Seems, too, its matter to deplore;
And follows to his last abode
The warrior—who returns no more.
For him, far hence, a mother sighs,
And fancies comforts yet to come!
He'll never blest her longing eyes—
She'll only hear the muffled drum!

TRANSLATED FROM THE ERSE.

I DRAIN the cup of woe each night,
To the last drop, in vain;
For, when Aurora spreads her light,
I find it full again.

CELIBACY.

INNUMERABLE arguments might be drawn
both from nature and reason to shew the wickedness
and folly of those men who pass their lives in celi-
bacy.

"You Bachelors," said Augustus, the Roman
Emperor, "I know not by what name to call you;
not by that of Citizens, since the city might perish
for you; for you seem determined to extirpate the
human race; for you are guilty of murder, in not
suffering those to be born, who should proceed from
you; are guilty of sacrilege, in destroying human
nature; and by leading a single life, you overturn,
as far as in your power, the temples of the Gods,
dissolve the government, by disobeying its laws, be-
tray your country, and demolish the city, by depriv-
ing it of inhabitants."

It was smartly said by a young man, to a great
General and Bachelor, who bid him resign his seat—
The youth refused, "because," says he, "you have
brought no son into the world, who might hereafter
give place to me."

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at Annapolis, until the first of
May next, for the delivery of

One Hundred Thousand good Bricks,
Two Hundred Tuns good Foundation Stone,
Two Thousand Bushels good Shell Lime—

For erecting FORTIFICATIONS at this place.—
Security will be required for delivery of the articles
at the different points to be fortified.—As the work
progresses Money will be advanced to the contractors,
if required, by

JOHN RANDALL.
Annapolis, 30th March, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
judges of Prince-George's county court, if in
session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the
recess of the said court, after this notice hath been
duly published for eight weeks successively, for the
benefit of the act of insolvency of this State, and of
the supplement thereto, on his complying with the
provisions thereof.

GEORGE W. WILLETT.

Prince-George's county, March 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of
announcing to the public his intention to pe-
tition the next Calvert county court, or one of its
judges in the recess of court, for the benefit of an
act of assembly, entitled, An act for the benefit of
insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805
and the supplementary act thereto, passed November
session, 1806.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Calvert county, March 2, 1808.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the Laws passed last session may
be had at the Printing-Office. Price 1 dollar.

For sundry articles of Intelligence see last page.

INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from Albany, the seat of government in New-York, dated April the 3d, and written by an intelligent and active member of the incorporated society for the promotion of arts.

"OF late there is a great spirit of manufacturing with us. Every week the Society has samples of woollen cloth sent for their inspection. There is a manufactory of broadcloth set up at Poughkeepsie by a Mr. Booth. He brought to this city last week a piece of his own manufacturing, being of the common width of that sort of cloth. It was a very fine and good piece, and is now selling in the city at 7 dollars and 10-100 per yard. It was made of the Merino wool, which he purchased of Mr. R. R. Livingston. The state has loaned to Mr. Booth, I think, about 5000 dollars, to enable him to carry on the business more extensively.

"About twenty miles north of this place another foreigner has established a manufactory for spinning flax and hemp into yarn and twine, by machinery, which has been imported from England, and which is said to be very curious; and that two girls by this mode will spin as much and better in one day than ten women can do in the same time by the usual mode. The state has also loaned to this man a sum of money to extend his business.

"A bill has passed the senate, and no doubt will pass the assembly, for introducing into this state the Merino breed of sheep, by offering fifty dollars to any person who will first bring into any county a full blooded Merino ram, where there is none before, to be kept there one year from September next."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated March 14, 1808.

"The embargo has had its effect on the citizens of Mobile and Pensacola.—They are almost in a state of starvation. Corn is four dollars per bushel—bacon 50 cents per pound—hogs lard one dollar per quart—fowls 9 dollars per dozen. What they will do by summer, if the embargo continues, I cannot say."

The works for the battery and an upper fort on the heights at Warburton point commenced on the 14th inst. The situation and site on that point of Patowmac are said to fully command the narrow and deep channel, (which carries from seven to sixteen fathoms) and is the only fit spot on this extensive river for defence. The battery below does not in any way encroach or trespass either upon the valuable fisheries, the river shore flat, or the bank top immediately above them: the proprietor holding a full right therein, although yielding up to the United States free egress and regress from the waters near the wharf point to and from the fortifications, as well as full use of the usual road-ways thereto:—the ground so occupied and conveyed is under four acres, and has been valued by the appraisers at nearly two thousand dollars per acre.—[Nat. Intel.]

The causes which led to a misunderstanding between Mr. Cocquebert and Mr. John D. Burk, the decease of whom we mentioned in our last, and which finally produced so distressing a catastrophe, were of a political nature. In a conversation at a public table, sometime during the last week, as we are told, the subject turned upon the letter of the French minister Champagny, to gen. Armstrong, lately published—the deceased expressed himself with considerable warmth—reprobated the conduct of the French government towards the United States, and painted in strong colours the insolence of its minister—Mr. C. being a native of France, conceived himself individually assailed by the words uttered, as well as insulted by the epithets applied to his nation and government—he demanded an explanation of the object of the speaker. Very few words, however, passed between Mr. C. and the deceased—the explanation required was not given, and the former in a few moments left the room. Soon after, a challenge was sent by Mr. C. which was accepted, and early on Monday morning the parties with their seconds, met in a field adjoining town. On the first fire Mr. C's pistol snapped, and the contents of Mr. B's were discharged ineffectually. The second fire proved decisive. Mr. C's ball passed through the heart of his antagonist, who expired without a word or a groan. Such is the relation which we have had of this unfortunate affair. [Petersburg paper.]

A gentleman who was lately at Paris, mentions, that some experiments had been tried at Marfeilles, to ascertain the practicability of applying the sun's ray for culinary purposes. A number of mirrors were so placed in a frame, shaped like the section of a concave sphere, as to throw intense reflecting light on the bottom and side of a black kettle. The water within was raised to the boiling point, and with a little attention, to shift the situation of the circle of mirrors, was kept hot for a long time. Coffee and soup were thus boiled sufficiently. This appears to be the machine, on a reduced scale, with which Archimedes burned the fleet of Marcellus.

A gentleman from Havana informs, that the British had licensed Spanish vessels to carry flour from La Vera Cruz to Havana and the English islands, in consequence of this the price of flour at Havana was on the decline.—[N. Y. pap.]

From the Baltimore Evening Post of April 21.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a correct statement of the breaking out of William Morris and Caleb Doherty from the cells this morning, Thursday 21st inst.

At three o'clock, two of the criminals, Morris and Caleb Doherty, condemned to be executed to-morrow for the murder of George Workner, broke jail, (and nearly effected their escape) but were fortunately discovered by Mr. B—n S—n, who volunteered his services to stand guard in the absence of one of the persons employed for that purpose. With the assistance of an old knife and a broken razor they cut through one of the planks of the floor, and undermined the foundation 8 feet deep and 4 feet thick, and got outside the jail, when they were discovered by Mr. S—. He was walking as a centinel in the lot of the cells which is surrounded by a fence 12 feet high, with a loaded gun in his hand and a pistol in his breast pocket; the night being very still he heard a noise like cattle grazing, and looking forward he took up a bone and threw it before him—a little after he saw something rising out of the ground, and immediately after another, on which he called out "who is there?" no answer being given, he fired, and shot Caleb Doherty in the thigh and arm. The firing of the gun and the crying out of Mr. S— alarmed the jail, and several came to his assistance, they then discovered Morris and Doherty endeavouring to get over the fence—Morris fell back into the lot and fainted. Doherty succeeded in getting over, but was taken making towards the falls, about 50 paces from the jail; he was scarcely able to move with his wound and the weight of his irons. The whole of them had their irons on, and they had torn up their blankets in strips and covered their irons so as not to make a noise.

Robinson and D. Doherty, on the jailor, &c. going into the cell, were quite calm. Doherty was lying down, Morris standing up—Morris, D. Doherty and Robinson, were confined in another cell, and Caleb Doherty, (after his wounds were dressed) was put in a separate one; Robinson was the third to get out of the hole, and having his great-coat on, and a bundle, the hole was too small for him to go forward, and hearing the report of the gun and alarm, caused him to retreat.

From the American of Saturday last.

Yesterday, at about the hour of 12, William Robinson, William Morris, Daniel Doherty and Caleb Doherty, in fulfillment of the violated laws of their country, for the murder of Workner, were launched into an awful eternity. The multitude assembled to witness their solemn exit was immense. The conduct of the culprits was decent and becoming. They were attended by clergy of different denominations, who administered necessary consolation to their departing spirits.

At Montreal, on Friday the first inst. a transient person, who calls himself John Zachrides, was discovered to possess a quantity of well executed counterfeit bills of the Vermont bank. The person to whom the discovery was made so affrighted him with the threat of a prosecution unless he destroyed all false bills in his possession, that he immediately produced to the amount of 477 dollars and threw them into the fire. The bills were principally of Vermont, N. Y. State and Merchants Banks.

We learn by the ship Thames, from Batavia, that admiral Pellew, with a squadron, consisting of two line of battle ships, three frigates and two brigs, having on board twelve hundred troops, had anchored in the harbour of Gresse, and taken possession of the place without opposition. Two Dutch line of battle ships, and an East-Indiaman, were scuttled, and left in possession of the enemy.—[N. York paper.]

The Portuguese fleet from Lisbon, with the royal family of the house of Braganza on board, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, about the middle of January, and were cordially received.

The Senate have passed a bill, fixing the first Monday in November for the next meeting of Congress. They have also passed a bill in addition to the supplement to the supplement to the embargo law.—This bill restrains the coasting trade within the capes. Mr. Adams, in speaking in support of this bill, said he thought it probable either France or England would declare war against this country before the first of November next.

DIED, on the 17th ultimo, at Centerville, William T. Wright, late a member of the troop of horse commanded by Joseph H. Nicholson. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, in the discharge of his military duties.

A Runaway.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a mulatto man, named MOSES, who says he belongs to Mr. HENRY WILSON, of the city of Baltimore, said fellow appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has a fore leg; his clothing a furcoat of light coloured drab cloth, vest of white flannel, faced with red cloth, nankeen pantaloons, ofsnabrig shirt, worsted hose, and old shoes. His owner is desirous to take him away, or he will be sold, agreeably to law, for his gaol fees, &c. JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of April next, to hear appeals, and make transfers of real and personal property, and will sit from day to day for twenty days thereafter. March 12, 1808.

MORGAN RATLER,

FOUR years old this spring, equal in size and pedigree to any covering JACK in Maryland, will stand this season at the subscriber's farm, in the Swamp, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, at the residence of the late Mrs. Mayo, in Rhode River neck, for six dollars for each mare. The object which induced me to farm him being my own mares, and having no care beyond the price actually disbursed for the use of him, the neighbourhood has now an opportunity of raising that most valuable of all plantation animals, the Mule. Five dollars will be received in full, if paid by the first of November next.

April 14, 1808.

JOSEPH JENIFER.

THE ELEGANT HORSE TAMERLANE,

WILL cover mares this season, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Stephen Waters's mill, in Prince-George's county, on Thursdays and Fridays at Elk Ridge Landing, and on Saturdays at the subscriber's dwelling on Severn, at three dollars and one half, and a bushel of oats or corn, payable the first of October; three dollars cash, if sent with each mare, will be received in lieu, and one dollar the single leap.

Tamerlane is seven years old this spring, full 16 hands high, remarkably strong and active, was got by col. Price's Hyder Ally, which was got by Darnley's noted running horse Hyder Ally. Col. Price's Hyder Ally's dam was raised by governor Shelby, of Kentucky, and is allowed to be equal to any mare in this Valley. Tamerlane's dam was got by col. Barnes's noted horse Lyon, from St. Mary's county, which was allowed by competent judges to be equal in carriage and movement to any horse that ever was in this part of the country. Tamerlane has got a number of colts that are very promising for the saddle or harness.

STEPHEN BRYAN.

The season will commence on the 11th day of April and continue to the 11th July.

HENRY BURNETT.

This to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Charles county hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zachaeus Clements, late of Charles county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1808.

WALTER CLEMENTS, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, &c.

ON application, by petition, of RACHEL ROBERTS, administratrix of Edward Roberts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, in the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 5th day of April, 1808.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

Annapolis, March 1, 1808.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send their letters to the subscriber as soon as possible.

JOHN HYDE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

WHO, hapless, he Shall strew a flower Or who from "mute O" Thy disfigured nam

Honour and Wealth, a The votive urn reme

And e'en "the annals o Live in the Bard's in

But a blank stone best l Whom Sense, nor W

Poorer than aught befid A human form witho

A casket gemless! yet Pity suspends the ten

For Reason shall a mor While Mem'ry paint

Yes, it shall paint thy h Clad decent in its lo

Happy in harmless wa And pleas'd thy fath

With vacant, wreckless Patient the scorne's a

With unfix'd gaze coul And turn it pointles

Her tongue unable to d The uniform'd chaos

No fence its rude found But to parental inflin

Yet, close to every hun Clings Imitation's mi

And the was fond and The school-time's reg

And o'er the mutilated Mutter'd the seeming

And ere the scholar's ta Brought ever and an

And many a truant boy And drag reluctant t

And even the master's f Would mock with gr

Each heart humane cou A nature so estrang'd

And even infants woul Her from the passing

But her prime joy was Where holy congreg

Wrapt in wild transpor And when they pray

O Nature! wherefore'er Some latent worlth

Blush! ye whose form The idiot's plea can

Poor guileless thing! j Parental cares had re

Thou (left thou e're fl Heav'n took these sp

Full many a watching Thy sickness and thy

And Reason, while the The instinct of a pa

Poor guileless thing! f The heaving turf dis

"Tis all thou art" to But faith beyond the

But what a burst of m When, disencumber

Thou, who on earth cr Shall rise to compr

Oh! could thy spirit to Full many a truth t

The value of a blame Full many a scorner

Yes! they might learn What it must be to

They who pollute the What to be spotless

Go! then and seek her All ye who sport in

And as the gale the g Lift to a voice that

'Tis not the measure To which the etern

'Tis walled or improv Which forfeit or sec

A SLIP of the foot of the tongue pe

A quiet conscience, A man's best or wo