

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1803.

Annapolis, March 3.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

A COMMUNICATION signed "A Civil Officer of Maryland" which appeared originally in the Anti-Democrat, and has since been reprinted in different Federal newspapers, must no doubt have attracted the public attention. It purports to be a correct disclosure of the substance of the governor's verbal address to the general assembly, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and the council; and it may, also, be considered as a summary of facts, that constituted (in the governor's opinion) the disrespectful conduct of the council, noticed in his letter to the legislature, on the subject of that difference. Had the "Civil Officer" given a full and correct statement of all the circumstances attendant upon this transaction, the council, it is believed, would have stood acquitted, in public opinion, of the slightest personal disrespect towards his excellency; and the public reason would then have been unbiased in the investigation of a constitutional question, which has given rise to an unfortunate, but honest diversity of sentiment, among constituent members of the same department. The writer of this will not assert that the "Civil Officer" has been intentionally incorrect, because he entertains too favourable an opinion of the supposed author of that performance, to impute that his statement is materially variant from that of every member of the council, is a fact of which the public ought to be apprized, in forming its opinion on this interesting question. With this view, he ventures to submit a narration of facts, which, he believes, he is warranted in asserting to be substantially correct, from different conversations which he has had on this subject, with every member of the executive council. This may serve to remove improper impressions, and be a necessary preliminary to the further discussion of the constitutional point, to which the attention of the state has been lately drawn.

It is true, that the governor's opinion, of his having the exclusive right of nomination in all appointments, was known to the council, early in the last year; and he was as early apprized of their opinion, of its being a concurrent right to be exercised by the governor and every member of the board. This led to no serious inconvenience. In one instance, however, it being believed that the board were united in opinion, as to the proper character to fill some appointment then under consideration; one of the council requested that a ballot might take place, as he had understood, that mode had been adopted by former executives—it was objected to by the governor, as an infringement of the constitution, and an interference with his right of nomination. The effect was nothing more than a momentary irritation, and a postponement of the appointment until the next day—when again taken up, the governor consented to the ballot, but observed, that it must not be considered as a constructive waiver of his right of nomination. Balloting was in all subsequent appointments, resorted to, when required—And a right of nomination to office, by the governor or any member of the council, was exercised, when the character proposed by either, did not receive the approbation of all the attending members of the board. The governor, in no instance, even when appointments were made by the council, in his absence, refused a commission: Of course this conflict of opinion, was never brought to an issue, during the last year.

But to proceed to the facts more immediately connected with the appointment of certain commissioners on the part of this state, which produced the governor's letter to the assembly, charging the council with a flagrant violation of the resolution under which the appointment was made, and with disrespectful conduct towards himself. On the morning of Saturday the 8th of January, the resolution was taken into consideration by the board, the governor and all the council attending—in the course of conversation, different gentlemen were named by the governor and members of the council, as proper characters to discharge the duty of commissioners. The propriety of appointing two members of the legislature, it is true, was brought into view, and the council were not united in opinion, as to its expediency. But it was soon discoverable that a majority of the board were in favour of the gentlemen ultimately appointed. To take the sense of the board, one member of the council requested, that the question might be tried on a gentleman he had named; another remarked, that perhaps it would be more regular, to put it on the first nomination. The governor then, to the astonishment of the council, with warmth observed "that he would put the question on no person not nominated by himself, and that from that day for-

ward, he would sign no commission where the character therein named, did not meet his entire approbation."—A suspension of the business took place, upon its being observed, that other appointments, upon which there might not probably be such a difference of opinion, had better be taken up. After a lapse of an hour or two, the subject was resumed, by one of the council remarking to the governor, that although he (the member of the council) did not agree entirely with the majority of the board in their selection of commissioners, yet if that majority were determined to appoint three particular gentlemen, the act he thought would be binding; and he hoped for the sake of harmony, the governor would consent to go into the appointment. The governor replied, that he entertained a different opinion. A general conversation then took place on the subject, which was closed by an agreement to meet at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making the appointment. The governor remarked, that he would in the mean-time, see the two gentlemen in the legislature, who had been nominated as commissioners; and he thought he could convince them that under all the circumstances of the case, they ought not to act in that capacity.

It is readily admitted, that before the adjournment took place, it was understood by the board that one of the members of the council expected to leave the city of Annapolis the day following, which was one reason of the agreement to meet in the afternoon—It is equally certain, that the adjournment was agreed to unanimously, the governor and all the council consenting to it. Indeed, some of the council are positive, that the governor himself proposed the adjournment.

The council attended punctually in the afternoon, and having waited at least an hour, proceeded to the appointment. They directed their clerk immediately to notify the commissioners of their appointment, as two of them were members of the assembly, and it was supposed, that body would terminate its session during the evening.

Under this statement it may surely be asked, where were the circumstances of personal disrespect towards the governor? Or, where the evidence to establish the fact, that the appointment was made without his knowledge? True it is, that it took place when the governor was absent from the council chamber; but that was certainly a voluntary absence arising from a disinclination to attend, as the adjournment for the special purpose for making the appointment was agreed to by him, if it was not the result of his own proposition. But it is said by some, that it would have been respectful to have informed the governor, through the messenger, that the council were attending! With a knowledge of the meeting, it was a duty no less incumbent on the governor, than every other member of the board to have been present at the time. Independent of this consideration, it was believed, that it might lead to still further irritation than what had been produced by the interchange of sentiment in the morning.

When the governor met the council on the Monday following, after observing that he had understood they had appointed commissioners on Saturday evening, he began the letter which he afterwards forwarded to the assembly. Before its completion, he named three gentlemen who he said he thought ought to be appointed, and asked if the council would act on that nomination? One of them replied, that he considered the proceedings of Saturday conclusive. The governor then finished his communication and read it to the board. He was assured that no member of the council intended to treat him with disrespect. Without making any reply, he sealed his letter and forwarded it to the legislature by the clerk. The council conceived it a duty to exculpate themselves from the charges of the governor, by furnishing the legislature with a brief statement of facts counteracting the impression of the appointment having been made without his knowledge.—that the "Civil Officer" has stated, that the council did not act with frankness towards the governor, in not communicating their answer to him, before it was presented to the assembly.—An impartial public will decide, whether candour required, that men charged with indecorum of deportment towards the chief magistrate of the state, should communicate to their accuser the nature of their defence prior to its being preferred to that tribunal, before which the accusation had been made! It will not be denied, that the governor's conduct in reading his letter to the council, is not inconsistent with the idea of frankness or candour; but it will never be admitted, that it deserves the dignified appellation of good breeding or refined politeness; with a breach of which, the council were afterwards charged in the verbal address.

The governor left the council room in a short time after his letter was delivered, and the council expecting that the assembly would that day put a period to

their session, hastily prepared their reply, that it might be handed to that body. It could hardly be supposed, that they would take their answer into consideration in the presence of the governor, after having heard the terms in which his letter was couched—besides, it was not an executive act, but the address of individuals justifying their conduct as public functionaries; and if it were to be admitted for the sake of argument, that the governor's fiat was necessary to give validity to the appointment of commissioners, yet the sanction of his approbation could not reasonably be deemed requisite to a defence against charges which he himself had exhibited.

Here perhaps this statement should be brought to a conclusion, but the writer cannot forbear remarking, that the "Civil Officer" has published, but one resolution of the senate on this subject, disconnected with any further proceedings of the legislature, except the yeas and nays of the house of delegates on that resolution.—Without any further explanation, this would be calculated to convey the idea that the house of delegates rejected the proposition of the senate, because they thought the governor's construction of the constitution correct.—To enable the public to judge upon this subject by bringing into one view the whole proceeding, a copy of the senate's resolutions and the message of the house of delegates assigning the reason of their dissent to the last resolution, is herewith published.

Such facts are here submitted to the perusal of the public in justification of the council, as the omissions of the "Civil Officer" seemed to render necessary. The constitutional question on the relative powers of the governor and council, may hereafter claim the attention of

## A FRIEND TO CANDOUR.

By the Senate, January 11, 1803.

By the constitution the legislative, executive, and judicial departments are distinctly separated, neither have a right within the sphere of action of the other, to control or expand the limits fixed by the constitution to each; therefore any opinion the legislature may express, or any construction they may give to the constitution in which the executive authority is implicated, cannot in any manner conclude that department, nor will it be bound to adopt the legislative construction. But as the governor and the council have both expressed a desire that the legislature should give an opinion, and as that opinion may close the misunderstanding that has taken place in the board; although we disclaim any right of concluding by our decision, still we consider it by no means improper to comply with their mutual request.

Therefore resolved, That at the time of passing the resolution respecting the appointment of commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioner or commissioners as may be appointed on the part of Pennsylvania and on the part of the Susquehanna canal company, respecting the navigation of the river Susquehanna, it was the intention of the legislature, that those appointments should be made by the governor and council in the same manner, and not otherwise, that the civil officers of government are appointed.

And resolved, That it is the opinion of the legislature, that the practice that has long since prevailed in the executive of indiscriminately nominating persons for appointments by the governor as well as by the council, as any member thereof, is the safest and perhaps the best construction that we can put upon the constitution, and that the person obtaining a majority of the members of the council that constitutes a quorum is constitutionally elected.

The house of delegates agreed to the first resolution and preamble, but rejected the last for the reason as signed in the following message:

By the house of Delegates, Jan. 11, 1803.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

We have dissented from your last resolution, which contains an expression of your opinion on the constitutionality of the practice which has heretofore obtained relative to appointments by the executive, because we decline expressing an opinion on the construction of the constitution relative to the duties to be performed by the executive.

## Laws of Maryland.

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1802.

A Further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where any of the heirs of a person deceased without will shall fall out their right and title to the intestate's real estate, and the purchase or partition, and the other heirs or heirs, cannot



agree upon a division, or in case any person entitled to any part be a minor, in order to obtain a division of the estate, the purchaser or purchasers, heir or heirs, may effect the same agreeably to the directions and provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

*And be it enacted,* That in all cases where the commissioners appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the said act, shall determine that the estate cannot be divided without loss to all the parties, and the court shall confirm their return, the person making an election to take the estate at the valuation of the commissioners, at the time of making the election shall severally give bonds, with two or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the court in which the proceedings shall be had, to the other person or persons entitled to the said estate, for their several proportions of the sum of money at which the said estate is valued, which bonds shall bear interest from the date of the said election, and shall be made payable in such instalments as the court shall direct.

*And be it enacted,* That if any person or persons entitled to make election to take the estate of any intestate as aforesaid, shall be absent from the county at the time when such election ought to be made, the court shall pass an order, to be published in some convenient newspaper at least four weeks successively, giving notice of the return and confirmation of the commission, and appointing some day in the term next succeeding that in which the said order shall be passed, for such absent person to appear in court, and make his or her election as aforesaid; and on proof being made to the satisfaction of the court of the due publication as aforesaid, and on the non-appearance of the person so absent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the person next entitled, to come in and make election in the same manner as if the person so absent had have appeared and refused to take the estate at the valuation of the commissioners.

*And be it enacted,* That if any person or persons entitled to make election as aforesaid shall be an idiot, non compos mentis, deaf and dumb, or otherwise disqualified to declare his or her intention, in such case the person next entitled shall be authorized to make his or her election, in the same manner as if the person disqualified as aforesaid had refused to make election as aforesaid.

*And be it enacted,* That when any person entitled shall elect to take the estate at the valuation of the commissioners, or when all refuse, and the same shall be sold under the direction of the court, and bonds taken for the payment of the purchase money, the bonds so taken shall remain and be a lien on the lands for the purchase of which they were given, until the said bonds shall be wholly paid.

*And be it enacted,* That in all cases where an election hath been made under the act to which this is a further additional supplement by the husband in right of his wife, and the valuation of the land of the said intestate hath been paid, or secured to be paid, unto the heir or heirs of the deceased by the person or persons so electing, the commissioners, or a majority of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, shall, under the direction of the court to which the return or returns shall have been made, make and execute to the person so electing, at his expense, a good and valid deed of bargain and sale in fee-simple.

#### *An act relating to runaway servants and slaves.*

*BE it enacted,* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, and they are hereby respectively required and directed, upon any runaway servant or slave being committed to his custody, to cause the same to be advertised in some public newspaper or papers printed in the city of Baltimore, the city of Washington, and the town of Easton, and in such other public places as he shall think proper, within fifteen days after such commitment, and to make particular and minute description of the clothing, person and bodily marks, of such runaway.

*And be it enacted,* That if the owner or owners, or some person in his, her or their behalf, shall not apply for such runaway within the space of sixty days from the time of advertising as aforesaid, and pay, or secure to be paid, all such legal costs and charges as have accrued by reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising such servant or slave, it shall be the duty of such sheriff, and he is hereby required and directed, to proceed to sell such servant or slave, and immediately to give public notice by advertisements, to be set up at the court-house door and such other public places as he shall think proper, in the county where such servant or slave is in custody, of the time and place for sale of such servant or slave, by him to be appointed, not less than twenty days after the time limited as aforesaid has expired, and at such time and place shall proceed to sell and dispose of such servant or slave to the highest bidder.

*And be it enacted,* That the sheriff shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, make out, on oath, and return to the justices of the levy court, at their next session after the sale of any servant or slave, an account, stating the time of the commitment, the time of sale, the name of the purchaser and terms of sale, and the expenses and costs of advertising, securing and keeping, and the amount for which such servant or slave has been sold, and out of the money arising from such sale to retain the amount of such costs and charges as he is by law entitled to, and no more, and the balance, if any, to be paid to the justices of the levy court, who are hereby authorized and directed to pay the same to the owner of such servant or slave; if such owner shall apply for it within two years from the time of such sale, and

if it shall not be applied for within two years as aforesaid, then the money so paid to the levy court shall be applied to the use of the county; provided, that any servant or slave sold as aforesaid shall not be carried or transported out of this state until after two years have elapsed from the time of such sale, and any person or persons who shall carry, or cause to be carried out of this state, within the time limited as aforesaid, any such servant or slave, shall incur and be subject to the like penalties as persons are who shall transport or carry any free negro out of this state.

*And be it enacted,* That if any sheriff shall refuse or neglect to comply with the directions of this act, he shall for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

*And be it enacted;* That an act, entitled, A supplement to the act relating to servants and slaves, passed May session, seventeen hundred and nineteen, and an act, entitled, An act to restrain the ill practices of sheriffs, and to direct their conduct respecting runaways, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, be and they are hereby severally repealed.

#### FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### The Trifler—No. II.

*Mos est hominum.*

*'Tis the fashion of the times.*

IT has always been considered as true, and I believe denied by none, that nothing is more fickle than the mind of a woman. Mankind in general have been abridged with it, but it certainly must be admitted by all that the female sex possess in a greater degree this quality; their minds are always vacillating—never ten minutes the same—and the Trifler takes the liberty of comparing them to a weathercock, for like it they veer round with every fashionable gale. Those upon whom Nature has lavished the most unparalleled beauty, and all the accomplishments, I might almost say, necessary to constitute an angel, cannot remain contented with the bountiful gifts of Providence. Vain, conceited and affected, they conceive they see through the microscope of fancy some defect which can be remedied by their own hands; if by art they could supply what has been unbestowed by nature. Various have been the methods, and many their attempts, to add new beauty to themselves, and there is no part upon which there has been spent more trouble, and the dress of which has undergone more alteration, than the head. Some few years back it was adorned with a plain mullin turban, or simple straw bonnet; then again the hair was curled and stuck with jet combs, which added to the dazzling lustre emitted from their eyes. All those modes the Trifler very much admired—but when he comes to consider the fashion of the present day, he is ready to exclaim "O Tempora! O Mores!" A wig, the hair of which is perhaps taken from the head of some of our deceased forefathers, is now the ton; not a lady can enter an assembly without one; if she does she is immediately saluted by twenty different mouths, "Why where's your wig to-night? You're out of the fashion and might as well be dead! Do pray retire directly, you'll be the laughing stock of the whole room!" This conversation I myself have heard, and have also seen ladies adjusting their false heads in company, owing to their dislocation by a blast of wind, which is a sight extremely disgusting. It is unaccountable how this absurd fashion crept into existence, and how polluted the taste of those must be who hide the beautiful locks of Nature by what is styled a frizette. I have always thought that the purpose for which wigs were invented was to cover the baldness occasioned by old age, but never till lately heard of their being used as a dress for ladies. Many absurd fashions have been in vogue, but none half so ridiculous as this. The thinness of attire with which the fair are now adorned is to be sure astonishing and wonderful; for it certainly is an undeniable truth that the shape may be very distastefully seen through it. One dainty petticoat, with a mullin gown, is all that defends them from the rigid blast of winter. I will not undertake to assert it as a truth, but the Trifler furnishes, they must call in the assistance of a pair of flannel drawers. I happened in company a few evenings past, and I trust I shall be pardoned for my ignorance, when I confess that through mistake I took up part of a lady's dress under the conviction of its being a handkerchief. This was owing to a fashion which is also in being, and which operates considerably in favour of merchants and peddlers; for what would formerly make a whole gown, would now scarcely be sufficient to complete what is called a trail. My error originated in this manner; a lady, wishing to change her dress, rose to cross the room, this trail, as it is called, was at the distance of two or three yards behind; thinking it impossible it could be part of her dress, I immediately took it up under that impression; discovering my mistake, I was considerably embarrassed, and calling my eyes around I saw those of the whole company fixed upon me—never did confusion gain a greater ascendancy over any one; I remained rivetted to the spot, unable to move, and plainly could I feel the crimson flood flow my heart and endeavor to find vent through the pores of my cheeks—the young lady, in consequence of whose dress this mistake happened; perceiving my confused situation, informed me it was a matter of no consequence, which gave me some relief against the contending passions which agitated my whole frame. Thus we see that foolish fashions not only subject their practitioners to ridicule and derision, but oftentimes lead into disagreeable embarrassments unwary and innocent persons. It is an old saying, and I believe a very true one, that "experientia docet multa." This in some things I myself have witnessed, and that *experientia docet multa* I can readily answer for myself, for the Trifler is determined in future never through motives of politeness, or any other motive, to subject himself to a like situation by interfering with any part of a lady's dress.

I saw a very curious letter, some time past, from a lady to her acquaintance, which proves beyond a possibility of controversy, as I have said, that nothing is more fickle than a female's mind. Its singularity I think entitles it to a place in the second number of the Trifler.

Dear Falsidia,

I suppose you intend going to Mrs. Spark's to-night—I cannot. Almost overcome by passion, I can scarce hold my pen while I inform you of the dreadful accident I have met with. My wig was elegantly curled by the barber, and I promised myself much pleasure this evening in wearing it. My white mullin gown, you know, is not quite in the fashion, it wants a few more yards to the tail of it. I first intended wearing that, but then again thought I would wear my flannel gown. I cried it on but did not think I became it. Here I was placed in a dreadful dilemma; one was not sufficiently in the fashion, the other not becoming. What was to be done? Not caring what expense to incur in decorating my person and appearing to the best advantage, wishing to

captivate the heart of some smart beau, I walked to a friend, and requested to see some of their finest mullins—the gentleman handed some down as he thought very fine and handsome, but you can't paint to yourself my astonishment when I saw them, and understood the price was only six dollars a yard. I immediately left the room, and informing him they would not suit me, and were not such as I had been accustomed to wear. I then went to another store and desired to see some of their fashions of a superior quality. One piece struck my fancy, which I determined to purchase, the shopkeeper informing me it was only fourteen dollars a yard, which I thought a very moderate price. It was immediately cut off, and from thence I made the best of my way to the mantua maker's—I arrived there about eleven o'clock, and as I wished to have it finished against the next evening, I obtained the faithful promise of the sempstress, to that effect. I waited in the most patient manner until the next evening, when I witheld every moment to see it come home, but in vain. Not being able any longer to refrain my impatience, I sent the servant down to know why it was not brought. In a few minutes my maid returned and informed me it was impossible I could have it that evening; that owing to the neglect of the maker, and an unfortunate slip of scissors, a piece had been cut out of the most conspicuous part of the body. Upon this information I was convulsed with anger; nothing would appease me; and thus owing to my fickleness, (which you know my dear Falsidia is a failing to which all our sex is subject,) in not being content with one of my own dresses, because it only wanted a few yards to make it to the height of the fashion, I was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of remaining at home the pleasure of seeing you I also lost—and now confess to you my weakness, and am sorry I gave way to it.

Yours,

INFIDENTIA

NATCHEZ, January 8.

Mississippi Legislature.

Wednesday, January 5, 1803.

Resolved, by the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened,

That it is expedient for this legislature to express their sentiments respecting the discontinuance of the place of deposit for American merchandises and effects at the port of New-Orleans.

Resolved, That the governor of this territory be requested to forward the following memorial to the delegate in congress, to be by him presented to the president, senate, and house of representatives of the United States.

#### MEMORIAL

Of the legislative council and house of representatives, of the Mississippi territory, To the president, senate, and house of representatives of the United States.

Your memorialists beg leave to express their feelings and sentiments relative to an event, by which the interests of western America in general, and of this territory in particular, are materially affected. While the treaty of San Lorenzo et Real secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a convenient place of deposit for the merchandises and effects of American traders, it politically incorporated the country as a part of the United States. Under this auspicious change, we saw our trade flourishing, our property arising rapidly in value, and we cherished ourselves in being the free and happy citizens of an independent republic. Reposing in national faith in a continual observation of stipulated privileges we had indulged the sanguine expectation, that the state of prosperity would not have been soon interrupted.

The motives which may have influenced the Spanish government, to withhold from us a place of deposit, are a subject of conjecture; but no doubt can exist as to the act itself being a direct infraction of our treaty with that nation.

A recent order by the government of Louisiana prohibiting all intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Spain, has considerably increased the embarrassment upon our trade and breathes a spirit of still greater enmity to the United States.

Your memorialists, conscious of the wisdom, justice and energy of the general government, rest assured that no succour will be withheld when existing circumstances may require; and so far as may depend on us, WE TENDER TO OUR COUNTRY OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, in support of such measures as congress may deem necessary, to vindicate the honour and protect the interest of the United States.

(Signed)

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ELLIS,

President of the council.

Attest,

FELIX HUGHES,

Secretary to the council.

CHARLESTON, February 2.

A report is in circulation, on the authority, it is said, of a French gentleman lately arrived in this city, that a large fleet of French men of war, with a number of workmen and labourers on board, are on their way to the river St. Mary's, to cut timber for building ships, and to form a dock yard on the Florida bank of that river. It is added, that the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and that the cession took place at the same time with that of Louisiana. We are getting into a warm situation. With such a neighbour as France on our western and on our southern boundaries, are not our prospects of peace and security doubtful?—What is our present doing? Is England blind? Or has fate itself conspired the lists on the side of France against the world? From the same quarter we understand, that transports laden with refractory negroes from St. Domingo, are to come to America and land their contents on the river St. Mary's.

[Courier.]

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LEXINGTON, February 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his correspondent in this place, dated January 6, 1803.

"There is a report here that two thousand French troops have landed within a few days."

"The government at New-Orleans has issued a proclamation prohibiting their citizens from holding any commerce with the people of this United States whatever. The consequences no doubt will be very serious. I have not time to assign what their motive can be for so doing or acting in this most cruel and outrageous manner. I hope their temerity will meet with a just punishment from our government."

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Letters, as late as the 23d of January, have been received from New-Orleans, which state, that the American dispatch boat had arrived, and that answer from the intendant to the president and to the Spanish minister had been sent off by an express. The interference of the chevalier de Yrujo excited the great displeasure of the intendant, who declared, that he acted under the orders of the French government, that he was extremely impatient for the arrival of the French troops, and that, being apprehensive the Americans would take possession of the country, he had written to hasten the expedition.

February 25.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 12th, 1802, to a person in this city.

"Yesterday gen. Victor, the captain-general of Louisiana, left this city in company with J. J. Ayme, the etat-major, and the other officers of the administration of that colony, to embark from Helvoet (duys for New-Orleans). The prefect set out for Rochfort a few days since, to take his passage from thence in a corvette, and to make preparations for the arrival of the troops at New-Orleans."

Died, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, THOMAS WIGGELL, Esq; one of the managers of the new theatre.

BALTIMORE, February 28.

By a gentleman from Washington, we learn, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Rols, were negatived by a majority of four votes; and that those offered by Mr. Breckenridge (published in this day's American) were on Saturday, unanimously adopted. The house of representatives, it is supposed, will concur.

On Wednesday the senate took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Rols.

A motion was made by Mr. Breckenridge to amend them, by striking out from the word resolved, and inserting the following:

That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 80,000 effective militia, officers included.

Resolved, That the president may, if he judges it expedient, authorize the executives of the several States to accept, as part of the detachment aforesaid any corps of the volunteers, who shall continue in service for such time not exceeding — months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That — dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted, and defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of congress, the president may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States.

Resolved, That — dollars be appropriated for erecting, at such place or places on the western waters as the president may judge most proper, one or more arsenals.

On these last resolutions a debate ensued, which continued to a late hour, in which Messrs. Breckenridge, Clinton, Cooke, and Jackson supported; and Messrs. White, Mason, and Dayton opposed them.

On yesterday the debate was continued by Messrs. Wells, Rols and Morris against the resolutions of Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Wright in their favour, until 7 o'clock, when the senate adjourned.

[Friday's Intel.]

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The election of John Q. Adams, as senator, has been confirmed in the senate of Massachusetts, by 19 votes out of 26.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of MARGARET BORN, deceased, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the estate of the said deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months; the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Administrator and Guardian to the deceased's children.

N. B. All persons having just claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

February 28, 1803.

### Sheriff's Sales.

Will be SOLD, on the 31st of March next, for ready money, at the house of Mrs. MARTHA HALL, at 12 o'clock,

FOUR horses, four head of cattle, one ox cart, four oxen, and one negro man TOBY; taken as the property of Mrs. Hall, at the suit of James Mewburn, for the use of Nicholas Harwood. The sale will be under a writ of conditional exponas.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the plantation of ABEL HILL, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, for ready money, viz.

ONE negro boy called TONY, one ditto woman and child, MIMA and EZEKIEL, four head of horses, four head of oxen, crop of tobacco in the house, and all the land where he lives; taken in execution at the suit of William Alexander. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT's tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denoy, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Thursday the 31st of March next, at RICHARD HALL's, of Edward, for ready money,

THE following property, to wit: one negro boy called HARRY, one ditto man JACK, one grey horse, two mules, one ox cart, and four oxen; taken as the property of the said Hall, at the suit of Martha Howard, use of John Gwinn, and for officers fees. The sale will not begin till after 10 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 26, 1803.

### FRANCIS PIC.

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

TAKES the liberty to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has an assortment of millinery, consisting of velvet bonnets, lace caps, wreaths of flowers, nosegays, the most fashionable wigs and frizzes, gold and silver cords and tassels, cordeliers, gold and silver thread, different patterns for gowns, elegant silk shawls, superfine silk and cotton stockings for ladies or gentlemen, kid embroidered shoes, plain ditto, Morocco ditto, gold and silver shoe bows; silk ditto of various sorts, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. Any ladies or gentlemen honouring him with their custom, will be accommodated at the store lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Brewer, between Mr. John Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's store. His residence being in George-town, Bridge-street, and expecting to go from this on Monday next, ladies having any commands they will be punctually attended to.

Annapolis, March 2, 1803.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

John Parnham,

against

Anne Cooksey, Margaret Barron, Jesse Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of Jonathan Burch, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1802, for securing the payment to him of £1026 5 s, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it states, that the said Jonathan has died intestate, and without issue, that the defendants aforesaid are his heirs, and that Jesse Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reside out of this state; it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonresident defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill; and may warn each of them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cui. Can.

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1803,

To be had at this office.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requires all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 18, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade; that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall; and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

### Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of March next, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the first fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing two hundred and eighty-two and an half acres, whereon Mr. Philemon Brown lately resided, except the widow's right of dower; this land lies on Patuxent river, about two miles below the Fork Bridge, and has thereon a comfortable dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses; a spring of excellent water, within a few steps of the house; the soil is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, small grain, and tobacco; there formerly was a saw mill on said land, which, with very little expence, might be converted into a grist mill; the wood and timber growing thereon will with care last a great number of years, and part of the said land might be very easily converted into excellent meadow ground. The terms of sale of the above tract or land are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee, with two approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the property sold.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said deceased are requested to lodge their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the chancery-office, in Annapolis, on or before the day of sale.

February 5, 1803.

J. W.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL WILLIAMSON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be passed, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

January 26, 1803.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

### To THE PUBLIC.

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

ANNAPOIS, August 17, 1803.

C. MILE.



## NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given; but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,  
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

## Wanted immediately,

A BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, and understands figures, to attend in a retail store; none need apply but those who can come well recommended. Inquire of the printers.

THEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a relayvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,  
January 1, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ANNE BRAY, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatsoever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 19, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL WARD, near Herring creek church, on the tenth day of March next,

THE personal property of the said SAMUEL WARD, consisting of negroes, women and children, and some cattle and horses. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 10th of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of HAMPTON ROBINSON, on the north side of Severn river,

THE personal property of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. and the terms made known at the time of sale.

LUKE ROBINSON, } Administrators.  
DAVID ROBINSON, }

## Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with this useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, by the State of Maryland, the executor of RICHARD CURW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will, on the 15th day of April, 1803, attend at the office of the register of wills for Anne-Arundel county, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of making payment or distribution amongst the creditors of the said deceased, according to law. All persons interested will take notice of this information. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1803.

JOSEPH WILKINSON.

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of SAMUEL ABELL, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are hereby notified, that on the 11th of March next ensuing a distribution of the assets of said deceased will take place at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Esquire, in Leonard-town, when and where they are desired to attend, with their claims legally authenticated, and receive their dividend, or they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

MARY ABELL, Administratrix of  
SAMUEL ABELL, deceased.  
Leonard-town, January 29, 1803.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

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

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

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

The LAWS  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1802.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, or strayed from the subscriber's waggon, at Hildebrand's tavern, seven miles from Frederick-town, on the George-town road, on the night of Monday the 3d instant, a light chefnut sorrel STUD HORSE, eight years old, sixteen hands high, has a star and small blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a natural split in one of his hind hoofs, from the point to the hair, a long tail lately roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines to the latter, a blemish on one of his eyes, occasioned by a stroke of a whip, and is rubbed with the chains and breechband; had on a halter, chain and collar. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, if stolen, or twenty dollars for returning the horse to the subscriber, living on Licking creek, Washington county, Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

January 14, 1803.

## To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

In CHANCERY, February 8, 1803.

Henry Cooksey,  
against

Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadoek Harris, and Sarah his wife, Notley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-simple of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PERNUARY, and BURCH'S HELP, supposed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of said county, since deceased, sold to the complainant on the twenty-third day of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he passed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforesaid; the bill states, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforesaid, sold the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant, at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the same day passed his bond to the complainant to convey the same to him, with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the consideration of said land; that the said Benjamin Burch died in the year 1786 or 1787, leaving the said Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, the children of Leonard Burch, deceased; Sarah Harris, Susanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, sisters of the said Benjamin Burch, his heirs at law, and that they are without the jurisdiction of the state; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-fifth day of February, inst. to the intent that the nonresident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, to show cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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JAMES SANDERS.

## To BE SOLD.

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

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

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

## FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

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

## Runaway Slaves.

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

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

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

December 21, 1802.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 10th January, 1803, in Prince-George's county, two miles from the Governor's Bridge, a negro man named SAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little bow legged, and stoops as he walks; had on when he went off a country cloth jacket and breeches, kersey wove, the upper part of both sleeves is black under the arms; it is useless for me to attempt to describe any other clothing, as he had a variety, and is a likely artful fellow; I expect he has a pass, and will change his name and clothes and pass for a free man. I purchased him several years ago at the sale of Mr. Robert Tyler. I am informed he has a brother and son at major Stoddard's quarter, near George-town, where it is likely he may be harboured. He pretends to be religious, but keeps three wives. The said fellow ran away from Mr. Tyler and was taken up near Frederick, with a pass. I will give 10 dollars to any person securing the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, if brought home 12 dollars, if taken out of the state and brought home the above reward.

I forwarn all persons from harbouring, employing, or carrying off the said fellow at their peril.

MAREEN DUVAL.

January 18, 1803.

IF any gentlemen of the bar wish to see the plat conditions, and judge Tuckers preface to the American edition of Blackstone, they may be accommodated with them at this office.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 10, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LAST evening arrived the fine fast sailing ship *Wilmington*, Woodward, in 31 days from Belfast. To the politeness of the owners we are indebted for a file of the latest papers by this vessel, containing London dates to the 18th, and Irish to the 23d of January. Their contents, though not very important, will be found sufficiently interesting to engage attention.

From the following article, it appears that the Spanish government, no doubt, infligated by its prime mover, the first consul, has made an hostile advance against the interest of Great-Britain:

"One of the most important articles brought by the papers which have reached us, is the intelligence of a formal notice having been sent to the British establishment in the Bay of Honduras, formed for the purpose of cutting logwood, desiring that they would instantly embark, and quit the Spanish territory, as the treaty whereby Great-Britain claimed such a right has not been renewed. We are not informed whether any official notification of this demand has been made to ministers by the court of Madrid. It is most probable, however, that some points remain to be adjusted between the two courts of serious importance, which retards the nomination of ambassadors, and the conclusion of the treaty that has been so long in discussion."

Of this measure subsequent English papers give corroborative evidence: and the style and temper in which it is noticed by the London editors, indicate a lively spirit of indignation and resentment.

The warfare between the Turks and bays continues with unabated fury. The latter had conceived hopes of being aided by the British forces in Egypt. But this is not likely to be the case. This critical situation of affairs, however, will be seized by the British as an argument to induce the grand signior to accede to the proposed alliance between England and Russia for the guaranty of Egypt.

The degradation of Switzerland is completed. The form of constitution, conformably to Buonaparte's will, has been adopted by the Helvetic confederation.

Buonaparte, it seems, is going to the Netherlands on a secret expedition. For this a camp of 12,000 men is to be established in the vicinity.

Le Clerc's body, and Madame Le Clerc, arrived at Toulon about the 10th of January. We perceive no publications on this subject from which can be inferred the impressions made on France by this disastrous event.

Some serious disturbances have occurred in the south of Ireland. They are pretty generally attributed to local jealousies, existing among the mechanics and labourers. It was believed the ferment would be allayed without producing much mischief.

A very heavy gale prevailed on the coast of England and Ireland from the 5th to the 10th January, and it was apprehended, had occasioned much damage at sea, and in the out ports.

We refer our readers to the extracts.

From Belfast papers to the 23d of January, received by the ship *Wilmington*, captain Woodward, arrived at this port in 32 days.

L O N D O N, January 10.

The constitution of Switzerland was presented by the commissaries of the conservative senate to the Helvetic confederation, on the 24th of last month, and discussed and unanimously adopted in one sitting. It is, as was to be expected, conformable to the contents of the first consul's letter to the eighteen cantons.

Nothing, we think, affords a greater proof of the wretched state of subjection to which the Swiss nation is reduced, than the above fact—a people deemed unworthy of framing a constitution for themselves—forced to send their deputies to the capital of a foreign power, to receive a form of government from persons, who must be without those warm affections, those laudable prejudices that bind a man to his native soil—a constitution presented and unanimously adopted in one sitting.

The mind is shocked and afflicted at seeing so respectable a nation reduced to such a state of humiliation and dependence.—That the constitution should have been accepted with such haste and unanimity is to be accounted for only upon the principle that the deputies were well convinced that opposition would be unavailing, and resistance fruitless. Else, is it to be supposed, that they would have not passed upon a form of government presented for their acceptance by a foreign power; a constitution founded upon such principles as those avowed in the letter of Buonaparte? [Continued.]

There is every reason to believe that the Porte will accede to lord Elgin's proposition of a triple alliance between Russia, England and Turkey, to guaranty Egypt from invasion. An article from Constantinople, in the French papers, asserts that England has expressed her willingness, not to give any assistance to the bays, but that she requires the Porte to agree to the proposed alliance. Russia is said to be favourable to the plan, and the Porte of course must accede to it.

The Turkish government has published the last news from Egypt, which was supposed to be very disastrous. The bays had formed the project of cutting their way through the Turkish line, and of penetrating to Alexandria, for the purpose of operating their junction with the English, on whose assistance they relied; they attempted it twice, and failed each time.

We have formerly stated that the emperor Alexander had ordered payment to the British merchants, of the damage sustained by the Russian embargo. It is pleasant to know that the proportion of the money due has been remitted to the merchants in different places. The merchants of Dundee have received their proportions. A most honourable testimony of the personal rectitude of the emperor, and a clear pledge of the good faith and friendly disposition of the court of Russia towards this country.

We understand that M. Andreossi has been able, through the assistance of our police, to discover in this country a forgery of French bank notes and government paper to an enormous amount. The persons engaged in it are all Frenchmen.—Having received information of the plan, and the names of some of the ruffians engaged in the plot, he communicated the facts to our ministers, who exerted all the powers of the police to assist him in the discovery. Sir Richard Ford was on Friday and Saturday employed in the examination of the delinquents. They have been taken with all their apparatus, and with the proofs of their guilt. They will be delivered up to the French government, there to be brought to trial for the offence. The slacidity which ministers have shewn to assist in the discovery of this diabolical plan of mischief, is a reasonable reproach to the sycophantic insinuations against their honour, with which the French journals are so incessantly filled.

January 11.

Yesterday morning Paris journals and a Dutch mail arrived.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the war still continues between the Turkish forces and the revolted bays in Egypt.—The latter, it seems, had conceived hopes of obtaining assistance from the English forces at Alexandria. It is evident, however, that such hopes must have been ill-founded, as nothing could be so impolitic as to offend the Porte by such a proceeding. The present critical state of affairs in Egypt, however, must give additional force to the application which, it is said, has been made to the grand signior to accede to a proposed alliance with England and Russia to guaranty Egypt. It is not easy to conceive any good reason why the Turks should refuse to enter into such a plan. We hope Russia agrees to it, in which case there is little doubt the Porte will ultimately concur. In that case the English forces might assist in reducing the rebellious bays, for while they are allowed to remain in Egypt, the authority of the grand signior must be merely nominal.

January 12.

Spain is rather tardy in sending us her ambassador. We (Courier) know not that any points of dispute remained between the two countries, till we heard the intelligence we communicated yesterday respecting our settlement in Honduras. Whether that intelligence be true or false we know not: if it be true, we should be tempted to consider Spain not so much a principal in the business as the agent of another power. Will such an act be considered as a proof of mere commercial rivalry? But allowing that there are points to be settled between this country and Spain, still it is strange that she does not send us her ambassador, who might enter into a negotiation for the purpose of adjusting them. We have heard it rumoured that she is displeased at our sending her a gentleman in the second diplomatic character of envoy, when she expected a minister, with the title of ambassador and minister plenipotentiary.

The treaty of Amiens has not been hitherto fulfilled, in that part of it which respects the rights of British subjects, proprietors of stock in the French funds, created between the revolution and the commencement of the war. The British creditors in those funds are many; and the general amount of the debt to them is very considerable. Other means having failed, they have, at last, determined to take measures, in common, in order to recover their property, under the obligations of the treaty of peace. Their hopes now rest in the protection of the British

government, and its energetic interposition with that of France. A committee of their number has already had communications with lord Hawkebury on the subject. A general meeting which should yesterday have taken place at the London Tavern, was, at his lordship's express request, deferred. His lordship will, in the mean-time, have an interview with the committee. The nature of the claims may be then more particularly stated to this minister, and he may, possibly, enable the committee at once to inform the general meeting what steps government is willing immediately to take in their behalf, and how far they may indulge hopes that the debts due to them by France, shall be, without evasion or undiluted injustice, speedily discharged.

January 13.

The late violent gales have, we are sorry to say, done considerable damage. Accounts were received last night at the East-India house of the loss of the *Hindostan*, outward bound. She sailed some days ago from Gravesend, and not having arrived in the Downs in the usual time, it was supposed she had remained at the Hope. Unhappily the supposition was erroneous. She was lost in Queen's channel, Margate roads, on Tuesday night.

We are sorry to say that three midshipmen, and twenty of the crew, with a young gentleman of the name of Clarke, who was going out as a cadet, perished; and the rest of the crew was saved. The ship was 1248 tons, and was bound to the coast and China. It was her fourth voyage. She had bullion on board amounting to 43,000 ounces, the greater part of which, it is hoped, may be saved. It was the captain's first voyage.

We (Courier) have every reason to believe that the intelligence we communicated the day before yesterday respecting our settlement in the bay of Honduras is correct. A letter has been received to the following effect:—

"The Spaniards have suddenly warned the British settlers in the bay of Honduras and the other parts adjacent, to quit their settlements immediately, adding that but little time will be granted for this order to be carried into full effect; and that orders have already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be used to carry this order into full effect."

The letter concludes by recommending that no more stores be sent to that quarter for the present.

This is one of the effects which it was predicted would be produced by the omission in the treaty of Amiens, of a stipulation for the renewal of ancient treaties.

But, after such an act, let us not be told that France and her allies only mean to run the race of commercial rivalry with us.—They seem to wish to have an Irish kind of race, that is, to run themselves, but to prevent their antagonist from running at all.

His majesty's ministers, we trust, will present a strong remonstrance against the measure.

January 14.

The city of Oarna, on the Black Sea, has lately become a place of important commerce. Merchants of every nation are established there. They possess extensive credit, transact the business of exchange, and trade in all the commodities of the Levant. At present, they are engaged in considerable speculations in grain, which is shipped off for the different ports of Italy and France.

The French, who seldom, if ever, want a pretext to support a favourite system, be its nature what it may, now pretend that Spain does not cede, but restores Louisiana to them. A writer on that subject, thus expresses himself in a recent and very late publication:—

"The French have been by circumstances, excluded from Louisiana, since the year 1769. It is one of the most fertile and enchanting countries on the face of the globe; they have lately caused it to be given back to them; and this restitution will constitute an era highly gratifying to the feelings of the inhabitants, who, though living upwards of thirty years under a foreign domination, never ceased to be Frenchmen, nor to offer up their yearly orisons to the eternal, for the felicity of France and of her children."

Among other reports, it is said, as soon as Buonaparte shall be declared and established emperor of the Gauls, he will be divorced from Madame Buonaparte, on the plea of state necessity, namely, that it is necessary to preserve the peace of his empire that the succession should be settled. With a view of having an heir to the imperial throne, he will marry a daughter of the prince of Baden, a most beautiful girl. This means he will become brother-in-law to the emperor of Russia, who is married to one of the princesses of Baden; and through the Wirtemberg family, he will be even related to the king of Great-Britain. Buonaparte will renounce himself



wonderfully by this match. With regard to Madame Buonaparte, she will be provided for in the handsomest manner. She will probably be made a princess, or rather, perhaps, a countess of Liguria, the Valais, or some other little republic.

#### PORTSMOUTH, January 5.

Last night arrived at the Motherbank, his majesty's ship Hound, from Gibraltar, in 16 days. By her we are concerned to hear that a serious mutiny had broke out on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which failed from Gibraltar for Malta, in company with the Sappho, Dragon and Triumph, and soon after failing the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up under the sterns of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not having the desired effect, the crews of the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck and were then easily subdued by their officers, who behaved very gallantly. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and three of them had been tried and executed before the Hound left the Rock.

We are also informed by this ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

#### BELFAST, January 18.

The tranquility which France was pleased to bestow upon Switzerland, has been but of short duration. The cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona are nearly in a state of insurrection, and general Ney had been obliged to march a body of French troops into these cantons to restore order, as the Helvetic troops were found inadequate for that purpose. The unfortunate Swiss emigrants who had been forced to leave their homes, and who had taken refuge at Constance, are destined to undergo still further persecution. An official demand has been made, that they should be driven to a certain distance from the frontiers of Switzerland. The Helvetic consuls at Paris have commenced their labours, and have displayed in part of their proceeding, a most unexampled degree of celerity. The plan of the new constitution for the Helvetic republic was presented to them on the 22d ultimo, and was examined, discussed and adopted on the same day. This extraordinary unanimity of sentiment and promptitude of decision, are the more deserving of notice, because, when the deputies came to consider what is termed the Cantonal Organization, scarcely two of them could be found who concurred in opinion.

#### NEW-YORK, March 2.

By the brig Sea-Nymph, capt. Parke, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we have also received a regular file of *The Echo du Commerce* to the last of December, the contents of which are not of great importance. On the commercial prospects of France, among others, we find the following remarks: "The efforts and hopes of our merchants must be directed towards Louisiana; the fertile borders of the Mississippi, cultivated by French colonists, will afford us a superabundance of rice, cotton, tobacco, flour, indigo, dye stuffs, &c. &c. &c. But the fertility of these immense countries, will only be productive to the mother country, when a numerous population shall have multiplied the means of consumption. The possession of this country is impatiently looked for, when government will direct all its energies to settle it with rapidity, and improve it with cultivated plantations!!—"

#### BALTIMORE, March 2.

London accounts mention that the ship Mary, Temple, bound to America, with about 70 American seamen, released from the British navy, had put back, on account of a malignant fever appearing on board; five men had died, and the captain and 40 men remained sick.

#### MANDAMUS.

On Thursday last the chief justice declared the opinion of the court, on the motion of G. Lee, for a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, to deliver to William Marbury and others, their commissions of the peace, for the district of Columbia.

The questions considered by the court in delivering their opinions, were—

1st. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?

2d. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this court?

On the first point it was the opinion of the court, that such right did exist; 2dly, that he was entitled to a remedy—but on the third question, it was determined that the act of congress giving the power to the supreme court, to issue a writ of mandamus in such a case, was unconstitutional, and consequently void. The rule therefore was dismissed.

The great length of our details prevents other than a very concise notice of the most important proceedings of the house of representatives.

On Friday the bill for the reduction of the marine corps was taken up in committee and agreed to—and a resolution passed, after a long debate, directing the printing of documents containing a statement of the expenditures of the quarter-master-general for several past years; and the contingencies of the war and navy departments for the same period.

On Saturday the house passed a third reading the bill for the reduction of the marine corps. [N. A.]

#### Annapolis, March 10.

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, Congress adjourned, after passing 35 acts, the titles of which will be published in our next. The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

#### Annapolis, March 10, 1803.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, on the first day of February last, which had been appointed on account of the resignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, professor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his assistant, the board proceeded to elect a professor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared professor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorized, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it possesses, and may allot.

The said committee, therefore, beg leave to state to their fellow-citizens, not only circumstances of which few can be fully apprised, but also certain things which might be supposed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been essayed to destroy, or suppress a seminary, the institution of which had been considered as reflecting a permanent honour on the state. It notwithstanding soon acquired a reputation scarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports industriously circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no seminary on the continent has afforded superior advantages to students of every description.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It has been bruited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at least rendered idle and dissipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controlled as that they shall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wife parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstract science, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilst at college? Can he be insensible of the vast importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of those attentions. He may nevertheless, be persuaded, that the respectable houses which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at least the advantage of polishing their manners, and of preventing, in some instances, a more pernicious dissipation of their time.

Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as baneful to the rising youth.

And now, admitting that students have heretofore been allowed to consume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of society, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be sufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Can it be necessary to suggest to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that signal advantage, enjoyed by the students in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general assembly, and in the several supreme courts? It is at Annapolis, that listening to the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the house of delegates, an ingenious, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotism, imbibed a laudable ambition, and lay the best foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful inexperience will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown. We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct statement of expenses at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including washing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms, £ 50 0 0 Tuition, fire-wood in the schools, pens and ink,

To which add £ 3 to each boy in the higher classes, learning French.

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student entering the college, who has not in Annapolis, a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or in whom his parents or guardians repose a confidence, and who will receive from an inmate, shall board in the college building. And the cases in which a dispensation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or house-keepers, are likewise to board there, for the purpose of superintending the students. Mr. Duke, the professor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which occupies the house is respectable, and affords such fare and treatment in every respect, as ought to give satisfaction. Students now boarding in private houses, are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earnestly invited to make that exchange, which will be salutary to themselves and to the institution.

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expense, exclusive of clothing, pocket-money, and books, does not exceed £ 16 10 0 or £ 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, be scantily on unpalatable food, and be stinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to hardship, and other inconvenience.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a professor. We counter ourselves with recounting this most extraordinary circumstance, that the professor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without censure from the trustees, has lately been appointed to an high station in a seminary of rising importance and reputation, in the prospect of which every enlightened liberal citizen must feel an interest, although he may not wish the downfall of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John McDowell, A. M. principal.  
The reverend Ralph Higginbotham, vice-principal.  
The reverend William Duke, professor of languages.  
Mr. John Connell, professor of English and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, assistant to said professor.  
Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Martin Derargny, professor of French.  
It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to bear lessons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, so as to preserve the knowledge, which the students have acquired in the school of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys, who are not destined for a regular course through the college. They were to teach English grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, surveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the superior school, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Conclusions.

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, of which each student except the 1st and 2d class, were to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The said two classes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the discretion of the professor.

On the resignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of assistant master in the school of languages was dispensed with and the two professors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, kept the principal's superintendence, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of languages, of English and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each professor still residing in his own school. In short, it has been thought proper, in some sort, to unite the said three schools; although for convenience, they occupy three separate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to dispense with an appointment in the place of Mr. Maguire, until the number of scholars shall so considerably increase, as to require another teacher. The scholars learning Latin and Greek, are to be instructed by each professor. Most of the classes indeed have their seats in Mr. Duke's school; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its lesson.

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Allie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty, to a signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Derargny has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school of languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend him, at stated hours every day, at the direction of the principal. He is also to take a certain num-

ber of students, purpose of learning French.

It is in the education of the whole country, to the benefit of the whole country, to the benefit of the whole country, to the benefit of the whole country.

The last, but mentioned, is we have no more are made for the deplorable, which have not been unfrequently in St. John's college.

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higher classes, who may enter the college for the purpose of learning French only, paying each at the rate of \$9.10 per annum.

It is in the school of languages that the plan of education has been most fully and carefully delineated. There is not here room to detail the whole system. Suffice it to say, that the greatest attention, during the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, in translation of Latin into English, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True, it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art; and we refer to the exhibitions which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the State, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expense, might be educated at St. John's college. A disarming patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the State was requisite to keep up a succession of honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out, and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the State. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not founded only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college. Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to retain its nationality, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges? It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any possible public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly, it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more inferior institutions, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of localities will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution? Not the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes. Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendent, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. McDowell, or professor and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the inestimable advantage of a proper superintendence. In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to flourish, agreeable to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude them. In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide its fate, so to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions,

except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,  
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,  
R. RIDGELY.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Philo-Scandal—No. II.

"Shall I not talk? New Politics will read."  
"And SCANDAL sure deserves a better meal."  
"Yet write I will, in spite of foe or friend."  
"Then Ladies pray my Hero's life defend."

AND now, after recurring to my old book of proverbs, and finding the stale adage, that "silence gives consent," I am again induced to come forward, and utter my friend to the more particular notice of his dear fellow-citizens. Even slight sketches of characters, remarkable for talents and erudition, have ever been received by the world with avidity, and it is not unusual, should they ever arrive at the acme of human perfection, or sink to the lowest degradation of vice, for cities, nay whole countries, to contend for the place of their nativity. Such is the memorable example of the celebrated Homer, in ancient times, and the long agitated cause of Jonathan Robbins, of Hermione memory, in our own day. But this case is widely different. The city of Annapolis has the undoubted and indisputable title to the birth, education and instruction, of the hero, whose life (or rather the most important events of it,) I intend to give in his own words, delivered during a severe illness, from which he never expected to recover, and in all probability his expectations would have been realized, had not an old maid, who long studied midwifery, and the art of healing sores, been called to his assistance. The cause of this confinement was a flab he received from an old soldier in attempting to call a reflection upon the character of the great and good Washington. As his friend, this last sentence may appear strange, but I am bound to relate facts as they have occurred within my own knowledge. My friend, feeling himself weak and languid, expressed a desire to have his most particular acquaintances called to his bed side, and a servant being dispatched, in less than one hour, Mrs. Quiver, Mrs. Slander, &c. with a few male companions, attended in his room.—Being raised up in his bed, and leaning against a pillow, he thus addressed them:—

"I perceive, my good friends, that you are all distressed at my present unhappy situation, and feel myself greatly comforted at the reflection, that I am still able to give you a few sketches of my extraordinary life. This is the season in which you can reap a large harvest of curiosity, and from the various incidents which will occur, and the unexpected chicanery which, as my pupils, you must use, you may learn in time, like me, 'to wield at will the passions of a full assembly.' Know then, that in a small and dirty garret, almost impervious to the rays of the sun, was I, Timothy Scandal, the only lineal heir, and direct descendant from Tobias Scandal, Esq; post-ride to his majesty George the third, ushered unwillingly into this world of infelicity. The mighty day of this eventful catastrophe happened, as I have been informed, on the 17th of March, 1775, and the sorrowful garret, which I had almost forgot to tell you, was situated (so say two old maiden cousins, by the name of Scandalisers, and probably, my dear Mrs. Slander, acquaintances of yours—"O! Sir, I know the ladies; one of those unfortunate females, who, not content with simple white and red, must make the experiment of a black mixture, and to the no small astonishment of her friends actually presented them with a yellow picture in nine months—Ha! ha! ha! Yes, I know them,") on the farthest end of a street due east from the Stadt-haus, vulgarly called Hell Point. My mother, (whose maiden name was Rumour,) after being deserted by my father, was roused from her inactivity, and finding herself reduced to the necessity of earning daily subsistence by her needle or her tongue, entered with so much zeal and assiduity upon any employment the good people chose to give her, that she supported the character of a good sort of a woman, and found bread enough to keep me from starving—I was just turned of my tenth month, and had learnt to articulate plainly, when two old maids called at my mother's, and observing me with great attention, said, "Pray, madam, is that your son?" The affirmation being given by my mother to this question, for she was proud of my progress in pronunciation, and seeing I had a desire to speak, said, "Come, Timmy, and see the ladies," when I, unaccustomed to conceal what I thought, and having but a poor opinion (pardon me, ladies, I have since changed my sentiments,) of the fair sex, roughly answered, "snook her false teeth, mammy, her head's as grey as our old ram's tail, and she has covered it over with lamb's wool." This the fair damsel thought a mark of great penetration, and though secretly chagrined at my uncouth behaviour, determined to take me into favour, that they might in future escape my poignant remarks. Exalted beyond description at their praises, I lent them all the assistance in my power, and soon found, to my unspeakable pleasure, that I was frequently the cause of much mischief.—If it happened by accident (for I would not have you

suppose that such things were common in the polite city of Annapolis,) that two neighbouring families quarrelled, I was sure to be the second of both, and little Tim Scandal had the supreme felicity of telling both stories the next day, sitting his tale to his company, and abusing each by turns as he varied his visits; not that I would have you suppose, Scandal, "ever gaping wide," was absent for a moment from the chambers of the fair, for believe me, I possessed that supreme prerogative of kings, the power of ubiquity, but that at times, like an experienced warrior, my nature inclined me to solitude, and I remained concealed behind the rampart of a curtain, every stranger, however, was looked upon with reserved ceremony until he had formed acquaintance with Mrs. Scandal, and my name, in some instances, proved a salutary salvo, as well as passport to genteel society. Here he made a pause, and finding himself too weak to proceed, deferred the remaining incidents of his life until another day.—They are fairly transcribed, and shall be offered you the next week.

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"Quippe solo natura cibatus."  
VIRGIL.

PHILO-SCANDAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. III.

"St. forest in torris ridet Democritus."  
"Democritus would split his sides with laughter."

THE Trifler having received communications on a subject to which he had intended to dedicate a number, and knowing that the arguments are more pertinent than any thing he could add to the public on the subject, will take the liberty of submitting them to his fellow-citizens as his third number.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

Since the first ages of the world, at least since that period of it when simplicity of manners and plainness of attire were thrown off, man has been more studious of change in dress than of any other concern. He has travelled round the whole globe of variety, and has not contented himself with stopping at any particular stage. There seems to have existed a sine qua non, something further to acquire, before a period could be put to his peregrinations. That period, I think, has at length arrived, and he has now nothing more to do than to retrace his steps. He has out from the goal of economy, and has again arrived at it; he may now proceed the same dull round without harrassing his brain for new inventions. We may rationally conclude this, as he has at length united fashion, convenience and economy, in the introduction of what is termed a "trifler." Hereafter let it not be said that Eophs are useless animals, or that like drones they only serve to consume the "cogentia escentia" of the bee-hive; so far from it, every candid and impartial enquirer must acknowledge, that as a part of the community they should be aspersed for their patriotic endeavours to renounce luxury by introducing a custom that will gratify the desires both of the tasty and economical, without subjecting them to the imputation of singularity. If in the career of fashion they have been compelled to pass through stages of expence and frivolity before they could arrive at the grand summit of their designs, they also have supported all the shafts of censure and sarcasm that have been levelled at them, and they alone have incurred the expence. Wherein then consists the criminality of folly? Does it consist in circumventing the before untrodden path of fashion, not merely to gratify their own sickle fancies, but to promote the welfare of their country? Or does it consist in their fortitude in disregarding the malignant whispers of the censorious which have assailed them in the prosecution of their duty? For my own part I have always thought that as bucks are inoffensive animals they should be permitted to follow their inclinations without interruption. As to the present fashion, (the trifler,) which they have introduced, it is not only innocent but convenient; many a sorry fight is excluded from public view by it—many a fissure and many a rent, under cover of a spenser, are no detriment to a coat. The economical buck, and the buck whose extravagant desires have outlived his resources and credit, more sensibly experience the benefits of a spenser: Ashamed to appear before the scrutinizing eye of the public unless dressed in the tone, they were compelled, by reason of the expence of a new coat, to remain secluded from society a great part of their time, and like the comet could only return periodically to illumine the circle of fashion; but now like the central planet of our world, they shine with unfading light, except a few partial eclipses of their lustre, which may originate from some unlucky fall or other disastrous misfortune.

JONATHAN MEXCHANGE.

I shall conclude with another letter, on the same subject, which I received a few days since from a single lady of my acquaintance, though a little antiquated.

Mr. Trifler,

"A young gentleman, (my relation,) came to my house on a visit the last week; as usual his countenance, which I have ever found to be the index of his mind, expell'd much inward satisfaction, and indeed he seemed blessed at the time with an unusual flow of spirits. I was not in the least surprised at it, until I discovered that his fortune was shorter than usual by the skirts. I concluded that some change for the worse had taken place in his fortunes, which together with his blazee and fanatical figure, suggested the following reflections: 'Happy fellow, said I, who can thus wear the smiles of prosperity whilst the clouds of adversity hover round thy head! What unanimity of temper must thou possess! How great must be thy fortitude! Does not the resentment of human nature boil within thee at the prying curiosity of the public, whilst viewing, (perhaps with contempt,) what was once a decent covering for thy body? No!—thy countenance tells me thy soul soars superior to their malicious scrutinizers.' I was suddenly interrupted in these reflections by his asking me if I had not yet discovered his spenser, (pointing to this mutilated part of his dress,) informing me 'twas all the go, and that not to have a spenser was to be fashionably dead. In a moment the high opinion I had formed of his unanimity and fortitude fled, and instead of lending him a part of one of my under petticoats, (which I had predetermined to do,) to supply what I supposed accident had deprived him of, I was half inclined to let him feel the weight of a horse-whip."

OLIVIA PRUDENCE.

"P. S. Be forgetting, Mr. Trifler, if my opinion as to the spenser should unfortunately differ from yours, not to make it public, as many of my female acquaintances who are overburthened with spleen, would snatch at the opportunity of taking from me that defence in point of taste which has hitherto been thine."

For New Advertisements see last page.



PORTSMOUTH, January 5.

We are also informed by this ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

BELFAST, January 18.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

BALTIMORE, March 2.

MANDAMUS.

^ The questions considered by the court in delivering their opinions, were—

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this court?

The great length of our details prevents other than a very concise notice of the most important proceedings of the house of representatives.

On Saturday the house pulled to a third reading the bill for the reduction of the marine corps. [N. &.]

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, Congress adjourned, after passing 35 acts, the titles of which will be published in our next. The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

Annapolis. March 10, 1803.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorized, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it collects, and may afford.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £.1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controlled as that they shall not neglect their collegiate duties. But what is it that a wife parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstruse science,

— Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as harmful to the rising youth.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct statement of expenses at St. John's college:

ink,	\$ 10 0
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£ 36 10 0</b>

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expence, exclusive of cloaths, pocket-money, and books, does not exceed £. 26 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, subsist scantily on unpalatable food, and be stinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that where ever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to bare fare, and other inconvenience.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

Mr. Philip Cutran, assistant to said professor.  
Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys who are not destined for a regular course through the college.—They were

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, of which each student except the first and second years attended one-half an hour every

with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, super-  
intendent, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of lan-  
guages, of English and grammar, and of writing and  
arithmetic; each professor still residing in his own

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Alie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty, to his

signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Detary has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school for languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend time, at stated hours every day, at the direction of the principals. He is also to take a certain num-

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The last, but mentioned, is that we have no professions made for haydeurable, useful which have taken not been unfavourable in St. John's coll

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other classes, who may enter the college for the purpose of learning French only, paying each at the rate of \$9 10 0 per annum.

It is the school of languages that the plan of education has been most fully and carefully delineated. There is not here room to detail the whole system. Suffice it to say, that the greatest attention, during the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, in translation of Latin into English, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art, and we refer to the exhibitions, which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the State, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expense, might be educated at St. John's college. A disarming patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the State was requisite to keep up a succession of honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out, and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the State. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not seducing only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college. Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to retain its maturity, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges. It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any possible public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly, it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more inferior institutions, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of localities will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be abolished, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution? No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes. Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendent, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. McDowell, or professor and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of county schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the best possible advantage of a proper superintendence. In lieu of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and it suffices to furnish, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then. In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide its fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions,

except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,  
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,  
R. RIDGELY.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### Philo-Scandal—No. II.

"Shall I not talk? Few Politics will read,  
"And SCANDAL sure deserves a better meed—  
"Yet write I will, in spite of foe or friend,  
"Then Ladies pray my hero's life defend."

AND now, after recurring to my old book of proverbs, and finding the false adage, that "silence gives consent," I am again induced to come forward, and utter my friend to the more particular notice of his dear fellow-citizens. Even slight sketches of characters, remarkable for talents and erudition, have ever been received by the world with avidity, and it is not unusual, should they ever arrive at the acme of human perfection, or sink to the lowest degradation of vice, for cities, nay whole countries, to contend for the place of their nativity. Such is the memorable example of the celebrated Homer, in ancient times, and the long agitated cause of Jonathan Robbins, of Hermione memory, in our own day. But this case is widely different. The city of Annapolis has the undoubted and indisputable title to the birth, education and instruction, of the hero, whose life (or rather the most important events of it,) I intend to give in his own words, delivered during a severe illness, from which he never expected to recover, and in all probability his expectations would have been realized, had not an old maid, who long studied *midwifery*, and the art of healing sores, been called to his assistance. The cause of this confinement was a stab he received from an old soldier in attempting to call a reflection upon the character of the great and good Washington. As his friend, this last sentence may appear strange; but I am bound to relate facts as they have occurred within my own knowledge. My friend, feeling himself weak and languid, expressed a desire to have his most particular acquaintances called to his bedside, and a servant being dispatched, in less than one hour, Mrs. Quiver, Mrs. Slander, &c. with a few male companions, attended in his room. Being raised up in his bed, and leaning against a pillow, he thus addressed them:—

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"Quippe solo natura subest!" VIRGIL.

PHILO-SCANDAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### The Trifler—No. III.

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"Democritus would split his sides with laughter."

THE Trifler having received communications on a subject to which he had intended to dedicate a number, and knowing that the subjects are more pertinent than any thing he could offer to the public on the subject, will take the liberty of submitting them to his fellow-citizens as his third number.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR, The first ages of the world, at least since that period of it when simplicity of manners and plainness of attire were thrown off, man has been more studious of change in dress than of any other concern. He has travelled round the whole globe of variety, and has not contented himself with stopping at any particular stage. There seems to have existed a *sine qua non*, a something farther to acquire, before a period could be put to his peregrinations. What period, I think, has at length arrived, and he has now nothing more to do than to retrace his steps. He has out from the goal of economy, and has again arrived at it; he may now proceed the same dull round without harrassing his brain for new inventions. We may rationally conclude this, as he has at length attained fashion, convenience and economy, in the introduction of what is termed a "traveller." Hereafter let it not be said that *Epea* are useless animals, or that like drones they only serve to consume the "*concreta cibaria*" of the bee-hive; for far from it, every candid and impartial enquirer must acknowledge, that as a part of the community they should be respected for their patriotic endeavours to retrench luxury by introducing a custom that will gratify the desires both of the tasty and economical, without subjecting them to the imputation of singularity. If in the career of fashion they have been compelled to pass through stages of expence and frivolity before they could arrive at the grand summit of their designs, they also have supported all the shafts of censure and sarcasm that have been levelled at them, and they alone have incurred the expence. Wherein then consists the criminality of folly? Does it consist in circumventing the before untrodden path of fashion, not merely to gratify their own sickle fancies, but to promote the welfare of their country? Or does it consist in their fortitude in disregarding the malignant whispers of the censorious which have assailed them in the prosecution of their duty? For my own part I have always thought that as bucks are inoffensive animals they should be permitted to follow their inclinations without interruption. As to the present fashion, (the spender,) which they have introduced, it is not only innocent but convenient; many a sorry fight is excluded from public view by it—many a fustian and many a rent, under cover of a spender, are no detriment to a coat. The economical buck, and the buck whose extravagant desires have outlived his resources and credit, more feebly experience the benefits of a spender: Ashamed to appear before the scrutinizing eye of the public unless dressed in the tone, they were compelled, by reason of the expence of a new coat, to remain included from society a great part of their time, and like the comet could only return periodically to illumine the circle of fashion; but now like the central planet of our world, they shine with unfading light, except a few partial eclipses of their lustre, which may originate from some unlucky fall or other disastrous misfortune.

JONATHAN MALCHANCE.

I shall conclude with another letter, on the same subject, which I received a few days since from a single lady of my acquaintance, though a little antiquated.

Mr. Trifler,

"A young gentleman, (my relation,) came to my house on a visit the last week; as usual, his countenance, which I have ever found to be the index of his mind, expressed much inward satisfaction, and indeed he seemed blessed at the time with an unusual flow of spirits. I was not in the least surprised at it, until I discovered that his fortune was shorter than usual by the skirts. I concluded that some change for the worse had taken place in his fortunes, which together with his bizarre and fantastical figure, suggested the following reflections: "Happy fellow, said I, who can thus wear the smiles of prosperity whilst the clouds of adversity hover round thy head! What unanimity of temper must thou possess! How great must be thy fortitude! Does not the resentment of human nature boil within thee at the prying curiosity of the public, whilst viewing, (perhaps with contempt,) what was once a decent covering for thy body? No!—thy countenance tells me thy soul soars superior to their malicious scrutinies." I was suddenly interrupted in these reflections by his asking me if I had not yet discovered his spender, (pointing to this mutilated part of his dress,) informing me "was all the go, and that not to have a spender was to be *scandalously* dull. In a moment the high opinion I had formed of his unanimity and fortitude fled, and instead of lending him a part of one of my under petticoats, (which I had predetermined to do,) to supply what I supposed accident had deprived him of, I was half inclined to let him feel the weight of a horsewhip.

Yours, OLIVIA PRUDENCE.

"P. S. Be obliging, Mr. Trifler, if my opinion as to the spender should unfortunately differ from yours, not to make it public, as many of my female acquaintances who are overburdened with spleen, would snatch at the opportunity of taking from the spot of deference in point of taste which has hitherto been shown me."

For new advertisements see last page.



## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the personal property of GEORGE SHIPLEY, sen. deceased, at the white house occupied by a certain Peter Orindoff, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown.

THE property consists of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the rest, also cattle and one horse, household furniture. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th instant, it fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN MERGER STEVENS, deceased, on the north side of Severn,

THE personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, a quantity of lumber, a stud horse, a house frame and materials, and a schooner with her tackle, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. Terms of sale six months credit, on bond and interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, on the premises,

ONE hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of ALTOGETHER, situate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late residence of John Dorsey, son of Michael, and at this time occupied by Galloway Watkins; also one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-seven acres, called Tiddy, which is in woods. These lands abound with lime stone, are of good quality, and are sold as the property of WILLIAM DORSEY, a lunatic. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, payable to the trustee, in twelve months, with interest.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Trustee.

At the same time will be sold, on the same credit, the personal property of said lunatic, consisting of a negro man, some stock, and sundry household furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803.

## THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSERY and SEEDSMAN,

City of Washington,

Has for SALE, a large collection of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of the following,

EARLY frame peas,	Brocoli,
Early Charlton do.	Scotch kale,
Dwarf marrowfat do.	Deftford onion,
Large marrowfat do.	Large Tripoli do.
Dwarf Prussian do.	Spanish do.
Dwarf union do.	Green Turkey cucumber,
Dwarf prolific do.	Long prickley do.
Large Windsor beans,	Loaf lettuce,
Turkey longpod do.	Brown Dutch do.
Lima do.	White asparagus,
Saddletrap do.	Common do.
Dwarf bunch do.	Solid celery,
Early York cabbage,	Spinage,
Early sugarloaf do.	Early scarlet radish,
Early Battersea do.	Spanish do.
Large Drumhead do.	Turnip do.
Green Savoy do.	Early Dutch turnip,
Red pickling do.	Early horn carrot,
Early cauliflower,	Long orange do.
Late cauliflower,	Large parsnip,
Red beet,	With many other sorts.

Also fruit trees, flowering shrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, 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 third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Eliza Johnson, who is hereby authorized to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

HAVING made a purchase of two NEGROES advertised by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d instant, as runaways, for a valuable consideration, and they being in my possession at my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, when I left the White Marl, and having been imperiously and unjustly taken from thence soon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. O. B. Bitousey, a Frenchman, and detained since by him from my service; I do hereby forewarn him, or any other person, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to support my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force against every such offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803.

TAKEN up as trespassing boys, two FIL-LIES, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three-years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the same size, is supposed to be four years old, and has a small snip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other flesh mark. The owner or owners of the said fillies are requested to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of MARGARET MOYD, deceased, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the estate of the said deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Administrator and Guardian to the deceased's children.

N. B. All persons having just claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

February 28, 1803.

## Sheriff's Sales.

Will be SOLD, on the 31st of March next, for ready money, at the house of Mrs. MARTHA HALL, at 12 o'clock,

FOUR horses, four head of cattle, one ox cart, four oxen, and one negro man TOBY; taken as the property of Mrs. Hall, at the suit of James Mewburn, for the use of Nicholas Harwood. The sale will be under a writ of *venditioni exponas*.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, out of Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the plantation of ABEL HILL, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, for ready money, viz.

ONE negro boy called TONY, one ditto woman and child, MIMA and EZEKIEL, four head of horses, four head of oxen, crop of tobacco in the house, and all the land where he lives; taken in execution at the suit of William Alexander. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT's tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Thursday the 31st of March next, at RICHARD HALL's, of Edward, for ready money,

THE following property, to wit: one negro boy called HARRY, one ditto man JACK, one grey horse, two mules, one ox cart, and four oxen; taken as the property of the said Hall, at the suit of Martha Howard, use of John Gwinn, and for officers fees. The sale will not begin till after 10 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 26, 1803.

## Wanted immediately.

A BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, and understands business, to attend in a retail store; none need apply but those who can come well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

John Parnham,

against

Anne Cooksey, Margaret Barron, Jesse Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of Jonathan Burch, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1802, for securing the payment to him of £1026 5 1, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it states, that the said Jonathan has died intestate, and without issue, that the defendants aforesaid are his heirs, and that Jesse Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reside out of this State; it is on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonresident defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may warn each of them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requires all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WILBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 18, 1803.

## NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that long indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY, JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of SAMUEL ABELL, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are hereby notified, that on the 11th of March next ensuing a distribution of the assets of said deceased will take place at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Esquire, in Leonard-town, when and where they are desired to attend, with their claims legally authenticated, and receive their dividend, or they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

MARY ABELL, Administratrix of SAMUEL ABELL, deceased. Leonard-town, January 29, 1803.

A L M A N A C K S,

For the year 1803,

To be had at this office.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCERY, being a reversion on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JACOB, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803.

## FOR SALE.

On a credit, if required,

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 17, 1803.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

Messrs. Pechin and Brailley,

THE lengthy publication in your paper of the 23d ultimo, of *A Friend to Candour*; from the different conversations the writer appears to have held, with every member of the executive council, must be considered as at least authorized by those gentlemen: certainly its decent exterior is well contrasted with the significant threats, and quaint remarks of the *Spectator*, who has also addressed the public against the governor, in your paper of the 25th.

Both these writers assume as a fact, that the original publication of a *Civil Officer*, in the *Anti-Democrat*, was the act of the governor. It is understood that when the letters of the governor and the council to the legislature, and some mutilated extracts from the proceedings of that body, had appeared in this and other papers, the governor was requested by a friend to commit to writing, the substance of his verbal address to the members of both houses: this was hastily done, but that it was substantially correct (which is all it professes to be) is fully established, by the evidence of the council themselves; and here the public will naturally reflect, that if the governor and council differ as to facts, known only to themselves, the governor is precluded from all testimony but his own, or that of his opponents: a natural reason would reject either as conclusive, and it is only from a comparative view of both statements, that a satisfactory inference can be deduced. The facts and reasoning of the *Civil Officer* will, it is believed, be avowed by the governor, but as to its publication in the *Anti-Democrat*, (a prominent feature of accusation with both these writers,) it was no more the act of that officer, than it was the act of the *Friend to Candour*, or of his friend the *Spectator*—although it is now asserted from authority, that the governor had no intimation where the publication would appear, until he saw it in print; yet he must have then perceived the propriety of his friend's selection of that paper, and considered its insertion as a mark of candour in its editor; who had just before published an overflowing and virulent invective against him on the same subject. If other federal printers have republished the vindication, they have certainly, not neglected the abuse; it is believed that they have never spared him; and in this solitary instance, their bitterest adversaries seem heartily disposed to join them.

It must, no doubt, be very amusing to this public officer, to be placed between two such fires; and to be belittled by both parties: it is to be hoped that he regards it as it merits, and that it will not divert him from a full disclosure of every circumstance, that may enable the public to judge correctly of his own conduct and that of others; and aid the constituent authority in the decision of an important constitutional question.

The *Friend to Candour* has charged the *Civil Officer* with a misrepresentation of facts; or at least his statement is said to be materially variant from that of every member of the council—this is a serious accusation; but it will be recollected, that a general allegation, unsupported by evidence, is a stronger proof of malevolence than candour. It is now asked with confidence, has a single fact asserted by the *Civil Officer*, been yet publicly denied, either by the council, or the *Friend to Candour*? It is believed not. If the alleged variance respects the proposed meeting of Saturday evening, let the letter written by the council, under the impression made by the recency of the transactions, be compared with the assertion of a *Friend to Candour*, that some of the council are positive that the governor proposed the adjournment himself; and it will be perceived that those gentlemen vary more as to the fact, from each other, than they do from the governor. The following detail, asserted by that Officer to be correct, to the best of his recollection, may be tedious and is certainly unimportant, except as it tends to elucidate truth: The council had risen without one word being mentioned of a meeting in the evening; the governor was cloaked, and leaving the room, when one of the members observed in his hearing, that as he expected to leave town next morning, he wished a meeting in the evening; the governor returned towards the fire, entered into conversation on the subject, standing, and finally agreed conditionally to meet in the evening—the expectation of this member, to leave town next morning—the material circumstance relied on in the letter of the council, and now admitted by the *Friend to Candour*, as one of the motives for the evening session, must satisfactorily prove when the proposition came—and that the assent of the governor was also conditional, must result from his admitted declaration of an intention, to converse with the two members of the legislature then nominated: such conversation could only from its nature be casual, and as its object would be decisive, it was

essential. Conscious as he had since publicly declared himself, of a personal attachment to some of those members, and of a disposition favourable to the other, he could not apprehend that they would suspect him of a will to wound the feelings or lessen the reputation of either; he might have candidly stated his own impressions, how awkward would be their feelings, and how uneasy those of the interested, if an appointment, which must support and protect the important and indispensable right of the state to grant the half toll, against the efforts of the Pennsylvania commissioners, instructed (as they must consider themselves) to deny and defeat that right, should be made of commissioners on the part of Maryland, of whom the majority were, openly and avowedly, as hostile to the half toll, as the Pennsylvanians themselves. Under these circumstances, and as dinner was to intervene, which generally at that season brings up the approach of night, the governor could hardly have expected an evening meeting at all; especially as there was no precedent of an adjournment of the council to meet in the evening since they had acted together; but certainly he could have felt no suspicion that so important an appointment would be precipitated; when a delay of six months could produce no inconvenience: if an appointment in the evening was considered as certain, to delay it in the morning was idle and absurd—and under every circumstance yet adduced, what possible knowledge could the governor have at the government house, of what was transacting at the state-house, nearly half a mile distant, without the intervention of some supernatural agency? With these reflections it is now submitted to an impartial public to decide, which party has been guilty of misrepresentation; in the instance examined. Questions relative to frank conduct, or even the palm of good breeding are perhaps immaterial, but those which respect common decency, must rest on the evidence which results from the transactions themselves.

Has it been denied that the governor early apprized the council of his construction of the constitution? No! on the contrary it is admitted; but the *Friend to Candour* states, that they also apprized him of their construction; not only by words but by deeds; for this writer who appears to have had frequent conversations with the council respecting the transactions even of the last year, himself states the degree of respect they paid the governor's construction; he tells us that they proceeded, notwithstanding his protest, to ballot for an officer; from this and all balloting, it must be known that the governor is excluded; of what avail then, it is asked, can the governor's concurrent right of nominating be, as it is termed by the council, if he cannot vote? If the person he nominates has little chance of obtaining even a single ballot, where the council nominate and ballot among themselves, the governor if discreet, will not expose himself to mortification; but keep his nomination to himself—and on a ballot, it may be asked, what becomes of the fundamental provision of the constitution, that the advice of each counsellor shall, if desired by the governor or a member, be entered on the journal? But this fact has been probably related to introduce the astonishment of the council that the governor on the *Susquehanna* appointment, refused to put the question on any nomination but his own. If the council really so informed the *Friend to Candour*, they were not serious; they were only amusing themselves with his credulity:—They must have recollected what the journals will prove, that as early as June last, they proceeded to consider him as absent, although present in the chair, and actually determined among themselves, without his putting the question, a subject confessedly without the hue of their constitutional or legal authority.—They changed a legal order of the governor, authorized and directed by the militia law of 1793, into their request (a term ridiculous among military men) and ordered the clerk to copy the governor's letter verbatim in every other respect, and sign it himself as a circular, to all the lieutenant-colonels and other commandants of militia corps throughout the state; as this instance was not singular, and as they had appointed officers in his absence, as the *Friend to Candour* states, they could not have been really astonished when the governor refused to act contrary to his sense of duty and his oath of office; nor at a loss how to proceed, after such precedents established by themselves.

It is a known fact that soon after the qualification of the present governor, he had occasion to explain himself on an appointment to which he strongly objected from his personal knowledge of the character; the appointment was ultimately effected, and on the close of the transaction he made a declaration, substantially to the following effect, that although he claimed no right to withhold a commission from a person constitutionally appointed, yet as he considered the appointment of all officers but one, vested expressly by the constitution, under certain restrictions, in himself, he would never sign a commission

again for a person appointed by the council, who from his own knowledge he believed to be an improper character; that in every other case he should endeavour to accommodate to their opinion, but that he would not knowingly and against his conscience violate his duty and his oath.—Whether it was from a belief that he would sacredly adhere to this resolution, or from his willingness to do the drudgery, or from a real conformity of opinion and a mutual wish to harmonize, it is certain that the governor was but little exposed to further mortifications on the subject until the appointment of the *Susquehanna* commissioners.

On that occasion his uniform expressions of attachment to members of the council, and respect for the commissioners nominated by them, ought to have shielded him from the suspicion of any other motive for his conduct, but that of an absolute sense of imperative duty and obligation: that conduct, however, according to the *Spectator*, has met the disapprobation of republicans, and he, as their organ, denounces vengeance against him. His authority is perhaps no better than his facts. As to the message to the senate now for the first time published, the governor must have understood this salvo, the equivocal offspring of consternation and despair; the entire history of these resolutions is prepared and may hereafter be submitted to the public by the *Civil Officer*; but this will be avoided unless rendered necessary.—At present a few of the misrepresentations of this writer will be noticed; in order to settle his character for accuracy. No. 1, he says the resolutions were proposed in the senate by Mr. Johnson, many years a counsellor, consequently well acquainted with the practice. The truth is, that Mr. Johnson was but two years a counsellor, out of the twenty-seven nearly elapsed since the constitution was adopted. No. 2, The resolution of the senate was rejected by every federal member.—The fact is, that Mr. Solomon Frazer and Mr. Swearingen, both federal members, voted for it. No. 3, Out of 29 republican members, 23 voted for it.—It is certain that excluding Mr. Swearingen and Mr. Frazer, only 21 could vote for it. No. 4, Instead of 29, there were actually but 28 members in the house of that party, and of Mr. Harwood, Mr. Hall, Mr. Carr, Mr. Van-Horn, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Ridgely, who all voted against the resolution, whom does the *Spectator*, with his plenary authority, mean to exclude and denounce? All this in eight short lines is no bad specimen of the talents of this writer.

It is true the sword can always cut the Gordian knot, and power and precedent are effectual, though coarse refutations of fair as well as fine-spun argument; but if the rights of conscience and the sacred obligations imposed by the constitution and the solemn oath of the governor, are to bend before practice; be that practice what it may! as the *Spectator* contends, it should at least be certain what that practice is and how it may be ascertained; turning his back on the constitution and his oath, is he to seek it from former governors or former counsellors? If they communicate at all, and if they do not choose to tell, it might be difficult to compel them; it may happen and it actually does happen that they differ as to the practice; which of them then is to be believed? Perhaps there is no other point in which they all agree but that nothing like the conduct of the present council was ever practised before; all of them, it is believed, admit, that if the council met and the governor was absent, but in town and able to attend, they sent their messenger to inform him that the council was assembled, and requested his presence before they proceeded to business, and that frequently when he was unable to attend from indisposition, they met at his house. The idea, however, is perfectly new, that vague and oral tradition, which under the sanction of an oath in a court of justice could not counteract a common record, may control the constitution of the state.—Where then is this uniform practice (established and admitted from the adoption of the constitution according to the *Spectator*) to be found? Is it in the records of the proceedings of the council? Certainly not. During Mr. Johnson's time, who was the first governor after the adoption of the constitution, and when its framers were its officers, his name never appears entered on the journals with the members of the board: The *Friend to Candour* terms the governor a member of the board, but the constitution calls him governor, and calls them members of a council to the governor, and not members of the executive council of Maryland. The constitution expressly vests all executive powers in that governor; to be exercised either with or without the concurrence, not the joint act of his council: It is true that the constitution by the 25th section, (from which the constitutive instrument has been drawn to defeat its express and fundamental provisions) among his other functions, constitutes him president of the council when assembled to transact business; so that business is not there



tified, it can only be such; 1st, as they may transact immediately under the constitution, that is principally to advise and consent to such executive acts of the governor as require their concurrence, for by sect. 26, their journal ought to state if he or any member requires it, what they advise the governor to do, not their own acts as an executive of Maryland. If it shall appear by those proceedings, that the advice the council gave was wise and proper, the governor is responsible for all consequences if he does not pursue it—but if it was unwise or if the governor proposes wise measures or appointments and the council will not give their consent, they, or the particular members refusing, are rendered by that article responsible to the legislature; or 2dly, they may transact such business under the constitution as by some particular laws may require their concurrence expressly, and not their joint act with the governor. See sect. 33. The same sect. 35, requires him to give a casting vote when the council are divided, and wisely, otherwise he could not obtain their advice and consent, and his own judgment would avail nothing, although half the council should agree with him in opinion—his merely being president does not alter his powers derived from other parts of the constitution, nor authorize him to act as another member of the board, as the Friend to Candour terms him: The governor of Maryland acted as president of the council before the revolution, so did and so do all the governors of the different states where there are councils, before and since our independence; but that does not constitute them members of the council. Indeed imagination can hardly conceive a proposition more absurd, than that a man should be a member of a council, to himself, which the council of Maryland by the constitution, are to the governor. As the governor may by absence out of the state or at the head of the militia, or may by sickness or other casualty, be unable to execute the duties of the office; the last clause of the same section provides, that in case of such absence the first named of the council shall preside, &c. This clause and the 34th section will be found on examination only to establish by constitutional provision, what was already the law of the land. By the law of 1716, chap. 21, made during the sickness of governor Hart, it was enacted that in all such cases of absence of the governor thereafter, the first named of the council, and so successively the next eldest should preside, and by and with the advice and consent of council, execute the duties of governor, &c. In reality these sections and the whole constitution left the executive and judiciary departments, in a great measure as had been used, approved and understood before the revolution; but a reference is principally made to the laws existing when the constitution was formed, as the necessary, and perhaps the only legal mode of ascertaining the true meaning of the terms and provisions which the convention have used: In this view the following observation may perhaps prove decisive of the present constitutional question; the terms *by and with the advice and consent* have been used perhaps in every law passed in Maryland from the settlement of the colony to the fitting of the convention; their meaning had been uniform and was descriptive of a concurrent exercise of independent authorities, or powers, but never indicated a joint act; it is impossible to believe that the convention when they inserted those technical terms in the constitution, intended or expected they would convey any other meaning than what had been so long legally established and understood. In each of the three years of governor Johnson, his appointment, his qualification before the legislature and his appearance in council, are entered at large in the proceedings, but his name is entered in no other manner except to note when he was absent; the whole then must be considered as his acts unless when he is stated to be absent, and it will appear that great part of the business was actually transacted by him, when not a single councillor was present: what was transacted in his absence, was chiefly formal and of a trifling nature, although in the midst of the pressure of the war, and when the assembly were constantly delegating special powers to the executive, in such manner as circumstances might require. For several years under succeeding governors, a strict investigation of the writer, has not discovered the appointment of any civil officer, during the absence of the governor; it is true that where five men, acting with one, differ with him about their respective powers, if they put it to the vote, they will always out vote him; and it will not be denied that the council have been gradually gaining, and the governor losing, until the degraded and humiliating situation to which the nominal chief magistrate was reduced, compelled Mr. Henry to retire from office, at the close of his first year, as he informed two of his confidential and very respectable friends in Annapolis; but the office never reached the ultimatum of insignificance, until the construction of the present council was carried into full operation: under that, unless the governor shall keep watch at the audit-house and may chance to find precisely the number of four councillors assembled, he can have nothing to do with the general executive business of the state, unless he volunteers to act as clerk; the extent of this abuse was foreseen and considered; and influenced by the most chastised judgment he could form of the solemn obligations imposed upon him by the constitution and laws, the present governor had informed several of his connexions and friends of his determination to retire from office at the close of his first year, when a report was spread of fresh and decisive proof being obtained of his want of legal residence: it then became a duty to himself and perhaps to those who elected him, not shrink from the inquiry. After a re-election, which

alobe could tell the truth of the report, to have quitted the office immediately (if to be avoided) would have incurred the imputation of a censurable vacillancy; and during the recess of the legislature, it would be inconvenient and expensive to the state; as among other extraordinary provisions of our constitution, on the resignation of the governor, although the president of the council shall qualify and act as governor, yet he must call the legislature within fourteen days thereafter, to elect with the most solemn formality of a particular oath the person best qualified in the state to supply the place for the rest of the year of this officer, whose duty the constitution intends should be to do—what? Nothing! as is now contended.

It is well known to every man used to our public councils, that a few active partisans may by traversing a town during the night seeking and misleading the easy, the credulous and unthinking, give the tone of party, perhaps by morning to a particular measure, and that then the informed and reflecting, finding themselves in a minority, frequently acquiesce, to avoid the bickerings and denunciations of the violent. The rising light of political information will soon dispel these mists, that hover over the dawn of our empire, fast bursting into meridian glory; to a prospect like this, the eye of the true republican turns with hope and delight, from the antic gestures and rude violence of self-created and self-important organs of the public will; and a benevolent mind will rejoice to spread the friendly mantle of oblivion over their folly and extravagance.

A Civil Officer of Maryland.

February 28, 1803.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, to one of our subscribers, dated

MALAGA, December, 1802.

"In consequence of dispatches from government to commodore Morris, and which captain Morris opened, he sails to-morrow for the United States: The Chesapeake is to follow, and commodore Morris is to shift his flag on board of the New-York or John Adams, and continues on the station. The Swedes have made a peace with Tripoli, by paying 150,000 dollars. It is also said, there are several cruizers fitting out at Tripoli, which will be at sea this winter. Tunis has demanded from the United States a frigate of 36 guns; and it is expected that Morocco will declare war against the United States before next spring; and if so, we shall have our hands full, and to use the expression of consul O'Brien, 'IT LOOKS RATHER SQUALLY HERE.'"

Accounts from the Havana state, that vessels were about to sail from thence to take the Spanish garrison from New-Orleans and convey it to St. Augustine; and that the former place was to be delivered up to the French, as a frigate, having on board a colonial prefect, and a number of officers, had arrived at New-Orleans to take possession of it for France.

[Charleston paper February 25.]

March 10.

Letter from Gibraltar.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship American Hero, captain Masters, in 38 days from Gibraltar. Captain M. informs us, that on the 28th January, three days previous to his sailing, information was received there from Cadiz, that all American vessels had been ordered by the Spanish government to depart immediately from Cadiz, and that no more would be permitted to enter. The cause of this interdiction was not publicly known. Twelve sail, which had quitted port in consequence of this order, were driven ashore; one of them the ship William and Henry, belonging to Mr. William Gray of Salem.

Whilst captain M. lay at Gibraltar several very severe gales of wind were experienced, in which many outward and inward-bound vessels were totally lost, amongst which we are sorry to number the fine new ship Cora, captain Bourne, (belonging to Messrs. Snell, Staggs, and Co. of this city) on her passage from Gibraltar to Cadiz; the principal part of her cargo, consisting of staves will be preserved. In the same storm the United States frigate Constellation, broke one of her anchors, and drifted to sea. She narrowly escaped being driven on shore, as she lay in only five fathoms water at the time of the accident.

The frigate Adams was at Gibraltar, watching the motions of the Tripolitan brig, which still continued there.

It was currently reported that five Tripoline corsairs were out on a cruise against American vessels, but no account of their success had reached Gibraltar.

Prices of provisions at Gibraltar and up the Straits: Beef 18 dollars, pork 25, flour 9 1-2.

Captain Copland, of the snow Scipio, arrived here yesterday from Bristol, spoke on the 30th January, in lat. 48, 26, long. 34, 10, three English East-Indiamen out 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, with troops on board, bound home; the Dutch having taken possession of the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Mr. Monro, our envoy extraordinary to the French and Spanish governments, sailed from New-York on Sunday last, in the ship Richmond.

March 11.

Yesterday arrived the French brig La Corf, with dispatches from Havana, for the French and Spanish ministers.

Captain Oakford, who arrived yesterday from Rouen in France, brings dispatches to our executive from our minister in France, who, we are told, is heartily sick of his situation and wishes to return.

WASHINGTON, March 9.  
On Monday, the president of the United States left the city for Monticello.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The honorable Timothy Pickens, Esq. a senator in the congress of the United States, by a concurrent vote of the two houses of the legislature of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated South-West Point, Feb. 22.

"We were informed last evening by a gentleman of undoubted authority, that the port of New-Orleans is again OPEN to the Americans."

Annapolis, March 17.

LIST of ACTS passed at second session of the seventh congress.

1. An act for the relief of Charles Hyde.
2. An act authorizing the sale of a piece of land, parcel of the navy-yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Chelsea bridge corporation.
3. An act for the relief of Henry McIlhenny.
4. An act for the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Portsmouth.
5. An act to provide for the granting of clearances to ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi south of the southern boundary of the United States; and thereby to amend an act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; and for other purposes.
6. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.
7. An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen.
8. An act to provide an additional attachment for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.
9. An act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where by the laws thereof their admission is prohibited.
10. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.
11. An act for continuing in force a law, entitled, An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.
12. An act for the relief of Moses White.
13. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels of the United States, and to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.
14. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States.
15. An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.
16. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.
17. An act in addition to the act, entitled, An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the fugitives from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.
18. An act concerning the salt springs on the waters of the Washita river.
19. An act concerning the insurance of buildings, goods and furniture in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.
20. An act in addition to, and in modification of the propositions contained in the act, entitled, An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes.
21. An act to make Beaufort and Palsamagoula ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorize the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario.
22. An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia.
23. An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia.
24. An act to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.
25. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.
26. An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.
27. An act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled, An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the heathen; and for other purposes.
28. An act authorizing the transfer of the duties of supervisors to any other office.
29. An act concerning the city of Washington.
30. An act for the relief of Joshua Haver, and others.
31. An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee.
32. An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Ohio.



33. An act to alter the time of holding the court of the United States, in Kentucky district.
34. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of congress.
35. An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### The Critter—No. IV.

"Small things make best men proud."

SHAKESPEARE.

HAVING heard several of my fellow citizens complain that my style was too prolix for the subject, and willing to oblige all, I shall in the present number ascend another step up the ladder of composition.

In the weak characters of creation pride is a foible, or principle, too general and prevalent. The slight and imperfect consideration of this phantasm, the multitude of its varieties being generally the most insignificant (indeed, impel, at first, a conclusion that it is weakness, that the weak alone possess it; but Nature seems to have placed it as a vigil over some of the more solid and eternal component principles of her children; as a temperance to gross familiarity; a counterpoise to lost honour and degraded virtue; as a foil to let off our perfections in example, and its advantage; as a negatively necessary contrary, to keep up an opposition by counterbalancing leads and principles in the falstrial microcosm; to ventilate the dormancy of genius; to stimulate inaction, and to remind us of our propensity to the ignominious; it keeps and promotes by contrivance, congenity, a balance in the virtuous mental republic, where every spring converges to a central point by variety of action in harmonious irregularity; treats upon the subjugate hook of vice, by guarding against contaminated aggressions on chastity; by inculcating with presumptive liberties, and by throwing a thrilling glare upon baseness and immorality. I am almost led to give this principle another name, pride seems here to be blended with sense and discretion. But this Paradoxical pride the great and good alone possess. My theme did not intend at first to embrace the principle, but only the foible, had not the recollection of those animals that live under the equinox of planets, whose Indian wings, (though soluble before the least ray of light,) can live and move in the gloom of concealment with lectures on osteology, prompted in me defiance. The writer being very general and extensive on the subject, will felicitate himself that the cap which he is about to cut out in the following sentence, though the most faithful, will find few who would like to wear it. But here it is—He that is proud, eats up himself; pride is his own gulf, his own trumpet, his own chronicle, and whatever prides itself, but in the deed, devours the deed. (Shakespeare.)

Here follows a very suitable letter on the subject.

Mr. Trifer,

Do but reflect for a moment on pride—Behold a dunce mounted on horseback; you will imagine from the hauteur in his visage, and stiffness in his neck, and the loftiness in his deportment, that he was mimicking the gestures of his horse, that he thought himself, as active, as handsome, as swift and as strong, and that their mutual proximity had electrically transfused or conducted those qualities through every vein of this modern Centaur. Alas! he is stupid enough to attribute the beauty of the horse to himself. To ride is not so uncommonly honourable, because Porus rode upon an elephant and Saul upon a Jack-Ass, before this day. Porus did not break his neck, neither was he eaten up with pride yet insignificance, like the frog in the fable, will boast with pride. Turn here and see Monsieur Just au Corps with his good wings washed on either side, his hands in his economical pantalon pockets, (serving for himself and waitcoat at one lucky hit) swaggering down the street, thinks himself witty, smart and handsome, because he has on a profitable coat, perhaps he looked at it in his own glass, and forgot that Joseph probably had a far finer broadcloth. You gentlemen of another cast, who have gazed your lips over Bacon and Littleton in a lawyer's office, and you whole perenniums begin to sprout, and move upwards, your brains heated and expanded by poring over Collet, and replete with materia medica, (or rather the matter of medicine,) in a doctor's shop; and the whole swarms of flies, gnats and caterpillars, that come floating on the southern breeze, think yourselves superior to every body but yourselves, because the centaur's, Serpents and scorpions—the Carapace, Axilla and Mamilla, are the constant themes of your discourses; you proudly stalk in grim majesty, and trumpet your own imaginary perfections to the gazing multitude. This is that mean pride which appears to degenerate minds, produced by small things, one of the inevitable terminal ingredients contained in that vainglorious monster the head, and kneaded and amalgamated in that clay production which the Promethean artist completed by foolish. Shall I who have never done one memorable action, (the case of at least half the inhabitants of the Globe, who like cabbages spring up, vegetate and die on the same spot) shall I who live under a Republican Canopy, where every person who is not palpably vicious and base is upon an equality, think myself of such supereminence and parity, as to fear being tarnished by the touch of any one who is not on an equality in point of pedigree or fortune. O man, thou fanciful reptile! how like the glow-worm, which in the deceitful dark appears brilliant and praiseworthy, but when dragged into the light of investigation, its surreptitious glow falls off, and discovers but a worm.

PARVULUS.

P.S. Mr. Trifer will be pleased to insert this as advice to the Infantes et Barbares Infantes, having taken my topics from plays which I suppose the gentry mostly peruse.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 31st day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Jones, deceased, on the north side of Severn river,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, turned cattle, bacon, corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantations, utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all sums above sixteen dollars, with bond or note, on interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUCY, Administrator.

N.B. All persons having claims against said estate will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

March 12, 1803.

### Mr. DUPONT

PRESENTS his respects to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and begs leave to inform them, that his SCHOOL will open on Monday the 1st day of May next; those who wish to insert their names previous to the above date will please to apply at Mr. Dupont's house.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten pounds, at the late dwelling of SARAH WEDDOW, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, on Monday the 4th day of April next,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, who are to be sold for a term of years only; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and bonds, with approved security, will be required from purchasers.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 1st of April, at the subscribers house, near Herring creek church,

THE personal property of JOSEPH DEALE, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and a maid, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and the terms ready cash.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

### FOR SALE.

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803.

### GEORGE CLINGMAN,

FROM BALTIMORE.

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he has moved to this city, and occupies the brick store fronting the Dock, between Mr. Evans's and Mr. Pinkney's, where he has now on hand a great variety of the most elegant and fashionable HATS, which he will sell considerably cheaper than any hitherto offered in this place, and will warrant them to be of superior quality.

N.B. The highest price, in CASH, will be given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, March 15, 1803.

### Wanted to Purchase.

A NEGRO MAN, who is acquainted with the driving of oxen; he is wanted to drive an ox cart in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A young man would be preferred, and more especially if unmarried. It is indispensably necessary that he be sober and honest. For such a one cash will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Annapolis, March 7, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, 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 tenth 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, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH DEALE, 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 fifteenth 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, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CADLE, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GORDON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH SANDS, Executor.

March 15, 1803.

### ROMULUS.

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full grown hands and one inch high, being six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

John Parham,

against

Anne Cooksey, Margaret Barron, Jesse Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of John than Burch, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1803, for securing the payment to him of £.1026 5 1, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it states, that the said Jonathan has died intestate, and without issue, that the defendants aforesaid are his heirs, and that Jesse Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reside out of this State; it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonresident defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may warn each of them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Clk. Can.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requires all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBARTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warbarton, February 18, 1803.

### NOTICE.

As it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given; but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 15th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,

JOSEPH EVANS.

N.B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 25, 1803.

A FEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wines.

SET FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Sell as usual, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.



## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the personal property of GEORGE SHIPLEY, sen. deceased, at the white house occupied by a certain Peter Orindorff, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown.

THE property consists of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the rest, also cattle, and one horse, household furniture. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIRLEY, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th instant, it fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN MARGEN STEVENS, deceased, on the north side of Severn.

THE personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, a quantity of lumber, a stud horse, 1 house frame and materials, and a schooner with her tackle, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. Terms of sale six months credit, on bond and interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, on the premises.

ONE hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of ALTOGETHER, situate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late residence of John Dorsey, son of Michael, and at this time occupied by Galloway Watkins; also one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-seven acres, called TROOP, which is in woods. These lands abound with lime stone, are of good quality, and are sold as the property of PHILMON DORSEY, a lunatic. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, payable to the trustee, in twelve months, with interest.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Trustee.

At the same time will be sold, on the same credit, the personal property of said lunatic, consisting of a negro man, some stock, and sundry household furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS,

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803.

## THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSERY and SEEDSMAN,

City of Washington,

Has for SALE, a large collection of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of the following,

EARLY frame peas,	Broccoli,
Early Charleston do.	Scotch kale,
Dwarf marrowfat do.	Deftford onion,
Large marrowfat do.	Large Tripoli do.
Dwarf Prussian do.	Spanish do.
Dwarf union do.	Green Turkey cucumber,
Dwarf prolific do.	Long prickley do.
Large Windsor beans,	Loaf lettuce,
Turkey longpod do.	Brown Dutch do.
Lima do.	White asparagus,
Saddletrap do.	Common do.
Dwarf bunch do.	Solid celery,
Early York cabbage,	Spinage,
Early sugarloaf do.	Early scarlet radish,
Early Battersea do.	Spanish do.
Large Drumhead do.	Turnip do.
Green Savoy do.	Early Dutch turnip,
Red pickling do.	Early horn carrot,
Early cauliflower,	Long orange do.
Late cauliflower,	Large parsnip,
Red beet,	With many other sorts.

Also fruit trees, flowering shrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, 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 third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLARY, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Eliza Johnson, who is hereby authorized to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND

HAVING made a purchase of two NEGROES advertised by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d instant, as runaways, for a valuable consideration, and they being in my possession at my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, when I left the White Marsh, and having been imperiously and unjustly taken from thence soon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. G. B. Bitoussy, a Frenchman, and detained since by him from my service; I do hereby forewarn him, or any other person, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to support my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force against every such offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803.

TAKEN up as trespassing strays, two FIL-LIES, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the same size, is supposed to be four years old, and has a small slip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other flesh mark. The owner or owners of the said fillies are requested to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of MARGARET BORN, deceased, near Queen-Anne.

ALL the estate of the said deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Administrator and Guardian to the deceased's children.

N. B. All persons having just claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

February 28, 1803.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT's tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CREEK, being a survey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAM, and the other called JENKINS, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,

January 1, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ANNE BRAY, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatsoever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

February 1803.

JOS. BRAY.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL WILLIAMSON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be passed, and those indebted to said estate to make payment to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

January 26, 1803.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

## To THE PUBLIC.

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

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

## Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper Marlborough on the first Monday in April next, A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES.

Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with this useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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JAMES SANDERS.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloth, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for pilferers and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

## Eighty Dollars Reward,

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

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

## Runaway Slaves.

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

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

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

December 25, 1802.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FRÉDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1803.

NATCHEZ, February 5.

A LETTER from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this place, dated January 29, says:—“A report is in circulation here, and generally credited, that the court of Spain have purchased the province of Louisiana from France, for six millions of dollars, and some ships of the line.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) March 3.

The following very important information was obligingly communicated to us this morning by the honourable John Brown, who arrived from Washington City on Tuesday evening.—Two days before he left the seat of government (which was on the 14th ult.) dispatches had been received from Mr. Livingston, our ambassador at Paris, in which it is stated that in consequence of a diplomatic note presented by him on the subject of the late irregular proceeding at New-Orleans, he received assurances from the French minister of foreign affairs, that France would respect the rights of America—that she had received Louisiana from Spain, subject to such stipulations as are contained in our treaties with that power, and that she wished to cultivate, with the Americans, a spirit of harmony and good-will. The French minister further assured Mr. Livingston, that as soon as the first consul arrived (who was expected in Paris the next day) an official note, containing these sentiments, should be delivered to him to forward to his government.

No doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of this intelligence, as Mr. Brown received it from the president himself, and has authorized us to make it public. Mr. Jefferson further observed, that although the re-establishment of things on their former footing, was all we had a right to demand—experience had shewn it would not be sufficient to ensure the protection of the western commerce, or to restore confidence to the minds of our citizens—the government would therefore make every exertion in its power to obtain one entire side of the river Mississippi.

Of the probable success of such a negotiation, all are at liberty to form their own conjectures—but undecidably must be that mind, and depraved the heart, that could propose to raise the standard of revolt against a government which has not lost a moment to endeavour to redress the grievances of which we justly complain.

A handsome schooner, the property of Mr. John Istone, of this place, was launched on Sunday last, from Yateman's boat yard, one mile and a quarter above the town. Her burthen is about 60 tons, and her general appearance does credit to the builder. Although the whole of the work which is usually done before launching was not completed, it was deemed prudent to precipitate her into the destined element, as the water was falling, and a further delay might endanger her lying on the stocks perhaps a considerable time. We believe this is the largest vessel that has yet been built on the Kentucky river, and we view it not only as an honourable mark of the public spirit of the undertaker; but as the happy preface of a flourishing trade, to be carried on in vessels which will ask no favours from the petty despot of the port of New-Orleans.

On Sunday last the brig Muskingum of Marietta, and Dean of Pittsburg, passed over the Rapids, at Louisville, in safety. A number of the citizens went over in these vessels to assist in keeping them in the current, and were entertained with various refreshments by the captains.

The brig Kentucky, of Louisville, was expected to go over on Sunday.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.

Part of a letter from a gentleman on board the United States frigate John Adams, to his friend in this town, dated

MALAGA, December 13.

“Orders have arrived from government for the return of the Chesapeake, Constellation and Adams frigates, leaving our commerce under the protection of the New-York, Enterprise and John Adams. We arrived from Gibraltar on the 9th, and found the Constellation here—the sails for America in three days. The Swedes have concluded a peace with Tripoli, and no American ships of war being off there, a number of Tripolitan cruizers have sailed in quest of prey. To-morrow we go in quest of them.”

NEW-YORK, March 14.

By captain Seton, of the ship Betsey, from Leghorn, we have received an official account of several Tripolitan cruizers, under the command of a renegade by the name of Lifle, being at sea. The following is the letter of the American consul addressed to the captain of vessels at Leghorn:

Leghorn, 24th November, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

“I have this day received official intelligence, that renegade Lifle, the Tripolitan commodore, was on the 21st ult. ready for sea, with a squadron consisting of a xebec of 10 guns, one do. of 14, and a kirlengietti of 14. That on the 9th of the said month, a xebec of 14 guns sailed on a cruise; and that a kirlengietti and a polacre of 18 guns each, and a xebec of 16, were also ready and preparing for sea. It is conjectured that Lifle, the commodore, with his squadron, intends to pass the Straits. He has dressed his people in short blue jackets, overalls and hats, for a decoy.

“I am respectfully,

“Your obedient humble servant,  
“TH. APPLETON, Consul.”

Captain Seton informs us, that on first of February, in sight of Gibraltar, he spoke a brig from Carthage, bound to Cadiz, who informed him, that a few days previous to his sailing, an American frigate was lost, together with all her crew, on the coast of Spain, near that port. It blowing hard, captain S. could not learn the frigate's name, but believes it to be the Adams, as he was the only frigate cruising in that part of the Mediterranean.

[We have reason to believe, and we sincerely hope, that in the account respecting the loss of the United States frigate Adams, captain Seton has been misinformed. Our advices from Gibraltar are to the first of February, at which time the Adams was lying there in safety. The presumption is strong, that the vessel alluded to, as being totally lost, is the Portuguese frigate Phoenix, of 50 guns, who sometime before struck upon Pearl Rock, beat to sea without her rudder, and not since been heard of.]

Captain Spooner, of the schooner Harvey, from the Havanna, informs, that the day before he sailed, a ship belonging to Philadelphia left there for Cape-Francois with a number of blood hounds, to hunt the blacks.—The French frigate which failed sometime previous, and on board of which a reinforcement of this kind of warriors was said to be embarked, had a considerable number of Spanish troops on board, but no hounds.

Capt. Gardner, of the ship America, in thirty days from Lisbon, informs us, that on the tenth of February (the day before he sailed) a British packet had arrived at Lisbon in seven days from Falmouth, with intelligence that the French senatus consultum had refused to confer on Buonaparte the title of “Emperor of the Gauls.” News had also reached Lisbon, that American vessels were excluded from the port of Cadiz in consequence of new regulations in the Spanish system of quarantine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

By a recent order of general Rochambeau, no vessel under 70 tons burthen will be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo. This regulation has been occasioned by the detection of several small vessels being engaged in unlawful commerce with the brigands.

March 19.

Capt. Dolby of the Little Robert, arrived yesterday, from Malaga, says, that while at Malaga he was informed by the American consul, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against France.

Capt. D. is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul, and was charged, in case of putting into any other port than that of his destination, to use the utmost exertion in forwarding them to the seat of government.—From which we conclude they are of an important nature.

From a Trinidad paper received at Norfolk.

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 27.

It is currently reported that (by letters received by the last packet, via St. Vincent) the French government have not only consented to cede the island of Tobago to Great-Britain, but also that she should retain the port and island of Malta. We have not heard what equivalent Great-Britain has given in lieu of these cessions.

We find by a note in the Kentucky Palladium, that Thomas T. Davis, late a representative from that state; has declined being a candidate for the next congress.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

(OFFICIAL.)

Translation of a letter from the marquis de Casa Yrujo to the secretary of state.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1803.

SIR,

When you represented to me towards the end of November last, that the port of New-Orleans had been shut against the citizens of the United States, without the assignment of any equivalent place of de-

posit for their merchandise on the banks of the Mississippi, according to the stipulation in the 22d article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the king my master and the United States, I did not hesitate to declare to you that I considered this measure, as flowing solely from the mistaken zeal of the intendant of Louisiana, without the approbation, and even without the knowledge of my court. I well knew the sincere desire of the king, my master, to live in peace and good harmony with the United States; as I also knew well the scrupulous good faith with which the Spanish government fulfils the engagements which it forms, particularly when they are founded on the solemnity of a treaty.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that my first opinion has been verified, and of declaring in the most positive terms, that the proclamation of the intendant is an act purely personal, without the sanction and even without the knowledge of his Catholic majesty. In reality, if the said proclamation had appeared here in an entire state, no doubt could have taken place as to the source of this proceeding; but the operative part thereof alone has circulated through the United States, the preamble introducing it, having been, probably without design, omitted.

I have therefore the honour to communicate herewith an entire and correct copy of the aforesaid proclamation; and by the expressions which I have underlined, it will be clearly seen that the arrangement is absolutely personal, and has originated in the faculties which the intendant supposed to be incident to his station.

This assertion is not founded merely on the obvious inference from these expressions: The intendant himself declares it to me in the most direct terms in a letter of January 15th, which I have just received from him; and the governor of the province confirms the same thing with the same solemnity in another letter of the same date. Neither the one, nor the other dispute the right of the citizens of the western states to a place of deposit on the Spanish banks of the Mississippi; but the intendant thinks, that the term of three years allowed for the purpose at New-Orleans, having expired, and much prejudice to the royal interests being experienced from its continuance in that city, it was incumbent on him to suspend the deposit there, without venturing to take on himself the assignment of another equivalent place; not because he doubted the right of the inhabitants of the United States thereto; but because it appeared to him to be an act exceeding his authority, and which he ought to leave to the royal determination of our sovereign. The governor of Louisiana saw the subject under a point of view more correct in my judgment, and more favourable to the inhabitants of the United States.

From the whole it results that the suspension of the deposit not being an act of my court, and no person even disputing the right of the American citizens in the case, I shall now take upon myself to adopt measures which must ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the treaty, on the arrival at New-Orleans of the dispatches which will be forwarded under this date.

Letter from Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French republic, to the governor of his Catholic majesty in Louisiana.

(Communicated to the secretary of state.)

George-town, near Washington City,  
11th March, 1803.

SIR,

The marquis d'Yrujo has communicated to me the contents of the dispatches, which he has just received from your excellency, and from the intendant of his Catholic majesty in the province under your command, in answer to those which he wrote to you in relation to the late suspension of the right of deposit conceded to the United States at New-Orleans.

The marquis d'Yrujo finds himself necessitated, again to remonstrate to your excellency on that subject. I avail myself of the opportunity, to beg of you, Sir, in the name of the French government, whose interests are implicated in this case, maturely to consider the alarming consequences which may result, if the intendant should persist in his measures. The intelligence which has been transmitted to the marquis d'Yrujo has, at last, made it appear indubitable that the measure alluded to was exclusively grounded on the personal opinions of this officer, and supported by no order from his Catholic majesty, or any intimation from the French government. This information, while it screens from suspicion the dispositions of both governments, and lays entirely on the intendant the consequences of the present state of things, does not however remove the apprehensions which that state is calculated to excite. These services, Sir, give an additional force to the remonstrances, which, for my part, and in the anticipated



conviction which I entertained that these measures had a cause merely local, I had no hesitation, lately, to address to the authorities, hourly expected, of the French republic at New-Orleans, under cover to the intendat. So pressing are the circumstances, that I deem it my duty to renew these remonstrances, and to intreat your excellency to exert your superior authority, to prevent the consequences which the prolongation of the present order of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, Sir, that France now being notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana, and the authorities of his Catholic majesty exercising in this colony, at present, only an intermediary power, any measure having a tendency to commit France, on whom the odium and the consequences of what has been done visibly fall, ought, were its justice and its lawfulness doubtful only, to be suspended; otherwise France may find herself committed, and her relations with the United States materially changed without her consent. I enter into no further details with your excellency, being satisfied that they would be superfluous; your excellency will be aware that the present is a most critical moment. In the collision of two authorities, one of which undertakes to initiate a construction of treaties, which may lead to war, it fortunately happens, that the paramount authority, which is eminently intrusted with the preservation and safety of the colony, is of an opinion calculated to maintain peace. In such an alternative, Sir, your excellency ought to hesitate no longer in using your powers to preserve this peace. If it should be disturbed, the responsibility of the event must inevitably be on your excellency. His Catholic majesty, who is in some measure guarantee to France for Louisiana, until France shall have occupied it, would have to blame you for not having taken the measures necessary to fulfil that guaranty towards his ally.

The contents of this letter, Sir, will, I am confident, be fully justified to your excellency by the existing circumstances, which the marquis d'Yrujo, in behalf of his court, will doubtless make known to you more particularly. It only remains for me, therefore, to pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my respect and high consideration.

(Signed)

L. A. PICHON.

His excellency the governor of his Catholic majesty in the province of Louisiana.

Arrived in this city the United States frigate *CONSTITUTION*, in 40 days from Gibraltar.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

We conversed with a gentleman this day, who left Nashville on the 16th and South-West Point on the 23d ultimo, who heard nothing of the opening of the port of New-Orleans, at that time. His information is a day later than the extract which has been published from that quarter.

#### CURE FOR A CANCER.

From an Edinburgh paper.

"While I was at Smyrna there was a girl afflicted with a cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted on the measure to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision.—By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old American came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife.—'Do nothing,' said the American, 'I will cure her;' and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented.

"He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned, in the inside (an essential circumstance) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it he made it boil, over a slow fire, sufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in 24 hours. With this the oil resolved itself to the consistency of an ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in 14 days.—Nothing else was done.

Annapolis, March 24.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. V.

*Anthropo, proton epikrasi, opoion esti to pragma, esta kai tou seautou fusin katamuthe, ei dunatai bastasai.*

ERIC.

*Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, oquam Viribus; et veritate illi, quid ferre recuset Quid valeant bueneri.*

HON.

EPICETUS and Horace concur in advising us to consider deliberately what we embark in, and not to engage in any enterprise until we have maturely weighed the difficulties necessarily attending it. To this admonition I have endeavored to adhere; but notwithstanding all my caution there have been persons malevolent enough to criticize upon my little fugitive numbers, with the severe acrimony of contemporaries. But I am happy to discover that my opponents are such, as have themselves made feeble essays at composition, but unable to soar on the light pinions of immortal fame to that exalted and ennobling height, where a warm imagination or self admiring vanity had pointed, have become, without the requisites, the self appointed arbiters of the literary world, from whose tyrannic tribunal no appeal should lie. Another description of persons who obtrude themselves on my notice, are those, who far advanced in the gloomy vortex of fashionable dissipation, cannot withstand the lash of honest satire. On all such I smile, contemptuously smile. Let them still pursue the path of dark obnoxious night. When the curtain of their lives shall fall, and the last dry ray of death announce their exits from existence, no cheering ray of honorable fame will dissipate the gloom, no friendly recollections then illumine the lingering moments of departing life: In short,

"Their praise is censure, and their censure praise."

It was one of my noble ancestors who first introduced the custom of frequenting coffee houses and taverns, and instituted that society of men, known in most parts of the civilized world, by the appellation of Loungers. Little did he imagine that one of them at a future period would be the place where abuse and calumny would be cast upon one of his descendants. Happening to enter the City Hotel, I walked into an unoccupied room to lounge away a few minutes, which passed tediously along. In an adjoining apartment, the door of which was not entirely closed, there were several persons, most of whom were perfectly unknown to me, discussing the merits of a paper which lay before them on a table. Through this small aperture I could see them unobserved, and hear them undisturbed. Not being of a curious disposition, I did not attend to their conversation, until the name of the Trifler sounded in my ears, pronounced in an accent, and accompanied by language, not very congenial with the tender feelings of authorship. This induced me to pay more attention, when the subsequent conversation occurred, which I shall give to my readers in the very diction it was delivered. "I'd bet my life," cried a little fat man sitting in a corner, "that this author, who ever he be, is a Methuist. I at first imagined him a Quaker, but he does not use the strange canting dialect for which that sectary is remarkable. Nobody but a Methuist," continued he, "would write in such a style about 'spensers and wigs. Why cannot he let the fashions alone? This is a free country, and every thing tolerated but such 'ads as are contrary to its constitution and laws." "I should be of your opinion," rejoined another who sat nearly opposite, "but that he certainly has gone through the routine of literature, and you know methuists are generally plain honest men, whose education extends no farther than a sufficiency to carry on their trade and occupation." "Hold there," interrupted another, whose rusticated appearance and garb spoke him from the country, "you injure that honest society of men: I knew, (raising his voice,) a man of that denomination who learned through Dilworth's arithmetic three times, and had made 'some progress in plain sailing.' The other who did not appear to approve the interruption his eloquence had received, turned away disdainfully, not deigning even to reply. I expected he would have finished his animadversions, but fortunately for me his choler was too great to permit him. He sat apparently revolving in his own mind his fancied superiority over the person who had dared to interrupt him. After a pause of some minutes, during which the palpitations of my heart were violent, the little fat gentleman again spoke; whom I now discovered to be a lawyer with whom I had a slight personal acquaintance. "I am surprised," said he, "the person who wrote the Trifler should dare to assume the name of my old friend Bob; why Bob Trifler is as far superior to him in elegance of composition, as 'Blackstone to Littleton. I know it well, for I have seen many of his profane effusions; many of his sonnets and 'odes have been submitted to the corrections of my pen 'before they were given to his mistress or the world.' (this was the first time I ever was accused of poetry.) "I would advise him, as a friend, as one interested in his reputation, on, to prosecute him for forgery, and I am not certain 'but an action of the case for slander might be maintained 'against this audacious assasin of his private fame." "I don't know," (exclaimed the honest countryman,) whether "I would bring an action for such a case as this, but if "what you say be true, the first action I would do would be "to break his head"—at the same time he raised a large stick which he held in his hand; the sight of this Herculean club made every atom of me tremble, and I was preparing to make a precipitate escape, when the voice of the self conceited orator arrested my steps. "All must agree in this," (said he,) "that he certainly has selected the best name 'he possibly could for his paper. No word in the English language is more adapted to his mode of writing than 'Trifler. It tells us before an examination that the offspring of his pen are paltry, trifling and absurd." "Hold there," (once more interrupted my friend,) I have read all the numbers which have yet issued from the press, and am extremely pleased with them. He exposes the folly of the present degenerate times, and tries to make us resume that plainness of manners which was our characteristic before the separation of the colonies from the parent country." This was pronounced in a firm and animated tone. My adversaries, (for so I may justly call them,) seemed startled at this unexpected opposition in sentiment, and unwilling to contend with a man, in their opinion, so greatly their inferior, the lawyer asked his companion to walk with him to the chancery office; the other giving his assent, they instantly left the room, muttering in a very confused and indistinct articulation something concerning impoliteness and impudence. The venerable old man, upon their departure, took up a pipe, which in the glow of disputation he had laid down, and lighted it with that calmness which always accompanies true courage. Never did I experience more real pleasure than at this moment. My heart beat high with gratitude; willingly would I have advanced to the person who had thus unexpectedly proved my friend, and discovered myself, but fearful lest my foes should return and find me in the conference, I checked my inclination, forming a secret resolution to introduce myself to his notice the first favourable opportunity. I returned home. The conversation which I had so recently heard, and in which I was so deeply interested, held possession of my mind. The effrontery and impudence of the world are really astonishing; that a man whose face was scarcely known from the rest of the undistinguished mob, should dare to claim an intimacy and assert a friendship with me, did not so much surprise me; it was what might be expected from little grovelling souls aspiring to scenes and spheres far above the contracted orbits of their narrow lives; but that he should say he had pointed out and corrected errors he had never seen, augmented beauties which never had existed, and been the monitor and poetic corrector of a man to whom he had seldom ever made a passing bow, not only excited amazement, but indignation united with contempt. But such are some of the species man; they care not how far they descend beneath the dignity of the human race, if they can but bribe their fellow-men to imagine them their superiors. The villa of true greatness lies before us, but how rival the number of competitors! Pretenders to merit crowd the chaos of human life, who like the lightning fly shine for a moment but are again lost in surrounding darkness. The world to them is but a taper, round which they flatter for a time; but eventually fall unlamented victims to its fascinating blaze. How great the man, who not anxious for the wavering applause of giddy multitudes, leaves behind him, in the bosoms of an admiring posterity, a monument as lasting as time itself; a monument which the splendid greatness of his own actions has erected! Such a man, if the native modesty universally attached to merit would permit him, might exclaim, in the words of Horace,

*Ecce monumentum erexitur, Regulaque vis pyramidum altius; Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis Annorum series, et fuga temporis.*

"ALMANACK for the present Year for sale at this Office."

#### YOUNG DIOMED.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificate.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grand dam by Regulus, her great-grand dam by old Cade, her great-great-grand dam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARTY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803.

#### MR. DUPORE

PRESENTS his respects to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and begs leave to inform them, that his SCHOOL will open on Monday the 2d day of May next; those who wish to insert their names previous to the above date will please to apply at Mr. Dupore's house.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten pounds, at the late dwelling of SARAH WERNER, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, on Monday the 4th day of April next,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, who are to be sold for a term of years only, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and books, with approved security, will be required from purchasers.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 4th of April, at the subscribers house, near Herring creek church,

THE personal property of JOSEPH DEALE, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and a lad, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and the terms ready cash.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

#### FOR SALE,

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq. at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne Arundel county, March 15, 1803.

#### GEORGE CLINGMAN,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he has moved to this city, and occupies the brick store fronting the Dock, between Mr. Evans's and Mr. Pinkney's, where he has now on hand a great variety of the most elegant and fashionable HATS, which he will sell considerably cheaper than any hitherto offered in this place, and will warrant them to be of superior quality.

N.B. The highest price, in CASH, will be given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, March 15, 1803.

#### Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, who is acquainted with the driving of oxen; he is wanted to drive an ox cart in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A young man would be preferred, and more especially if unmarried. It is indispensably necessary that he be sober and honest. For such a one call will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Annapolis, March 7, 1803.

Anne Arundel  
WHEREA  
returned to the  
county, the follo  
which there is  
taxes, to wit:

Persons names.

John Bullen

Geo. & Edw

Colvert

Walker Bulmy

& Dan. Wol

Renholme's

brins

John & Rich

Frazier

Eis. Gaffaway

George Johnston

John Kerr

Philip Lee's heirs

Rich. Lee's heirs

Wm. McCobb

of Moles

Anne M'Gibbon

Sufanna M'Gib

bin

Elias Middle

ton

Benj. Oden fo

Mrs. Well

William Paca

Fran. F. Perrie

Edw. Pryle fo

Edw. Robert

Margaret Pryle

Jos. Rogers heir

Mrs. Tootell

Wm. Watcroft

Anne Wilshu

John Yates

heirs

Lewis Picault

John Olliss

Toby Hawkins

Gilbert Murdoch

Johnston M.

O'Reilly

Mordecai Hal

Francis Ellex

Martin Norris

William Nor

Philip Thoma

Richard Well

Philip Spence

Wm. Biggs he

John Clervo

Abac Caton

Richard Bear

ador.

John Beard

Matthew Be

Daniel Clark

Elizabeth Da

Safanna Fre

Thomas Kin

John Nichol

ten, Len.

Eleanor Res

John Stock

Richard Wy

ton

Anne Ande

Priscilla, Es

Stephen Ste

Richard Th

John Barlow

heirs

John Brow

Adam he

Abel Brown

heirs

Yates, Bro



On Rhode  
Annapolis, this  
each, and one  
of twenty  
1804, must be  
received,  
payment of 14  
December next.  
April and the  
dapple grey  
green hands and  
al to any book  
his form, and  
ured by the best  
proportionable  
he came out of  
and was got by  
ned, as will ap-  
Charlotte, sold to  
on of old Sams  
Cade, her gran-  
by old Cade, her  
S. & C. & C. & C.  
JOS. HARDY.  
degree in my pos-  
J. OGLE, jun.  
tion of col. Sell-  
by Mr. Taylor's  
e mare.  
J. OGLE, jun.  
for mares at one  
cents and escape  
SEELMAN.  
T  
the ladies and ge-  
rs. leave to inform  
n. oh Monday the  
with to infer their  
will please to apply  
ans court of Anne-  
POSED to SALE,  
all fums above ten  
SAHAN WERNON,  
Severn river, in  
next,  
deceased, con-  
be sold for a term  
ep, hogs, household  
and a variety of  
tion. The sale will  
morning, and bonds  
required from pur-  
T, Administrator.  
mans court of Anne-  
OLD, at PUBLIC  
of April, at the sub-  
reck church,  
JOSEPH DEALE,  
the negro woman and  
the debts due from  
hence at ten o'clock,  
E, Administrator.  
L E,  
of valuable LAND,  
del Manor, whereon  
there are on it a  
quarters, and other  
ard Ridgely, Elg  
f, at Herring Bay,  
d with the plantation.  
MAS TILLARD.  
5, 1803.  
NGMAN,  
ORE,  
itizens of Annapolis,  
that he has moved to  
rick store fronting the  
and Mr. Pinkney's  
at variety of the most  
S, which he will sell  
hitherto offered in this  
to be of superior qua-  
CASH, will be given  
2  
urchase,  
is acquainted with  
is wanted to drive an  
f Baltimore. A young  
more especially if un-  
necessary that he be  
one will be given  
OMAS SIMPSON.

Anne-Arundel county, to-wit:  
WHEREAS Henry Howard, collector of the  
tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day  
returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said  
county, the following list of lands, in said county, in  
which there is no personal property to pay the said  
taxes, to-wit:

Persons names.	Names of land & lots.	Amt. Tax.
John Bullen	Lot in Annapolis	14 9
Geo. & Edward Colvert	Lots in ditto	1 19 3
Walter Bulany & Dan. Wol- lenholme's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Joshua & Rich- Frazier	Lots in ditto	4 12 10
Elis. Galloway	Lot in ditto	16
George Johnson	Lot in ditto	1 10
John Kerr	Lot in ditto	1 2 3
Philip Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Rich. Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	1 3 4
Wm. McCubbin of Moles	Lot in ditto	17 9
Anne McCubbin	Lot in ditto	1 11 4
Safanna McCub- bin	Lot in ditto	1 18 11
Eliza Middle- ton	Lot in ditto	12 11
Benj. Oden for Mrs. Well	Lot in ditto	3 6 5
William Pace	Lot in ditto	5
Francis Perrier	Lot in ditto	1 13 9
Edw. Pryle for Edw. Roberts	Lot in ditto	13 2
Margaret Pryle	Lot in ditto	16
John Rogers heirs	Lot in ditto	2 3 2
Mrs. Toottell	Lot in ditto	1 15 8
Wm. Whitcroft	Lots in ditto	10 11 11
Anne Wiseman	Lot in ditto	19 7
Joshua Yates heirs	Lot in ditto	17 10
Lewis Pascault	Lot in ditto	1 7 1
John Offits	Farmer's Field	4 7 5
Toby Hawkins	Part Acton	12
Gilbert Murdoch	Part Proctor's For- est 76, Murdoch's Discovery 18, part Proctor's Goodwill and Harnels 44	1 5 5
Johnson M. O'Reilly	Young's Inn	8 10 5
Mordecai Hall	Hopkins Choice, I- aac's Enlargement, and Widow's En- largement	3 4 4
Francis Effex	Shekell's Chance	15 4
Martin Norris	Part Hawkin's Addi- tion, and part Saint Thomas's Neck	12 9
William Norris	Part ditto ditto	8 9
Philip Thomas	Dort 390, Galloway's Purchase 12, Gift 115	6 10
Richard Wells	Anna's Desire 193, Nicholson's Choice 77	2 9 8
Philip Spencer	Shipley's Purchase	1 2 3
Wm. Biggs heirs	Lots in London-town	5
John Garro	Lots in ditto	7 5
Adne Caton	Lots in ditto	5
Richard Beard's heirs	Chaney's Resolution	1 4 6
John Beard	Beard's Point lands 176, Iiams Pur- chase, and Burgess Choice 111	3 1 6
Matthew Beard	Beard's Habitation	1 16 8
Daniel Clarke	Part Rowdown Se- curity	11 4
Elizabeth Day	Chaney's Purchase	7 5
Safanna French	Chaney's Rest 40, Widow's Increase 50	13 9
Thomas King	Hickory Hills and Franklin's Enlarge- ment 120, part Bur- gess Choice, Middle Plantation, Covell's Folly, and Mount Mifery	5 3 5
John Nichol- son, sen.	Indian Range and Hickory Hills	19 2
Eleanor Read	Part Clarke's Inke- ritance	4 7
John Stockett	Name unknown	16 8
Richard Woot- ton	Crabb's Purchase 100, Widow's Purchase 200, name un- known 900	6 8 8
Anne Anderson	Part Providence	17 2
Phililla Fowler	Part Fowler's Range	9 11
Stephen Stuart	Part Duvall's Range	1 4 8
Richard Tucker	Part Snowden's Re- putation Supported	14 9
Jo. Barlow, sen. heirs	Part Half Pond	10
John Brown of Adam heirs	Part Invasion, part Conclusion, and What's Left	1 12 5
Abel Brown, sen. heirs	Part Good Neigh- bourhood	1 2 3
Ydca. Brown	Part Rebron and part Batchelor's Choice	14 8

John Brown, shoe-maker	Victory 38, Eagle's Tower 6	5 9
Vachel Barnes	Part Invasion and Any Thing	1 8 6
Michael Crumlit	Part Howard's Re- solution	4 8
Jas. Dick's heirs	Pt. Batchelor's Choice	12 3
Catha. Godman	John's Lookout	11 1
Samuel Sterrett	Land formerly allot- ed to John Sterrett	4 5 9
Charles Carroll, bar. heirs	Land at Elk-Ridge Landing	19 8
Dennis Griffith & others heirs of Joshua Griffith	Ditto ditto	1 6 1
Charles Ridgely's heirs	Ditto ditto	1 3
Dennis Shipley	Ditto ditto	5
Wm. Urquhart	Ditto ditto	17 3
Baltimore Com- pany	Timber Ridge 3900, part Polcat For- rest 500	26 19
Robert Carn- thwaite's heirs	Stoney Hill	1 2
Jacob Forrest	Part Weedy Glade	2 6
Ely Griffith	Part First Choice 5, Addition to do. 10 1/2	11
John Pierpoint	Part Chew's Vine- yard	9 2
William Smith, Baltimore	Part Weedy Glade	1 3 3
Richard Shipley of John	Part Stamp Act Re- pealed	12 3
George Gard- ner, sen.	Gardner's Purchase	12 1
Samuel Lane's heirs	Grammar's Chance, Purcell's Angle, & Harrison's Enlarge- ment	3 1 8
Leonard Lath- beth	Part Grammar's Par- rott	3 1
Anne Owens	Owens Fancy	1 2 6
Prif. Simmons	Land name unknown	1 7 2
Nathan Smith	Grammar's Parrott	1 15 1
Rich. Shekell	A. A. Manor	8 10
Anne Vernon	Hill's Purchase	1 3 11
Stephen West	Hopkins Fancy 204, lot at Pig Point 1	1 5 2
Francis Worthy	Addition to Saint Jeroms	9
Zebidee Wood's heirs	Part Grammar's Chance	2 5 9
Isaac Pollock	Blooming Plains	4 10 9
Elizabeth Dick- erfon	Part Second Addition to Snowden's Ma- nor 90, part War- field's Range 67	19 3
Elisba Kennedy	Part Bite the Biter	4 8
John Mobberly	Part Neal's Delight	4 8
Basil Mulliken	Part Snowden's Ma- nor	6 2
James Tolson	Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift	13 11
John Warfield	Part Timber Bottom	6 11
John Brown	Part Weston 63, part Providence 74 1/2, Clink, alias Chink, 100, Brown's In- crease 100	2 11 6
Wm. Burton	Part Salmon's Hills	6 2
Sam. Chace, Esq;	Howard's Fancy	9 7
Thos. C. Deye	Turkey Quarter	7 19 3
John Elliott	Spanish Oak Grove	6 1 1/2
William Hann's heirs	Woodstock Enlarged	12 3
Mark Johnson's heirs	Weston, Greenwell, and Meek's Rest	5 7
Thomas Iiams	Part Cordwell	6 1 1/2
William King	Part Abington 327, Henford 253, Ad- dition to Henford 15	4 7 5
John Marri- ott, sen.	Part Brookby's Point 146, part Locust Plains 25	1 1 1
Joshua Meek	Rofs	5 7
William Paca	Anglin's Discovery 250, Richardson's Joy 50	2 15 2
Nicholas Ridgely	Preston's Fancy 57, Barber's Addition 74, part Ridgely's Chance 360 1/2	2 5 7
Margaret Sap- pington	Part Grindstone	19 8
Thos. Wootton	Part Covell's Cove	1 3 1
Thos. Worthing- ton, of John Vachel White	Part Worthington's Beginning	4 18
Jonah White	Part Providence	12 4 1/2
William Rogers heirs	Part Grindstone	1 3
Hockley Com- pany	Pt. Holland's Choice	14 9
Elizabeth Dor- sey, of Nich.	Name unknown 80, part Yates Inheri- tance 100, part Howard's Range	13 4
Jacob Dycens	Todd's Risk 309, pt. Andover 100	3 15 3
Catharine Hall	Addition to Poplar Spring Garden	12 3
Thomas Harris- son's heirs	Part Benjamin's Hope	6 1 1/2
	Andover 1510, part Walkers Inheri- tance 294 1/2	8 5 8

Jacob Joice	Pt. Jacobs Improved Purchase	1 14 6
Thomas Joice	Part William's Fancy	3 2 1/2
Wm. Thornton	Pt. Linche's Purchase	17 3
Sarah Godman	Pt. Greenbury's For- rest	13 6
Eliz. Godman	Part ditto	5 6
Jona. Rawlings	Land name unknown	1 11
Thomas Todd	Philk's Rest	6 1 1/2
George Wells	Gibbs Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	1 8 7
Benj. Batcher	Part Pascal's Plains	6 1 1/2
James Cookley	Hay Neck	6 1 1/2
George Collins	Little Timber Neck	7 9
Mary Gambrell	Part Woodstock and pt. Gambrell's Por- chase	19 2
Nathan Hall	Part Milford	3 9
Capt. Maybury	Part Green Spring	3 1
Thos. Mortimer	Timber Neck	1 2 5
Martha Smith	Part Mountain Wales	6 1 1/2
Mary Towell	Part Goshell's Advent- ure	7 11
Benl Isaac	Part Worthington's Range	3 9
Wm. Plummer	Part Brown's En- largement 141, from Joseph Owens 14	17 3
William Smith	Miles Chance	9 2 1/2
Wm. Whitting- ton, of Francis	Knighon's Purchase	1 5 4
John Burgett	Richards Lot 95, pt. Brick Mill 20	1 1 3
Thos. Crandell	Part Grammar's Par- rott	14 9
Thomas Cooke	Birkhead's Lot	1 16 9
Rachel Carr	Birkhead's Adventure	6 8
William Gover	Batchelor's Choice 400, Cullock's Fols- ly 12 1/2	3 15 9
John Hesselius	Part Homewood's Lot 723, Henrietta and Maria 8, Leonard's Neck 116	20 15 3

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

By order,  
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax,  
Anne-Arundel county.  
March 11, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-  
Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC  
SALE, on Thursday the 31st day of March, if  
fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late  
dwelling of NICHOLAS JONES, deceased, on the  
north side of Severn river,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, con-  
sisting of horses, hogs, horned cattle, bacon,  
corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plan-  
tation utensils, with many other articles too tedious  
to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for  
all fums above sixteen dollars, with bond or note, on  
interest, with approved security. The sale to com-  
mence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUSBY, Administrator.  
N. B. All persons having claims against said estate  
will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated,  
on or before the first day of June next ensuing, and  
those indebted will make immediate payment.  
March 10, 1803. 2

#### LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette,  
Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly  
requested to pay off their respective balances. It is  
sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to  
the above request, or compulsory measures, though  
extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
JOHN GORDON, late of the city of Anna-  
polis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally  
attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired  
to make immediate payment, to  
JOSEPH SANDS, Executor.  
March 15, 1803.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-  
tends to apply to the court of Prince-George's  
county, at the next April term, for a commission to  
mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WAR-  
BUSTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying  
in said county, according to the acts of assembly  
in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.  
Warbuston, February 18, 1803.

A FEW QUARTER CASES OF ORIGIN  
London Particular Madeira Wine,  
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,  
Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on re-  
asonable terms for cash.  
MILBOURN SIGELL  
Annapolis, November 25.



**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **AGUILA PIERCE**, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JOSEPH DEALE**, 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 fifteenth 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, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JAMES CADLE**, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

### ROMULUS.

**A** BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of **DANIEL WILLIAMSON**, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be passed, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

January 26, 1803.

### To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at **THOMAS ELLIOTT'S** tavern,

**THE** following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called **HARRISON'S RESURVEY**, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson; use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called **JOHN and MARY'S CHARGE**, being a survey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called **DAN**, and the other called **JEREMIO**, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the personal property of **GEORGE SHIPLEY**, sen. deceased, at the white house occupied by a certain Peter Orindorf, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown.

**THE** property consists of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the rest, also cattle, and one horse, household furniture. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th instant, it fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of **JOHN MERCKE STEVENS**, deceased, on the north side of Severn,

**THE** personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, a quantity of lumber, a stud horse, a house frame and materials, and a schooner with her tackle, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. Terms of sale six months credit, on bond and interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, on the premises,

**ONE** hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of **ALTOGETHER**, situate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late residence of John Dorsey, son of Michael, and at this time occupied by Galloway Watkins; also one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-seven acres, called **TODDY**, which is in woods. These lands abound with lime stone, are of good quality, and are sold as the property of **PHILEMON DORSEY**, a lunatic. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, payable to the trustee, in twelve months, with interest.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Trustee.

At the same time will be sold, on the same credit, the personal property of said lunatic, consisting of a negro man, some stock, and sundry household furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803.

### THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSEY and SEEDSMAN,

City of Washington,

Has for SALE, a large collection of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of the following,

**E**ARLY frame peas,

Early Charlton do.

Dwarf marrowfat do.

Large marrowfat do.

Dwarf Prussian do.

Dwarf union do.

Dwarf prolific do.

Large Windsor beans,

Turkey longpod do.

Lima do.

Saddletrap do.

Dwarf bunch do.

Early York cabbage,

Early sugarloaf do.

Early Battersea do.

Large Drumhead do.

Green Savoy do.

Red pickling do.

Early cauliflower,

Large cauliflower,

Red beet,

Also fruit trees, flowering shrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **CATHARINE STEVENS**, 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 third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. **JOHN BOND**, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Elisha Johnson, who is hereby authorized to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

### NOTICE.

**AS** it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of **RIDGELY and EVANS** should be brought to an immediate close, Notice is HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 15th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY, JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

**TAKEN** up as trespassing strays, two **FIL-LIES**, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the same size, is supposed to be four years old, and has a small snip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other flesh mark. The owner or owners of the said fillys are requested to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803.

**HAVING** made a purchase of two NEGROES advertised by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d instant, as runaways, for a valuable consideration, and they being in my possession at my plantation, near Port-Jobacco, when I left the White Marsh, and having been imperiously and unjustly taken from thence soon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. G. B. Bitouney, a Frenchman, and detained since by him from my service; I do hereby forewarn him, or any other person, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to support my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force against every such offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803.

### Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince George's county court, to be holden at Upper Marlborough on the first Monday in April next, a NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with the useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKAY.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES SANDERS.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain **CAPT. JERVIS**, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloth, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

**WHEREAS** my wife **ANNE BRAY**, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatsoever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 19, 1803.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**



T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 31, 1869.

Equally dishonest and untrue is the other indication of private motives having influenced the conduct of the governor regarding the canal company—that he recommended the proposal of the company to the legislature in a surreptitiously true, as the citizens of Massachusetts that they were rejected by a majority of the delegates in nature; they were withdrawn in making any for dissenting individuals; against the fact of which the company themselves entered a protest.—The governor never had the smallest private interest in this kind; he is intimate with but few of its members, the bulk of whom he has considered as rather friendly to him from the difference of political sentiment; but that private regard of the man was not in the day of a public calamity, he considers the material improvements of our country, especially in the first national objects. Good men have always reached his years but distinguished persons; the central point of nature has overruled our country with the world, but the farthest point of any other nation of the globe, and possibly the greatest source of our first steps, from their various channels, having been well represented the Massachusetts, to the first of the world, and extent of its own territory, and the

**Buy and Sell**



**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **AQUILA PIKE**, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JOSEPH DEALE**, 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 fifteenth 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, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JAMES CADLE**, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

### ROMULUS,

**A** BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of **DANIEL WILLIAMSON**, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be passed, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

January 26, 1803.

### To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at **THOMAS ELLIOTT'S** tavern,

**THE** following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called **HARRISON'S RESERVE**, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson; use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called **JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE**, being a survey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called **DAN**, and the other called **JACOB**, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the personal property of **GEORGE SHIPLEY**, sen. deceased, at the white house occupied by a certain Peter Orindoff, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown.

**THE** property consists of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the rest, also cattle, and one horse, household furniture. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of **JOHN MERCER STEVENS**, deceased, on the north side of Severn,

**THE** personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, a quantity of lumber, a stud horse, a house frame and materials, and a schooner with her tackle, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. Terms of sale six months credit, on bond and interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, on the premises,

**ONE** hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of **ALTOGETHER**, situate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late residence of John Dorley, son of Michael, and at this time occupied by Galloway Watkins; also one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-seven acres, called **TODDY**, which is in woods. These lands abound with lime stone, are of good quality, and are sold as the property of **PHILEMON DORSEY**, a lunatic. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, payable to the trustee, in twelve months, with interest.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Trustee.

At the same time will be sold, on the same credit, the personal property of said lunatic, consisting of a negro man, some stock, and sundry household furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803.

### THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSERY and SEEDSMAN,

City of Washington,

Has for SALE, a large collection of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of the following,

**EARLY** frame peas,  
Early Charlton do.  
Dwarf marrowfat do.  
Large marrowfat do.  
Dwarf Prussian do.  
Dwarf union do.  
Dwarf prolific do.  
Large Windsor beans,  
Turkey longpod do.  
Lima do.  
Saddletrap do.  
Dwarf bunch do.  
Early York cabbage,  
Early sugarloaf do.  
Early Battersea do.  
Large Drumhead do.  
Green Savoy do.  
Red pickling do.  
Early cauliflower,  
Late cauliflower,  
Red beet,

Broccoli,  
Scotch kale,  
Deftford onion,  
Large Tripoli do.  
Spanish do.  
Green Turkey cucumber,  
Long prickly do.  
Loaf lettuce,  
Brown Dutch do.  
White asparagus,  
Common do.  
Solid celery,  
Spinage,  
Early scarlet radish,  
Spanish do.  
Turnip do.  
Early Dutch turnip,  
Early horn carrot,  
Long orange do.  
Large parsnip,  
With many other sorts.

Also fruit trees, flowering shrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **CATHARINE STEVENS**, 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 third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late **MR. JOHN BOND**, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Eliza Johnson, who is hereby authorized to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

### NOTICE.

**AS** it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of **RIDGELY and EVANS** should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are defined to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,  
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

**TAKEN** up as trespassing strays, two FIL LIES, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the same size, is supposed to be four years old, and has a small snip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other flesh mark. The owner or owners of the said filies are requested to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803.

**HAVING** made a purchase of two NEGROES advertised by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d instant, as runaways, for a valuable consideration, and they being in my possession at my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, when I left the White Marsh, and having been imperiously and unjustly taken from thence soon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. G. B. Bitouzey, a Frenchman, and detained since by him from my service; I hereby forewarn him, or any other person, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to support my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force against every such offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803.

### Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Price George's county court, to be holden at Upper Marlborough on the first Monday in April next,

**A** NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with the useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKAY.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES SANDERS.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain captain. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

**WHEREAS** my wife **ANNE BRAY**, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatsoever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 19, 1803.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN**.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

Messrs. Pechin and Frailey,

TO pursue the *ignis fatuus* of anonymous publications may possibly lead into the fifth and mire, where those vaporous vapours emit a glow-worm light, only to mislead and disappear: still where explanations have once commenced, the malevolence of the times might contrive unfavourably; silence on subsequent charges—however contemptible their source or exceptionable their form. This observation can alone justify a reply to a publication in your paper of the 14th inst., under the signature of Republicanus: which is a motley assemblage of wilful misquotation from our constitution; conclusions from real passages made in contempt of the rules of reason, and malignant fabrications calculated to impeach the motives of the governor of the State.

As much of this matter has already been anticipated and fully replied to, in the different publications of the Civil Officer, unnecessary repetitions will be here avoided. In fact the constitutional argument of this writer, is little more than a copious dissertation against the exclusive right of the governor to nominate to office. In reply to this unmeaning charge it might be simply asked, whether one word has ever been said by the governor or the Civil Officer, respecting such exclusive right of nomination? In the letter addressed by the council to the legislature, it was thought proper to raise this phantom in order to combat it: Republicanus improving the hint, has carried it through all the evolutions of modern polemical tactics: But the article of exciting a clamour, in order to withdraw the public attention from the real question, has become too trite to be longer successful. The constitution of Maryland, it must be repeated, expressly vests the appointment of officers in the governor, to be made by and with the advice and consent of the council. But it says not one word about nomination—it neither creates nor recognizes any such power—it is a term not only unknown to our constitution and laws—but, it is believed, that no such authority as a *distinct power*, will be found in the constitutions of any of those States, that first formed the confederation, nor in any of their laws during their colonial government. As Mr. Jay has justly observed in his address on a similar subject, to the legislature of New-York, "A governor cannot appoint without nominating—the vesting him therefore with the right to appoint, must necessarily convey the subordinate or incidental power of nominating; without which, the right of appointing could not possibly be exercised." It appears from the same document, that under a similar formulary of *appointing by and with the advice and consent of the council*, the governor of that State had solely nominated to office, without a doubt of its propriety, for about twenty years, and until a majority of the legislature became of a different political complexion from their chief magistrate, who is there elected by the people—then the right was questioned—The governor addressed the legislature on the subject; and the legislature called a convention—who now vested, as they had an undoubted right to do, what is called a *concurrent right of nomination*, in each member of the council of appointment. But there was still these evident distinctions (independent of party motives), between the two cases and the constitutions of the two States. The governor of New-York, is by his election, independent of the legislature; he has no permanent council—the council alluded to, is expressly a council for the appointment of officers only—composed of the governor and a certain number of senators, annually elected by the legislature. The governor has no other authority over appointments but what he derives from that article which constitutes him president of the council—but which seems to be evidently calculated in all its other provisions but one, to share the power of appointment, *jointly*, and not *concurrently*, between the executive and legislative departments. By the constitution of Maryland, the power of the governor to appoint, and all his other powers, are derived from other parts of the constitution; and not from that article which constitutes him president of the council; with whose *coincidence* expressly he is to act, and not *jointly*; and his powers would equally exist if he was not president of the council, or if there was no such article at all.

The right of nomination, as has been shown, and as will be still further elucidated, is no distinct and independent power; it is from its nature only one of the incidental means of carrying into execution the power of appointment; and it has really nothing to do with the construction of the constitution of Maryland, to which it is unknown. The merits of the question between the governor and council here, will be found solely to rest, on the true import and meaning of that advice and consent to the appointments of the governor, which the council are authorized to give: the question on the particular case which has occurred between them, naturally divides itself into two points—first, is that advice and consent, imperative and obligatory, so that he must appoint whomsoever they advise, whether he approves or not? If so, he is a mere machine and instrument in their hands—and the consent of the council to such an appointment of the governor is not only absurd, but a mockery. Second, does the right to advise and consent to the appointment of the governor, vest all authority in the council to appoint of themselves, without the governor being present as having any agency in the appointment? If so the governor is purely useless and unnecessary, even as an instrument; and both the words *advice and consent* become absolutely ludicrous. In fact the council then advise themselves, and commit to their own date. And this was precisely the case of the appointments by the council of the Sufquehanna commissioners. Such folly, absurdity and abuse may render the interpretation of a nomination necessary hereafter; but as they had never happened during the provincial government, under the same words, so they could not have been foreseen by the convention who framed the constitution of Maryland.

It is admitted that doubts early occurred, after our independence, as to the true import and meaning of the terms *advice and consent of council*—these did not originate in the State. More than twenty years ago, two young gentlemen of great talents and enterprise, then members of the

council in Virginia, suggested their right to give advice to the governor, when he did not ask it; but it was never understood by the Civil Officer, that they contended that he was obliged to take their advice, whether he approved of it or not. He then and always since has considered their construction, to extend no farther, than to claim a right to offer any advice they thought proper, instead of being confined to confirming or negating the governor's propositions; and to have their advice so given, entered on the journals, to justify themselves, or criminate him to their constituents, whenever they differed in opinion.

In order to avoid such doubts and their consequences; in those constitutions which have been lately formed in these States, and where the chief executive magistrate is still to act by and with the consent of others in making appointments; express words have been introduced authorizing him to nominate as well as to appoint. If he alone nominates, still those with whom he must concur to effectuate an appointment retain the same control over him, that he has over them; they may refuse their assent until he makes a nomination that pleases them; and nothing prevents their explaining to him, who would please them: where then is this fatal power, this Persian despotism extended for by the governor? He only asks that equal independent authority, which he has ever been willing to concede to the council. But permit the council to complete an appointment without his assent as they have done, and the governor is instantly reduced to a cypher.—Were his oath and the constitution out of the question; no man of independent mind could submit to so degraded and humiliating a situation; but under those sacred obligations, voluntary acquiescence is forbid by the imperative voice of duty.

To divert the public mind from a dispassionate view of such glaring absurdity and flagrant violation of the constitution; this writer has heated his own imagination and attempts to excite the sympathy of his readers, by a rhapsodical display of the subversion of society, and conversion of government into the most hideous of curses; if the governor should be permitted to exercise the sole right of nominating, and the council to retain only the mere duty of putting a negative on his nomination. How unfortunate that the United States and the State of Massachusetts could not have availed themselves of the political legacy of Republicanus, when they so imprudently and expressly confined the right of nominating, to their chief magistrates and only permitted the senate and council (whose advice and consent they still rendered necessary in appointments) to exercise the mere duty of confirming or negating their nominations! Although these governments still continue blessings to the people, must we yet dread that the curses predicted by Republicanus, are accumulating with interest in the chambers of Heaven? With these examples staring him in the face, how could he hazard such nonsense? But into what absurdities will not the zeal of partisans betray them! When men sacrifice principle on the altar of prejudice, they are not only blind themselves, but they really appear to believe that no one else can see! The fact is, that in all representative governments, where the public will is generally declared by a concurrent and not a joint act of different branches, of either the legislative or executive departments, great injury may result from the perverse obliquity of any one branch of either. No free constitution can be formed—at least none has been formed, which the public functionaries may not perhaps totally destroy; if they are treacherous; the only security yet suggested by the wisdom of man; is, after taking wise precautions to elect safe and proper characters, to render them responsible to their constituents for their conduct. Such precautions and responsibility have hitherto preserved and we trust in God will long preserve the United States and the State of Massachusetts, from all the horrors painted by Republicanus, although the right of nomination is confined by the express words of their constitutions, to their chief magistrates: and they have heretofore protected the State of New-York from injury and inconvenience, although the governor exercised that right, without the word nomination being used in their constitution at all.

From these considerations we are authorized to conclude that a right of nomination expressly confined to the chief magistrate, is perfectly consistent with the right of the senate and council to advise and consent to his appointment; and that the word *nominate* has been introduced *ex abundanti cautela* to avoid such disputes as had recently arisen, will be evident when we examine the construction of that part of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes the president, by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the senate to make treaties: under this provision, although no previous right of proposal is expressly vested in the president, yet he only submits the treaties, after they are negotiated, to the senate for their approbation or rejection. How different is this from the construction or effect of those words, now contended for by the council and Republicanus! The words *advice and consent* must certainly authorize two thirds of the senate to perfect a treaty without ever consulting the president, if they authorize the council to appoint officers without consulting the governor.

According to this flagitious writer, if the governor has a veto on the appointments of the council, he would also have a veto in the appointment of a register of wills made by the legislature: the language being in the one case he *shall*, and in the other he may commission; can this unpopular term *shall* be used for such execrable purposes in France be introduced here with similar designs? Or is it only another round, intended to vary the charges already rung on the word nomination? In fact the whole position has assumed as granted the only point in question: The governor has consistently denied that the council have any right to appoint at all except in one instance: having shown that the general right is expressly vested in him; he has only asked, where is it even implicitly granted to the council? Instead of any part of the constitution directing that the governor may or shall commission any person appointed by the council; there is not a shadow of authority given to them, to appoint any officer except their clerk, who is never commissioned at all: the absurdity of their being expressly authorized to appoint him, when empowered by the same instrument to appoint every officer in the State has been already remarked, but the ordinary rules of construction, that a grant of a particular excludes a general power of the same nature, seem to have denied the fact, of all other rules of common sense, with

Republicanus. By a separate article, sec. 37, all commissions (military excepted) are to be signed by the governor and attested by the chancellor: this like his signature of the laws, is merely a formal and not a discretionary act; nothing can justify the governor more than the chancellor in withholding a commission, unless when claimed by a person, who to his knowledge has not been constitutionally appointed. But surely a mind of ordinary construction would draw an inference from the 41st sec. respecting the appointment of register of wills, directly the reverse of this writer's; by that clause the governor's sole duty is simply to commission whomsoever the legislature recommend, he has nothing to do with the appointment unless in case of vacancy during the recess of the legislature; then he is expressly authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint as well as commission until the meeting of the general assembly. Surely Republicanus has cited this clause under the immediate pressure of lunar influence.

In fact this right as it is called nomination, where distinct authorities (call them by what names we please) are brought to act together, and must concur in making appointments, is in reality a nugatory thing, unless to fix the responsibility where no appointments shall be made at all: men so circumstanced must freely bring into view and discuss different characters until they can mutually agree in a choice. But where a president never personally meets a senate, by whose advice and consent he must appoint, nomination becomes substance instead of form, and is invariably essential; different from this is the situation of a governor who acts as president of a council whose advice and consent are necessary to enable him to appoint; personal conference supercedes in a great measure the necessity of formal nomination; which therefore appears to be a right or a term unknown and unnoticed by our constitution and our laws.

These observations calculated to show that the power of appointment must necessarily include the incidental right of nomination under our constitution; would of themselves be conclusive as to this writer's remarks on that part of article 38; where certain powers are enumerated which the governor is to exercise alone; and also his illustrative observation that the power of nomination not being one of those enumerated, he cannot exercise it alone, but it must belong equally to the council. Republicanus cannot certainly be the *Friend to Candour*, or having that article under his view, he must have proceeded to state, that if nomination is an executive power as all, it must be exercised by the governor alone; for this very article expressly declares that he the governor may alone exercise all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of council is not required by the laws; no law requiring the concurrence of council in making merely a nomination does exist; or can exist—such a law being in its nature a palpable absurdity.

So much is reply to this constitutional medley of Republicanus; and here this address would close but for the base suggestion that the governor has been influenced by unworthy and dishonourable motives in this difference with the council on a point of construction—a difference which it has been shown actually commenced with their earliest official intercourse. The imputation will not be treated with silent contempt. His life we hope is unstained by duplicity or intrigue, and he has ever avowed a readiness to submit his most confidential disclosures to the severest public scrutiny; if what concerns an individual can be thought any way interesting to a State. He is charged with having acted on this occasion from a personal resentment against Mr. Montgomery, after a vain attempt to corrupt by allurement the inflexible integrity of that gentleman to vote for him as a senator of the United States against general Smith.—The governor we trust will never suffer any provocation to convert a public question into a private dispute. It is firmly believed that he never felt a sentiment towards Mr. M. but what was sincerely friendly, and that he never allowed himself to speak of him unless he could do so with commendation and respect, until informed of very intemperate and disrespectful language used towards himself, and we believe that he still feels a confidence that Mr. M. is incapable of having countenanced this infamous aspersions; as we are authorized to say that he had both before and during the session declared to this gentleman personally, that he had no desire whatever to be elected, the senator; that the situation was incompatible with his most interesting object in life—the education of his children; and during the session he had positively told him that if elected he certainly could not accept the appointment; in saying this he had taken occasion strongly to express his high sense of the pretensions of general Smith to any favour his country should bestow on him; and in return he certainly received from Mr. M. an assurance which was considered as authorized, that if he really desired the appointment, the present senator would not allow his name to be used against him: It is true that after the previous disqualifying declaration of the governor, such complimentary language could mean but little: it was regarded as one of those decencies of intercourse between public men; which tending to soften the asperities that may arise from political rivalry, is an honourable colation at the shrine of private feeling. But it must satisfactorily prove how utterly groundless this calumny has been.

Equally malignant and untrue is the other insinuation of private motives having influenced the conduct of the governor respecting the canal company—that he recommended the proposals of the company to the legislature as a certain true, as the affectations of Republicanus that they were rejected by a majority of the delegates is untrue; they were withdrawn to make way for different substitutes, against the last of which the company themselves entered a protest.—The governor never had the smallest private interest in this canal; he is intimate with but few of its projectors, the bulk of whom he has considered as rather unfriendly to him from a difference of political sentiment; but their inferior motives of the man were lost in the duty of a public officer, who considers the internal improvements of our dear native intercourse, as the first of national objects: Canals particularly have always engaged his warm but disinterested support: the partial heart of nature has overpowered our country with navigable streams far surpassing those of any other district of the globe and requiring but moderate efforts of art to free them from their natural obstructions: among our great watercourses the Sufquehanna takes the lead from the number and extent of its own navigable branches above

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tide water; exclusive of which it is perhaps the only rival, the United States can successfully oppose to the St. Lawrence in all that water communication through the lakes; of which daily discoveries are opening unbounded prospects. Under such impressions and none other, when an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania denying the right of the state of Maryland to grant an half toll on the bed of the river, directed a correspondence on the subject to be opened with him as governor of Maryland, he was unavoidably compelled to maintain the right of the state to the full jurisdiction over the river within her limits; a right which Pennsylvania will hereafter discover to be essential even to her best interests; situated as the Susquehanna is in one corner of the state, the representatives of Maryland will sparingly it is presumed employ the public treasure in improving its navigation; it is to be apprehended that this river must itself pay for all the improvements it will ever obtain; this can only be effected by tolls established under the authority of Maryland. It must be obvious then that to abandon the right of the state over the bed of the river, would be to close up for ever one of the fairest sources of public prosperity; but from the unpopularity which had attended the exercise of this right, in both states, the danger seemed evident that the right itself might be involved in the same fate with the exercise; from this motive at the meeting at Susquehanna he recommended to the company to compromise their claim and relinquish the grant—the company having complied, honour as well as duty dictated the decent terms in which he recommended their proposals to the attention of the legislature, at the moment of handing to them the letter of governor McKean. Believing as he does that the morality and happiness of the people must for ever depend on the examples of good faith and justice which are set by their rulers, he will never scruple we are assured to recommend, when within the line of his duty, a religious compliance with a public contract, or the substitution of a fair equivalent by voluntary compromise: but we again assert that he is no otherwise interested in or connected with this particular measure, than as a responsible officer and a citizen of the state.

A Civil Officer of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

A very important, and no less singular than important, occurrence took place at the Cape of Good Hope, previous to the sailing of the ship Portsmouth, which arrived on the 15th instant, and it is not a little surprising that it should not have transpired sooner to the public. We have it upon the best authority, that although the Dutch governor was by capitulation to have had possession of the Cape on the 1st of January, the British troops had, notwithstanding, possession of the place at the time of the Portsmouth's sailing.

The circumstances were these: The commander of the British forces had proposed that the Dutch governor should take possession of the forts and works on the 20th December. As, however, the first day of the new year was at hand, the latter preferred postponing it to that day, expecting probably, that the festivity of the moment would give an eclat to his new government among the people. In the meantime the British troops, to the number of 1600, had all embarked, except one company left on shore as a rear guard and to take care of the works till the Dutch, who were then landing to the number of 2500, should march into them. As fate would have it, however, on the night of the 31st December, a vessel arrived with dispatches from England, enjoining it upon general Dundas, if he had not surrendered the place to the Dutch, to retain possession of it. A great bustle immediately took place in the fleet, and early on the morning of the 1st January, the day when the Dutch troops were to have entered the works, the British forces were seen debarking with all the expedition in their power, and marching with fixed bayonets back again to the fortifications, of which they took possession, and kept out the Dutch. This manoeuvre occasioned, it may be supposed, no small consternation to the Dutch governor, whose imprudent procrastination may be attended with the final loss of the colony to his country.

How far this occurrence may have connexion with the recent declaration of war by Algiers against France, and be the precursor of a renewal of hostilities in Europe, is left to the speculation of our readers.

March 23.

The legislature of Nova-Scotia have enacted, that any person convicted of stealing from any vessel wrecked on the coast of that province, or the Isle Sable, or of obstructing any person of such vessels in attempting to save his life, shall suffer death. They have also declared it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any person wilfully to cast away or destroy a vessel.

Annapolis, March 31.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM, Mr. RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thomas, to Miss SALLY CALLAHAN, daughter of JOHN CALLAHAN, Esquire, of this city.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, February 22.

Mr. Marshall, from the committee appointed the 17th inst. on the governor's communication of the 16th, relative to an act of the legislature of Maryland, which contemplates the making a turnpike road

from Fort Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the western side of the Laurel-hill, at or near Union-town in this state; also suggesting the extension of the term for receiving subscriptions, by the company incorporated for the purpose of cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, made a report, which was read as follows, to wit:

That they have given the subjects committed to them, a due and deliberate consideration, and are of opinion, that it will promote the interest of the state to co-operate with the state of Maryland, in executing the contemplated turnpike road; and also, that it will be proper to extend the time for receiving subscriptions by the canal company above mentioned; they therefore submit the following resolutions, viz.

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorizing the governor to incorporate a company, who, in conjunction with a company already incorporated by the legislature of Maryland, may be authorized to execute the contemplated turnpike road, from Fort Cumberland to the western side of the Laurel-hill, at or near Union-town.

2. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, extending the time for receiving subscriptions, by the company incorporated for the purpose of perfecting a communication by means of a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay. And

On motion, the said report was read the second time, and the resolutions severally adopted; and, ordered, that Messrs. Marshall, Porter and Kerr, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the first resolution; and that Messrs. Pearson, Harrison and T. Davis, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the second resolution.

### Laws of the Union.

An act making a partial appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same object; and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, January 14, 1803.

TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

An act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce 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 hereby is authorized and empowered, to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each, to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public services may require.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 22, 1803.

TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

An act for extending the external commerce 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 sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 20, 1803.

TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Critter—No. VI.

Ante judicium, unde utraque parties. Mr. Trifler, AS the following letter, which I received, may perhaps give some satisfaction to my female readers, whom I understand are somewhat offended at the contents of some of my numbers, I shall insert it as the sixth number of the Trifler, which, from its promising, I shall omit commenting on.

Mr. Trifler,

It is with astonishment and surprise I have perused some of your numbers, and I think the name you have assumed is better adapted to your subject and style than any other word you could possibly have culled from the English language. When I saw your introduction, I was very much pleased, and flattered myself with the expectation of seeing something in the sequel amusing; but how great was my disappointment! Instead of unassuming composition, I have seen nothing but what I really should imagine the production of a schoolboy. You have been very prudent, in my opinion, in concealing your real name behind the rampart of a fictitious one, as a disfigurement of yourself to the public would (as you the execution of all your readers. Your intention in writing, no doubt, was good, and your object was to improve yourself in composition, and to afford entertainment to your perusers. For the former I must acknowledge there is great room, but as to the latter, you have failed, and instead of procuring their esteem, you have justly incurred their censure. You have unfortunately pursued the wrong in attacking and endeavouring to point out the weakness and to blot of the female sex, in exposing the absurdity of their fallacies, and delineating the vacillancy of their minds; instead of accomplishing your premeditated design, all your scurrility and abuse passes by them unheeded as the wind, and they look on you and your production with pity, mingled with contempt. They look on you as a person far sunk in the quagmire of ignorance, trifling indeed, and unworthy the appellation of an author. Instead of attempting to debate and vilify the feminine part of the creation, that part of it which ought rather to be looked upon as celestial than terrestrial beings, you should have passed upon them all the encomiums your fertile imagination could have suggested, without the fear too of their being undeservedly lavished. But, instead of this, you have done the reverse. You have lost sight of the road of politeness, and descended into the valley of disgrace. You have not been satisfied with making remarks on their external ornaments, but you have even been so indecent as to say "they call in the assistance of a pair of flannel drawers." Is this a fit subject to be descanted on and held up to public view? I apprehend not—and I think the person who does it ought to be branded with infamy. You act like the base assassin, who stabs in the dark, while you are afraid of the thunderbolt of female displeasure. You lurk behind the curtain under a feigned signature, and from thence assail, unseen, the innocent and defenceless. From thence you pour forth blinding hate abuse on that part of society of whom a man of honour and true courage would disdain speaking disrespectfully. In short, such has been your conduct, and such your production, that I deem it almost a degradation to condescend so low as to correspond with you. But to work a reformation, and make you more cautious how you write in future concerning the characters of women, are the motives which actuated me in this letter. It is true you have touched upon the spensers, and endeavoured to depict the ridiculousness of foppery, but this is no reason you should handle in so uncouth a manner the wigs, trails, &c. for in attacking the former, you have attacked those who are placed in a better situation of defence, (if a defence should be deemed necessary); you have attacked those who disregard the assertions of a petty Trifler, and who look upon you with disdain, and unworthy of resentment. Your numbers are better calculated to afford merriment to the giddy multitude than to excite the anger of men of sense, or women conscious of their rectitude and innocence, as you promised and immaculate as the new fallen snow. They have too just a sense of their importance to be disturbed by the flimsy scribbling of a paltry Trifler, whose treacherous attempts prove fruitless, and whose despicable ridicule falls prostrate and inefficient at the shrine of beauty, modesty and virtue conjoined. But, before I conclude, let me call your attention to a passage in one of your numbers, which must, I think, if you possess one spark of shame, excite a blush in your cheek; it is a passage which affords a great deal of matter for serious reflection to the person who wrote it, and all who are interested in the feminine characters of the world. In speaking of those whom we should never approach but with the utmost reverence and awe, I mean the women, you describe them in the most opprobrious language, as being "vain, conceited and affected," language which would make a man of feeling shudder at the pronunciation of, and which indicates the vile depravity of your pusillanimous soul. I believe not this to be the real sentiment of your heart, but I rather attribute it to you as an unguarded expression, an expression which you yourself, upon serious reflection, are sorry for giving birth to. Author, whoever thou art, banish from thy bosom such opinions of the female sex, who, though descended from that Eve that damned mankind, are nevertheless the greatest blessing which man, frail man, enjoys in this world of affliction.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

ALMANACKS for the present Year for sale at this Office.

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## NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 23d of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. JOHN DORSEY's, on Elk-Ridge.

A NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, being the property of Edward GWINN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county.

A. GWINN, Administratrix.

March 28, 1803. *R. D. Dwyer*

## Flowers to be Sold.

The subscriber intending to leave the country, will OFFER for SALE,

A GREAT quantity of FLOWERS, collected with great care, knowledge, and choice, viz. about two thousand of the best HYACINTHS, imported from Harlem, consisting of 300 different sorts, in colour and size, all of the most valuable that can be procured.

Also, 2 or 3000 TULIPS, of the first quality, consisting of 250 different sorts, imported from Harlem, and other parts of Flanders, where those flowers are found in the greatest perfection.

The hyacinths will be in full bloom about the 12th of April, and will be sold on that day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, if fair weather, if not, on the first fair day, in parcels, to the highest bidder, at my plantation, near Bladenburg.

I will also sell, at the same time, my gardener, a negro man, 35 years of age, with his wife and four children, he has been a waiter, is a very good gardener and shoemaker; the woman is about 30 years of age, a good cook, washer, and sews tolerably well.

H. STIER.

March 25, 1803.

## Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover seed, plaister of Paris, ground and unground, bar iron, castings, steel, tar, sugar, and Cologne mill stones.

## NOTICE.

TO all officers and soldiers, or the representatives of such officers and soldiers, as served in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late general, then col. George Washington, or the regiment called the Royal Americans, commanded by col. Henry Bouquet, and who have claims for military lands from the year 1754 to 1762, that the subscriber is engaged in establishing such claims, and requests them to lodge the proofs of their claims with NICHOLAS BARNES, junior, notary public, of Annapolis, who will prepare the necessary papers for the subscriber, by which means a valuable property may be obtained for them.

JAMES IRWIN, Cumberland county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writings, of AQUILA HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Aquila Hyatt hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Aquila Hyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, on the second day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Aquila Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. *10/11/3*

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten pounds, at the late dwelling of SARAH WEEDON, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, on Monday the 4th day of April next,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, who are to be sold for a term of years only, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and bonds, with approved security, will be required from purchasers.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Administrator.

March 15, 1803. *3X*

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 4th of April, at the subscriber's house, near Herring creek church,

THE personal property of JOSEPH DEALE, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and the terms ready cash.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 15, 1803. *3X*

## The high bred Horse SPOT.

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Spriggs's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

## YOUNG DIOMED.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogile's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Jos. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803. *2*

## FOR SALE.

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803. *3*

## GEORGE CLINGMAN;

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he has moved to this city, and occupies the brick store fronting the Dock, between Mr. Evans's and Mr. Pinckney's, where he has now on hand a great variety of the most elegant and fashionable HATS, which he will sell considerably cheaper than any hitherto offered in this place, and will warrant them to be of superior quality.

N. B. The highest price, in CASH, will be given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, March 15, 1803. *3X*

## Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, who is acquainted with the driving of oxen; he is wanted to drive an ox cart in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A young man would be preferred, and more especially if unmarried. It is indispensably necessary that he be sober and honest. For such a one cash will be given by the subscriber.

*3X* THOMAS SIMPSON.

Annapolis, March 7, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, at Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

*3* THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH DEALE, 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 fifteenth 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, 1803.

*3* SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CADLE, 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 tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

*3* WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

## ROMULUS.

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

*3* FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

## Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Madborough on the first Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with this useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. *21* C. MILLS.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JAMICHIO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, *6*

January 1, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, 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 third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

*4* JAMES CLEARY, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Eliza Johnson, who is hereby authorized to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

*4* ELIZABETH BOND.



WHEREAS Henry Howard, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, the following list of lands, in said county, in which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Persons names.	Names of land & lots.	Amt. Tax.
John Bullen	Lot in Annapolis	14 9
Geo. & Edward Calvert	Lots in ditto	1 10 3
Walter Bulany & Dan. Wolstenholme's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Joshua & Rich. Frazier	Lot in ditto	4 12 10
Eliz. Galloway	Lot in ditto	16
George Johnson	Lot in ditto	1 10
John Kerr	Lot in ditto	1 2 3
Philip Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Rich. Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	1 3 4
Wm. McCubbin of Moses	Lot in ditto	17 9
Anne McCubbin	Lot in ditto	1 8 4
Safanna McCubbin	Lot in ditto	1 18 11
Eliza Middleton	Lot in ditto	12 11
Benj. Oden for Mrs. West	Lot in ditto	3 6 5
William Paca	Lot in ditto	1 13 9
Frans. F. Perrier	Lot in ditto	13 2
Edw. Pryfe for Edw. Roberts	Lot in ditto	16
Margaret Pryfe	Lot in ditto	2 3 2
Jn. Rogers heirs	Lot in ditto	1 15 8
Mrs. Tootell	Lot in ditto	10 11 9
Wm. Whetcroft	Lot in ditto	12 7
Anne Wileham	Lot in ditto	17 10
Joshua Yates	Lot in ditto	1 7 1
Lewis Pascual	Farmer's Field	4 7 5
John Gillis	Part Acton	12
Toby Hawkins	Part Proctor's Forest 76, Murdoch's Discovery 18, part Proctor's Goodwill and Harnefs 44	1 8 5
Gilbert Murdoch		
Johnson M. O'Reilly	Young's Inn	8 10 5
Mordecai Hall	Hopkins Choice, Isaac's Enlargement, and Widow's Enlargement	3 4 4
Francis Essex	Shekell's Chance	15 4
Martin Norris	Part Hawkins Addition, and part Saint Thomas's Neck	12 9
William Norris	Part ditto ditto	8 9
Philip Thomas	Dort 300, Galloway's Purchase 12, Gift 115	6 10
Richard Wells	Anna's Desire 193, Nicholson's Choice 77	2 9 2
Philip Spencer	Shipley's Purchase	1 2 5
Wm. Biggs heirs	Lots in London-town	5
John Clervo	Lots in ditto	7 5
Anne Caton	Lots in ditto	5
Richard Beard's admr.	Chaney's Resolution	1 4 6
John Beard	Beard's Point lands 176, Iiams Purchase, and Burgefs Choice 111	3 1 6
Matthew Beard	Beard's Habitation	1 16 8
Daniel Clarke	Part Rowdown Security	11 4
Elizabeth Day	Chaney's Purchase	7 5
Safanna French	Chaney's Rest 40, Widow's Increase 50	12 9
Thomas King	Hickory Hills and Franklin's Enlargement 120, part Burgefs Choice, Middle Plantation, Cove's Folly, and Mount Misery	4 3 5
John Nicholson, sen.	Indian Range and Hickory Hills	19 2
Eleanor Read	Part Clarke's Inheritance	4 7
John Storkett	Name unknown	16 8
Richard Wootton	Crabb's Purchase 100, Widow's Purchase 200, name unknown 800	6 8 8
Annie Anderson	Part Providence	17 2
Priscilla Fowler	Part Fowler's Range	9 11
Stephen Steuart	Part Duvall's Range	1 4 6
Richard Tucker	Part Snowden's Reputation Supported	14 9
Jn. Barlow, sen. heirs	Part Half Pond	10
John Brown of Adam heirs	Part Invasion, part Conclusion, and What's Left	1 12 2
Abel Brown, sen. heirs	Part Good Neighbourhood	1 2 3
Valde Brown	Part Hebron and part Batchelor's Choice	14 8

John Brown, shoe-maker	Victory 35, Eagle's Tower 8	8 9
Vachel Barnes	Part Invasion and Any Thing	1 8 6
Michael Cramlit	Part Howard's Resolution	4 8
Jas. Dick's heirs	Pt. Batchelor's Choice	12 3
Catha. Godman	John's Lookout	11 1
Samuel Sterrett	Land formerly alloted to John Sterrett	4 5 9
Charles Carroll, bar. heirs	Land at Elk-Ridge Landing	19 8
Dennis Griffith & others heirs of Joshua Griffith	Ditto ditto	1 6 1
Charles Ridgely's heirs	Ditto ditto	1 3
Dennis Shipley	Ditto ditto	5
Wm. Urquhart	Ditto ditto	17 3
Baltimore Company	Timber Ridge 3900, part Polecat Forest 500	26 19
Robert Cornthwait's heirs	Stoney Hill	1 2
Jacob Forrest	Part Weedy Glade	2 6
Ely Griffith	Part First Choice 5, Addition to do. 10 1/2	11
John Pierpoint	Part Chew's Vineyard	9 2
William Smith, Baltimore	Part Weedy Glade	1 3 3
Richard Shipley, of John	Part Stamp Act Repealed	12 3
George Gardner, sen.	Gardner's Purchase	12 1
Samuel Lane's heirs	Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, & Harrison's Enlargement	3 1 8
Leonard Lambeth	Part Grammar's Parrott	3 1
Anne Owens	Owens Fancy	1 2 6
Pril Simmons	Land name unknown	1 7 2
Nathan Smith	Grammar's Parrott	1 15 1
Rich. Shekell	A. A. Manor	8 10
Anne Vernon	Hill's Purchase	1 3 11
Stephen West	Hopkins Fancy 204, lot at Pig Point 1	1 5 2
Francis Worthy	Addition to Saint Jerome's	9
Zebidee Wood's heirs	Part Grammar's Chance	2 5 9
Isaac Pollock	Blooming Plains	4 10 9
Elizabeth Dickerson	Part Second Addition to Snowden's Manor 90, part Warfield's Range 67	19 3
Elissa Kennedy	Part Bite the Biter	4 8
John Mobberly	Part Neal's Delight	4 5
Basil Mulliken	Part Snowden's Manor	6 2
James Tolson	Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift	10 11
John Warfield	Part Timber Bottom	6 11
John Brown	Part Weston 63, part Providence 74 1/2, Clink, alias Chink, 100, Brown's Increase 100	2 11 6
Wm. Burton	Part Salmon's Hills	6 2
Sam. Chace, Esq;	Howard's Fancy	9 7
Thos. C. Deye	Turkey Quarter	7 19 3
John Elliott	Spanish Oak Grove	6 1 1/2
William Hann's heirs	Woodstock Enlarged	12 3
Mark Johnson's heirs	Welton, Greenwell, and Meek's Rest	5 7
Thomas Iiams	Part Cordwell	6 1 1/2
William King	Part Abington 327, Henford 353, Addition to Henford 15	4 7 3
John Marriott, sen.	Part Brookby's Point 146, part Locust Plains 25	1 1 1
Joshua Meek	Bos	5 7
William Paca	Anglin's Discovery 250, Richardson's Joy 50	2 15 2
Nicholas Ridgely	Preston's Fancy 57, Barber's Addition 74, part Ridgely's Chance 360 1/2	2 5 7
Margaret Sappington	Part Grindstone	19 8
Thos. Wootton	Part Cove's Cove	1 3 1
Thos. Worthington, of John	Part Worthington's Beginning	4 18
Vachel White	Part Providence	12 4 1/2
Jonah White	Part Grindstone	1 5
William Rogers	Pt. Holland's Choice	14 9
heirs	Name unknown 80, part Yates Inheritance 100, part Howard's Range	15 4
Hockley Company	Todd's Risk 309, pt. Andover 100	3 45 5
Elizabeth Dorsey, of Nichol	Addition to Poplar Spring Garden	19 2
Jacob Dycus	Part Benjamin's Hope	6 1 1/2
Catharine Hall	Andover 1510, part Walker's Inheritance 293 1/2	6 2 2

Jacob Joice	Pt. Jacob's Improved Purchase	1 14 5
Thomas Joice	Part William's Fancy	2 3 1/2
Wm. Thornton	Pt. Linche's Purchase	12 3
Sarah Godman	Pt. Greenbury's Forest	33 4
Eliz. Godman	Part ditto	3 4
Jona. Rawlings	Land name unknown	1 11
Thomas Todd	Philk's Rest	6 1 1/2
George Wells	Gibbs Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	1 8 7
Benj. Butcher	Part Pascal's Plains	6 1 1/2
James Cookley	Hay Neck	6 1 1/2
George Collins	Little Timber Neck	7 3
Mary Gambrell	Part Woodstock and pt. Gambrell's Purchase	19 9
Nathan Hall	Part Milford	2 4
Capt. Maybury	Part Green Spring	3 1
Thos. Mortimer	Timber Neck	1 2 5
Martha Smith	Part Mountain Wales	4 1 1/2
Mary Towell	Part Gofnell's Adventure	7 11
Beal Israel	Part Worthington's Range	2 1
Wm. Plummer	Part Brown's Enlargement 141, from Joseph Owens 14	17 3
William Smith	Miles Chance	9 2 1/2
Wm. Whittington, of Francis	Knighton's Purchase	1 3 4
John Burgefs	Richards Lot 95, pt. Brick Mill 20	1 1 1/2
Thos. Crandell	Part Grammar's Parrots	14 2
Thomas Cooke	Rirkhead's Lot	1 16 1
Rachel Carr	Birkhead's Adventure	6 9
William Gover	Batchelor's Choice 400, Gullock's Folly 12 1/2	5 15 1/2
John Hesselius	Part Homewood's Lot 723, Henrietta and Maria 8, Leonard's Neck 116	20 14 1/2

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

By order,  
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax  
Anne-Arundel county.  
March 11, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 31st day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of NICHOLAS JORDAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn river,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, horned cattle, bacon, corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all sums above sixteen dollars, with bond or note, at interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUSBY, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, and those indebted will make immediate payment.  
March 10, 1803.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GORDON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to  
JOSEPH SANDS, Executor.  
March 15, 1803.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-Georges county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WASHINGTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Worthington, February 18, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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A T a meeting which had been a tion of the rever fallor of languag fistant, the board and the rever of votes, was ac guages in St. J. It was afterw Carroll, of Carr of the, be au publih an accou the advantages i The said com to their fellow which few can things which known. St. John's co ried on, under a private contribu 1,750, and b circumstances d til November 1 from that perio gulations in the the professors and of their offices. It is notoriou been essayed to institution of w a permanent ho soon acquired a of any other co although report impaired its cre afforded superio scription. It is incumb It has been yoting men and have been cor dissipated, by t zens of Annapo It is indeed c controlled as th duties. But w comprehends in something more to be attained ege? Can he of early acqui that with prob He may never ole hooves whi collegians, con polishing their influences, a me Besides, it c ons may be for the address of as introduced rance alone rep And now, a been allowed to certain gentel imagined, that grievance? Th be sufficient to The truth is on is known constantly me every thing ab the conduct of reproach on th the trustees an Can it be fellow-citizens students in St. the debates in al superior cr to the eloquen of delegates, catch the flam mition, and L nence. Let us be a comparison ed in the ce are i. Superi after? Is it rero will be ater 6-minu and importa men of ealy weight suffic into which it rous a sub