

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

WE have hopes that negotiations will soon be resumed between general Kleber, and the grand vizier, who is still at Gaza, occupied in organizing the wrecks of his army. The English state, that their government is sending a great number of troops into the Mediterranean. They offer to co-operate with a part of their troops in supporting the entry of the grand vizier. We distrust their zeal, and would rather take the word of the French to evacuate their conquest quietly.

PARIS, June 14.

From general Massena to general Buonaparte.

GENOA, June 7.

"My general,

I have the honour to give you an account of the evacuation of Genoa, conformable to the annexed convention. I hope you will find it worthy of the obstinate resistance of the brave garrison shut up there. We had not hitherto lost a single inch of ground; throughout we preserved a constant superiority, and had it not been for want of subsistence, we would have for ever held out in Genoa. This day I gave the soldiers the last three ounces of what we call bread, and which is nothing but a wretched mixture of bran of oat chaff, and cocoa nut, without any wheat. We have eaten all our horses.

The mortality occasioned by famine was at its height among the people and the troops. Hunger, and the bombardment, had excited movements of insurrection, always stifled from their birth. It was in the hope of seeing you arrive to our deliverance, that I carried so far the severity of measures which enabled us to wait for your arrival; but our means failed, and it was necessary to think of withdrawing, not to lose all, and to preserve to the republic the remainder of a body of troops, whose firmness could not be changed by hardships, fatigues or privation hitherto unheard of; their physical strength had entirely failed, and I had nothing remaining but walking skeletons. The officer who carries my dispatches can tell you, in this respect, all that has been suffered to preserve Genoa.

I go with the garrison to join the centre of the army, and to act there according to the instructions which I request you will send me; it is from thence that you shall hear from me.

Health and respect,

(Signed) "MASSENA."

OPERATIONS IN ITALY. OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the army of reserve, dated Milan, June 3.

The division of general Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso, to make the enemy believe that we had our intention to make a junction with general Thiessau, who was between Rovoli and Susa. In the mean-time the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesino.—When it was sufficiently advanced, general Lannes repassed the Doria Boites, passed to Cressentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 millers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of brass cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

Gen. Lechi, with the Cisalpine legion, has marched to Cossano.

Gen. Dubesme, with the corps under his orders, has marched on to Lodi.

Milan, June 4.

Te Deum has been sung in the metropolis of Milan, for the happy deliverance of Italy from the heretics and infidels.

All the hospitals of the enemy fell into our power.—There were 1500 sick at Pavia, and 1200 at Milan. Every day we discover fresh magazines. Among others, we have just discovered at Pavia one of 5000 coats, and 10,000 new musquets.

General Dubesme yesterday passed Lambro, after a slight affair of advanced posts. He has reached Lodi, passed the Adda, and in pursuit of the enemy."

Letter from the first consul to the minister at war, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:—

We are at Milan—we have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for sieges: 10,000 new firelocks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

The enemy for a long time believed that we were no more than seven or eight thousand men, and that we had made a diversion, merely for the raising the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in this error till the 28th of May.

At the affair of Chiusella their cavalry made seven or eight prisoners, but the enemy got informa-

tion from them which they were unwilling to believe.

On the 2d of June general Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have seen by a letter that I have sent to the consuls, not much to fear our forces. General Melas has written to Pavia, to a woman he had with him—"I know they say in Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that side." Two hours after this we entered Pavia—we are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey have arrived at Como, and endeavour to collect boats sufficient to enable them to pass the Po.

All the hospitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We found five or six thousand sick and wounded.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

MILAN, June 7.

General Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took possession of Orzinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with ballions and a countercarp.

After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, general Loison made a counter march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and to join the corps of general Murat at Piacenza.

Letter of general Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, to the two consuls.

Milan, June 9.

You will see, citizen consuls, by the letters of general Melas which are annexed to my preceding letter, that general Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that general Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that general Massena has 10,000 combatants, and general Suchet nearly as many. If these two corps have united, as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Piacenza.—Orzinovi, Brescia and Cremona, are ours.

You will find subjoined different bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will perhaps be useful to publish.

I salute you,

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

Petiet, counsellor of state, to the consuls.

Milan, 21st Prairial, June 10.

The first consul writes to me to-day from Bronni the following letter:

We had yesterday a very brilliant affair. Without exaggeration the enemy had 1500 men killed, and twice as many wounded. We have made 4000 prisoners, and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of lieutenant-general Ott, which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wished to open a communication with Piacenza.

As I have not time to dispatch a messenger to Paris, I request you will send this news to the consuls by a courier extraordinary.

The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

The division of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po."

Health and respect,

(Signed) PETIET.

From general Berrhier to general Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Bronni, June 9.

I have the honour to inform you, that having learned that general Ott had left Genoa with thirty battalions, and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera, I ordered general Lannes to quit the position of Bronni, to attack the enemy at the point where he should meet him, and gen. Victor to support him with his corps.

General Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Diletto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Casteggio, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their positions, presenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 28th demi-brigade, the 6th, 22d and 40th, having repulsed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpose of turning his right; the enemy obstinately maintained his position; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th, which gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy; then general Victor made the division of Chamberlac advance; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where

general Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 96th pierced his centre, which it overthrew and decided the victory. The village of Casteggio was taken and retaken several times, as well as many other positions. The brave 12th regiment of hussars, who contended alone amongst the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

The result of this day gave us 6000 prisoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded; we have had about 500, among whom are the chief of the 22d light demi-brigade, and my aid-de-camp Laborde slightly wounded on the head.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER."

June 14.

General Oudinot writes from his head quarters at Broglio, June 4, that general Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 5000 prisoners. [This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.]

June 18.

A letter from Nice, of the 7th, announces the arrival of Massena, and his proceeding to join the army at Port Mauric.

A German gazette asserts, that the emperor has peremptorily demanded, to have the 18,000 British troops in the Mediterranean placed under general Melas.

Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa.

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From general Doffolles to the minister at war.

Head quarters at Memmingen, June 8.

Citizen Minister,

In my letter of the 4th June, I had the honour of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the 1st.

On the 2d the army still retained the same positions.

On the 3d the enemy pushed some strong reconnoitring parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

The general in chief gave orders to lieutenant-general Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landberg and Augsburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He assembled a large body of troops on the Verach, holding Landberg and Augsburg, with detachments.

On the 4th the army retained the same positions.

General Grenier, to whom the general in chief has given provisionally the rank of lieutenant-general, replaced lieutenant-general St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps.—General Richepanse took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

In the night between the 4th and 5th the general in chief learned from the reports of spies, that the enemy had collected a large force on this side of the Danube, between Illerberg and Weissenborn and that a part of that force had passed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to general Richepanse; ordered general Grenier to support him by the bridge of Kilmertz, and general Lecourbe to take a position between Guntz and Komlack, on the road to Babenhäusen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindelheim.

The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and general Delmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhäusen, marched to support the corps of gen. Grenier, while the general of division, Decean, fell back from Oberhausen.

On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. General Moreau, presuming from the movements of the enemy that they were still inclined to risk a battle, gave orders to Lecourbe to take a point of support for his left, and to concentrate himself between the Guntz and the Komlack.

This movement was made by general Lecourbe, when general Kray attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller, commanded by Richepanse.

This general followed exactly the instructions of the general in chief, which was to withdraw on his left, to support himself strongly on the right, and only to combat slightly with superior forces until he should be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his division was cut in three parts, merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was necessary, to enable them to resist a force so disproportionate to theirs.

While this division was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right, commanded by general

Sahne, was briskly attacked in its positions, which were defended only by the 8th demi-brigade, the first regiment of chaffeurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The general in chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illeacchim to Oberbott, to send assistance to Salue. General Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of general Sahne, drove the enemy to Dechtenheim.

"We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with 8 pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th, forming a part of general Ney's brigade, but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy, who were in front of the bridge of Kilmentz; lieutenant-general Grenier therefore ordered gen. Ney to make a counter-march and to attack Kirberg.

"This general marched thither with the brigade of general Brunet, and displayed the vigour which characterizes him. A battalion of the 48th, which formed the head of the column, ascended the flat topped hill with their arms in their hands, and did not return a single shot to a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, supported by the 8th regiment of chaffeurs, and the 54th demi-brigade, overpowered the enemy, who, pent up in a road, through a wood scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point above 1200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

"General Richepanse, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Gutzenzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 48th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragoons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 of 800 prisoners, among whom was lieut. gen. count Spork, whom some hussars took at the distance of only 30 paces from his column.

"The result of this day's operations, in which only two French divisions have fought, and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners, and 8 pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation, that they have cut down several bridges they had formed over that river.

"DESOLLES."

SECRET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 24. Preparations are in forwardness for an expedition of vast magnitude; for which numerous men of war, Indiamen, &c. are taken up and fitted.

LONDON, June 23. The boats of the squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren have effected a gallant enterprize on the coast of France, by cutting out from St. Croix, near the Penmarks, three armed and eight other vessels, laden with provisions for the combined fleet in Brest, and driven twenty more upon the rocks, where they will certainly be lost.

June 24. The division of the Turkish fleet left Constantinople for Egypt the 28th April.—The two divisions are to consist of 8 sail of the line and 7 frigates.

It is said the Batavian government have advices, that Kleber had obtained new advantages in Egypt.

The British minister has been recalled from Russia.

A cartel which arrived at Marseilles on the 4th from Minorca, brings intelligence that 10 English ships of war, armed en flote, and having about 10,000 troops on board, had arrived at the island on the 20th of May, and that as many more were daily expected.

The consuls yesterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He acquaints them that all the operations of the army are successful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month in the official Journal, has naturally given rise to many conjectures. Some persons assert, that the rapid march of the first consul has not prevented negotiations between the French government and the court of Vienna, and others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the ministers.

LONDON, June 24.

An expedition of great magnitude is now preparing in our port. Every soldier that can be spared, and every ship that can be sent to sea will be employed. A train of battering cannon will accompany the expedition. The absence of all the French forces from the coasts nearest the kingdom, renders the present a most fit moment.

The whole expedition is expected to be ready by the 15th of July.

A letter from Nantes, June 13, says, "the English are encamped on the Isles of Huat and D'Hedie, and seem to have an idea of besieging Bellisle.—Fears are entertained at Brest, that the expedition to Quiberon is ultimately designed against that place.

S A L E M, August 4.

By late accounts from Surinam, we learn that the inhabitants are much dissatisfied with the conduct of their new masters, the English.—A visit from Victor Hugues at Cayenne, was confidently calculated on, as soon as the dry season approached. Victor was at the French port on Marawinna river, where he was strengthening, and making the necessary dispositions

for an attack. It was calculated that three fourths of the inhabitants of the colony would join him. All the Dutch officers of the customs were to be removed, and Englishmen to take their places.

August 8.

"IMPORTANT—IF TRUE."

FROM LEGHORN.

Wednesday morning arrived here the brig Sukey, capt. Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Capt. Stewart says, that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm subsisted in Florence and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progress towards Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were received from Florence announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with considerable loss, and that every thing was then safe. Until capt. Stewart failed, there were no new alarms, from any recent successes of the French, and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the Austrians.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Leghorn, June 13th, 1800.

"Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 20 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy, which so much increased the fears of this country, that an entire stop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this day bring us the intelligence of his army being defeated—2 generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners—many killed, and the rest fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuscany and all the north of Italy have risen en masse, that now we have nothing to fear from that quarter."

"No less than 1830 inhabitants died in Genoa during the siege, for want of provisions.

"I have just seen a letter from Bourdeaux of May 4th, which says the commissioners were settling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month, and that a ship had sailed from thence to the Ile of France."

* It will be recollected by those who consult dates, that the Parisian telegraph dispatch in the last Centinel announced a victory of Buonaparte's on the 18th of June, at Maringo, which is on the borders of the Venetian territories. The last regular accounts from the French army in Italy, are dated at Bronni, June 9. From thence to Leghorn is about 100 miles. Our readers must form their own conjectures on the subjects. For our parts we have but little faith in the Leghorn accounts.

BOSTON, August 8.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

We stopped our pens on Tuesday to give a brief sketch of the news by the Five Brothers. In this day's Mercury we present the intelligence in detail. A series of important successes have attended the operations of the French "army of reserve" in Italy; and their progress has been very rapid. After taking a number of places of note, on the 18th of June the army gained an important and (reputed) decisive victory over the Austrian forces in the vicinity of Alessandria; and it is said, the Austrian commander in chief, in consequence of this defeat, entered into a negotiation for the re-surrender of Genoa, and the strong fortresses of Italy—and sent a courier to Vienna with information of his situation and the proposals of Buonaparte. In the mean-time an armistice was agreed upon, to exist, in case of an unfavourable answer from Vienna, until ten days after its receipt. The head quarters of the army of reserve remained in the vicinity of Alessandria. During these events gen. Suchet of the army of Italy, advanced towards Genoa. The apparent necessity the court of Vienna is under of listening to overtures of peace, renders that event probable.

The army of the Rhine has continued victorious, although its successes compared with those of the army of reserve, have been of very inferior importance. A division has advanced as far as Munich in Bavaria, from whence, in consequence, the elector and family withdrew. It is said that a suspension of hostilities between the French and Bavarians has been since agreed to; but this is improbable. On the 14th of June the head quarters of the army were at Babenhauen; but were to be removed that night to Krumbach.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

You will oblige a number of your subscribers, and probably render essential service to many distressed families in this city, by publishing the following extract of a letter, recently received from a respectable and intelligent gentleman of Philadelphia, on the mode of treating that dreadful disorder *the flux*. You are at liberty to mention the name of the person who makes this communication, should any one desire it: Philadelphia, 30th July, 1800.

"I have seen in some of the news-papers an account of the deaths in New-York; from the 20th to the 27th inst. twenty-three deaths out of fifty are *flux*. I suppose most of that number were children. Feeling, as I do, for the anxiety which must prevail with parents whose tender offspring are more especially victims of this terrible calamity, I cannot hesitate to communicate the means I have found effectual in two

striking instances in my own family. My son L. was so extremely ill, that he lay on the bed with blood and stools running from him, and he could not survive under such a debilitating state twenty-four hours longer. We gave him clysters of flax seed, boiled in water, every hour, and by a few repetitions brought him to proper stools. The prescription being discontinued the clysters, or the frequency of them, according to the appearance of natural stools. His drink hartshorne boiled in water, and mixed with milk. Food, rice well boiled until perfectly soft, and sweetened with loaf sugar. He was restored in twelve hours for as to play about the room. How wonderful a change!

"I was at New-York, when my son T. was taken down. On my return home I found him almost gone. He had an eminent physician, giving him every possible attention, yet I have no doubt that a few days more would have totally exhausted him. I gave him two clysters of the flax seed, which perfectly restored his bowels, and he had only his weakness to overcome. In one week he was able to accompany me in the stage to New-York. The flax seed being boiled in water becomes a mucilaginous substance, which coats the intestines, and takes away the acrimony, and consequently the *tensimus* is removed. I have stated facts; and under the idea that, should you make it public, the lives of many children will be saved, and probably some parents."

LOUISVILLE, (Georgia) July 22.

Copy of a letter from col. Hawkins, to his excellency governor Jackson, dated Fort Wilkinson, July 18, 1800.

I informed your excellency in my last by Tarvin, of the unexpected surrender of the Fort of St. Marks, to Bowles and his partisans. As soon as this shameful transaction was made known to the officers of his Catholic majesty in Pensacola, they unanimously determined in a council of war, that his excellency Don Vicente Folch should form an expedition, for the purpose of retaking that fort; and for its better success, he should command it in person. To this effect seven vessels of war, and two merchantmen, armed, were put in readiness, and on board of them were embarked the troops and stores that were thought necessary for the undertaking—this force sailed on the 17th June.

I have been informed by two runners to our chiefs, from the Seminoles, who were at or near St. Marks, on the arrival of this force, that the expedition has succeeded. One of them, a Cussetah, reports, "that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Appalachie, and one ship of war sailed up and began to cannonade the fort; that on the appearance of this force, general Bowles opened the stores, invited the Indians to take all the goods they could carry off, and to clear themselves—this they did, and he and his partisans quitted the fort, and retreated to Miccofooke." The other, a Cheaubau, reports "that he and his companions were encamped a little on this side of the fort of Mark's; that nine sail of Spanish galleys were seen coming up the river, at sight of which, Bowles began to put what goods and ammunition he could in a small vessel, and set out up the river; and his second man took the keys, opened all the stores to the red people, and told them to take any thing they could carry off; but in the height of their plundering, the galleys approached to fall, firing a number of balls, which hit and knocked down some of the wall, and sunk a small vessel laying under them, that the plunderers were alarmed and fled. Gen. Bowles pushed up the river in his small vessel, but being discovered, and pursued by a galley, he and his Indians quitted her, and went on shore, and the galley captured the vessel." He further states, that Bowles wanted the Cheaubau Indians to fire on the Spaniards, which they refused.

I have the honour to be,

With sincere regard and esteem,

Sir,

Your excellency's,

Most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency James Jackson,
Governor of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

A young Chinese has arrived at Providence, Rhode Island, in the ship Resource, from Canton. His object is to see a part of the United States, acquire the language, and return in two or three years. He is dressed in the manner of his country with hair reaching almost to his feet, and excites much curiosity.

August 13.

Letters, via Salem, were received in town this morning, from Leghorn, of dates down to June 14; one of which contains the following—

"We are under difficulties every way, being obliged to perform 14 days quarantine, while the prices of our merchandise perhaps depend upon the issue of a battle. Buonaparte has been within 120 miles of Leghorn, and it was expected that he would be here in 4 days. However, we understand he has met with a severe defeat."

Another letter, of June 11, states that Buonaparte was lord of all Italy.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

A FIRE.

A letter from Orrington, on Penobscot river, of the 24th ult. informs, "that great damage had been done there by fire—some thousands of acres and a number of fields of grain having been entirely burnt up—it caught by lightning on a mountain and burnt two days travel—Some wild beasts, moose, &c. perished."

Annapolis

Extra of a letter to his friend in 1800.

"Sir,

"Having lately attended at a public meeting of the republican cause and talents; although my residence is in the northern counties of Maryland, I feel it my duty to express my attachment to that cause, and my happiness of the result through the barrier of the republic, and give to you facts which, with my usual use as you please, may be of service to the northern counties, such a majority to be given by Messrs. M'Kean and M'Kean had 37.22 a majority of 460 Montgomery gave 1796; majority 42 M'Kean 2058; 10 for Mr. Rois. No 3133, for Mr. R. M'Kean, which those three counties from the total majority 1574 votes in favour exclusive of those

"As it respects the counties, the only was the riot that quence of the mar has witnessed a firm the delinquents were no one supposed w In short, being on aver there was no the opinion of nur aware that it may nion; but from the occurrences that doubt, in the mis was not any necess those counties, an tent to enforce the

Errata in M 2d column, 11th line, far torial. 4th col.—last by electing. 5th col.—10th presentation, read 6th line of 8th 6th col.—1st works, read wor

A continuatio next.

THE subsc and cultu yard in the city JOHN HYDE, w business in all pared to receive favour him with following term each, kip skins each, calf skins penny. The subscrib ness, flatters pleasing to his

I shall have a sale by the last Annapolis.

A LIST of I fice Lower- General Post before the RICHARD Sheriff, Satron J. W. nolds, Joseph Compton, S. Hardesty, Mr. Ward, Thom Persons fer quelled at th will not be d

August 13.

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Annapolis, August 21.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated Philadelphia, August 8, 1800.

"Sir, Having lately seen published a sketch of the proceedings at a public meeting in Maryland, at which the republican cause was benefited by your patriotism and talents; although I am not in the habits of a correspondence with you, yet in justice to your correct statement as it respects the supposed insurrection, in the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and having a warm attachment to that cause, which has for its object the happiness of the people, I am induced to break through the barrier of unmeaning form and ceremony, and give to you facts that may be relied on; and of which, with my name, you are at liberty to make such use as you please. The first is that the insurgent northern counties, as they are termed, did not give such a majority to Mr. McKean, as left for Mr. Rois, a majority in the other counties of Pennsylvania as has been given by Messrs. Chase and Harper, and in leading to the proof it is necessary to have reference to the president's proclamation of March 1799, which declared the counties of Montgomery, Bucks and Northampton, in a state of insurrection; and then the state of the votes given in the above counties, as well as the aggregate vote of the state. Of the latter Mr. McKean had 37,244, and Mr. Rois 32,643, leaving a majority of 4601 for Mr. McKean as governor. Montgomery gave for Mr. McKean 2221, for Mr. Rois 1706; majority 425 for McKean. Bucks gave for Mr. McKean 2058; for Mr. Rois 2174; majority 116 for Mr. Rois. Northampton gave for Mr. McKean 3133, for Mr. Rois 529; majority 2602 for Mr. McKean, which makes a total majority of 3027 in those three counties for Mr. McKean, which deduct from the total majority in the state leaves a balance of 1574 votes in favour of Mr. McKean in Pennsylvania, exclusive of those three counties.

"As it respects the charges of insurrection in those counties, the only cause that could give rise to them was the riot that took place in Bethlehem in consequence of the marshal serving process: and this city has witnessed a similar outrage against the laws, and the delinquents were punished for misdemeanor. Yet no one supposed we were in a state of insurrection. In short, being on a tour of duty to those counties, I saw there was no insurrection; and that it was also the opinion of numbers of the federalists. I am well aware that it may be said this is not a fact but an opinion; but from the nature and circumstances of the occurrences that took place, there cannot remain a doubt, in the mind of the unprejudiced, that there was not any necessity of marching an armed force to those counties, and that the civil power was competent to enforce the laws."

Errata in Mr. Duvall's Address in our last. 2d column, 1st line of 2d paragraph, for national, read natural. 11th line, same paragraph, for national, read natural. 4th col.—last line, instead of by the electing, read by electing. 5th col.—10th line, 6th paragraph, instead of representation, read representative. 6th line of 8th paragraph, instead of as, read as is. 6th col.—14th line of 3d paragraph, instead of works, read work.

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN. I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for sale by the last of September next. W. W. N. Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Lower-Marlborough, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

RICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, Sheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Satron J. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Wilson, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Chelton, Mary Hardesty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fisher, sen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmund Trafford.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested at the same time to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

J. NORFOLK, D. P. M. August 13, 1800.

NOTICE. I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly. BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county. July 24, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON WELCH, sen. late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of August, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800. ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, 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, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the said Edward Boteler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Boteler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property. Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on West river, last November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN CHEW. August 13, 1800.

Negroes for Sale. To be SOLD, for a term of years,

THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation, to be sold for the term of seven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accustomed to domestic services, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800. THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemen's chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, lifes, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW. Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday 4th day of September, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for cash.

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that I may be enabled to settle said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorized to settle said estate.

RAN away a few days past, a negro man named JEM, he a luffy yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any person who will deliver him to me shall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS. BENNETT DARNALL. July 24, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by PHILEMON BROWN. August 4, 1800.

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be published in the City of Washington, on the first day of the next session of Congress, a daily paper, under the title of The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

- I. IT will be published daily during the session of congress; and during the recess, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The most judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to subscribers with the utmost regularity and dispatch. II. It will be printed on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type. III. No industry and application of talents will be spared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it interesting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye. IV. The price will be five dollars per annum, to be paid punctually on the first day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themselves to comply rigorously with the three preceding articles, they will exact as strict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical situation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of steering the barque in which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, must at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newspapers are necessarily sought for, if not as the most correct, at least as the most early source of information; and the Washington Advertiser, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of congress and such official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correspondent and proprietor in a sea-port where foreign vessels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at least, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for support.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

Subscriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of July, a negro woman named LUCY, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet high; her clothing consists of a white woollen jacket and petticoat, one ditto cotton, country made, a Bath coating furtout, and country made blankets, her other clothing unknown, as she had a variety; as her father lives in Annapolis it is probable she may be in or about that neighbourhood, if not she may have made for Baltimore. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by WILLIAM BREWER, sen. living near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned carrying her off, or harbouring her, as I am determined to put the law in force. August 4, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice. THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator. Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat, I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward. JAMES HIGHER. 8 w Calvert county, July 23, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE'S and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER:

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, toward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution; contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, tubercles, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Whoezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL OF

General

George Washington.

In CHANCERY, July 21, 1800.

REDMOND GRACE,

An insolvent of Prince-George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the Chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the Chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the Chancellor, in the chancery office, on the fifth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said 5th day of March, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY'S POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL CHRY; the tenant may have liberty to sow wheat. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Easton.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Exec-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

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

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVIIth YEAR)

MA

NEW-YO

The following important brig Amazon, 35 day ship Liberty, capt. W pool.

A GENTLEMAN which arrived here, has favoured us with the 12th Messidor (July) from Bourdeaux, dated the receipt of several letters purport:

"That a suspension of business and those of the in consequence of the for the vessels captured, in the treaty of 1778, or

The papers we have contain the latest new Europe. They announce in Paris, after complete announce the surrender on the 24th June; the munition and vessels taken departure from the p another bloody battle in uly destroyed the Tu obtained on the Rhine of armistice between variety of other import continue to detail.

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CONSTAN

We have at last received the gratifying news of the success of the brave admiral Keith, in the execution of the convention to further negotiation. the Turks, and general in the expectation that adopt its first determination some provisions cured which put a stop grand vizier, already and Damietta, p Egypt, which had been the convention; demas fort of Cairo. Gene the only fortified determined on renewal sation to the grand following letter:

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1800.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The following important articles are received by the brig Amazon, 35 days from St. Sebastians, and the ship Liberty, capt. Woodham, 36 days from Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN passenger in the brig Amazon, which arrived here yesterday from St. Sebastians, has favoured us with a file of Paris papers up to the 12th Messidor (July 1st).—Four days before this gentleman left St. Sebastians, he received two letters from Bourdeaux, dated the first of July, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris, to the following purport:

"That a suspension of the negotiation between our commissioners and those of France had actually taken place—in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, or make one similar to it."

The papers we have received by this gentleman contain the latest news that has been received from Europe. They announce the arrival of Buonaparte at Paris, after completely reconquering Italy. They announce the surrender of Genoa to the French again on the 24th June; the restitution of the cannon, ammunition and vessels taken by the English, and their departure from the port. These papers also recite another bloody battle in Egypt, in which Kleber entirely destroyed the Turkish army. A great victory obtained on the Rhine by the French. The articles of armistice between Melas and Buonaparte—and a variety of other important intelligence which we shall continue to detail.

TRANSLATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

We have at last received the details of the unfortunate affair of the grand vizier. The instructions of vice-admiral Keith, although they thwarted the execution of the convention did not entirely put a stop to further negotiation. The commander in chief of the Turks, and general Kleber appeared to agree, and in the expectation that the court of London would adopt its first determination, they had already concerted some provisional measures, but a difficulty occurred which put a stop to their advancements. The grand vizier, already master of Jalaba, Caticba, Belbeis and Damietta, part of the Delta and of High Egypt, which had been evacuated in consequence of the convention, demanded also the possession of the fort of Cairo. General Kleber, unwilling to surrender the only fortified place he held besides Alexandria, determined on renewing hostilities; he signified his intention to the grand vizier, and to his army by the following letter:

H. Q. Cairo, 27 Vectose (March 17.)

Kleber, commander in chief, to the army.

Soldiers, Here follows the letter directed to me, by the commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean:

"On board his Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, January 8, 1800.

"I give you notice that I have received his majesty's positive orders not to consent to any capitulation with the army you command in Egypt and Syria, unless they lay down their arms, surrender as prisoners of war, and abandon all the shipping and warlike stores in the city of Alexandria to the allied powers. That in case of a capitulation I shall not permit any troops to return to France previous to their being exchanged. I also think it equally necessary to inform you that all vessels having French troops on board and sailing from this country with passports signed by others than those who have the right to grant them, shall be obliged by the officers of the ships, under my command, to remain at Alexandria. Finally, that the vessels which shall be met with returning to Europe with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the allied powers, shall be detained as prizes, and all on board considered as prisoners of war.

(Signed) KEITH."

Soldiers, we shall answer such insolence by victories—prepare for battle.

(Signed) KLEBER.

The general of division, chief of the staff.

(Signed) DAMAS.

On the 20th March, at day break, the republican troops commenced a cannonade against the advanced posts of the Turks at Matueria (two leagues from Cairo) at eight o'clock the grand vizier appeared with his army, and occupied the ground between the villages of El Hanea and Matueria. The French army, 15,000 men strong, including the cavalry and dragoons, was posted in two lines extending within half a league of Boulae, having its right covered by a

wood of date trees. The Turkish cavalry first made some partial attacks, but with no effect. The Janissaries opposed to the French left wing, advanced with considerable bravery, but being soon out of ammunition, and badly supported by their artillery, they were forced to fall back. Towards noon the whole republican line advanced with a terrible fire of artillery and small arms. This rough attack spread confusion and disorder among the Turks, and 40,000 men fled in every direction. The grand vizier not having it in his power to stop them, he retired to his camp, but was soon obliged to abandon it, the French having advanced in two oblique lines to cut off his retreat. The rout became general, 19 pieces of cannon and a part of the camp fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss was very trivial.—That of the Turks amounts to 8000 killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. At the commencement of the action, Nazouf Pacha and Murad Bey, passed by the rear of the republicans with a few thousand men, and penetrated by Boulae to Cairo, where they massacred some Frenchmen, and the Grecians and Copts. They would not have maintained themselves in that place, if Kleber, willing to save it, had not been satisfied with surrounding it. We have reason to believe that new negotiations will revive the convention, as we are assured England has ratified it.

FRANCFORT, June 22.

We are officially authorized to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the orders of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collecting on the Inn; and that 40,000 men of Hungarian cavalry now assembled near Presburg, will advance to support that army.

June 25.

Extract of a private letter.

"One of the numerous German gazettes assures us that the archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the emperor his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to resume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the prince received a deputation from the states of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily an augmentation of twenty thousand recruits completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German Journalist, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the states of Bohemia; and has replied to the emperor, that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontrolled direction of the military operations; and that the Aulic council or war shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

"The whole of the Prussian army of observation destined to make the neutrality of Upper Germany respected, which is posted between the Wester and the Rhine, is in complete motion for the last 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishoprick of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the elector of Hanover, and within the neighbourhood of Bremen and Oldenburg, where they are at this moment encamped.

"All the French prisoners of war taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighbourhood of Manheim and Francfort, that the exchange may be more easily executed."

LONDON, June 28.

We stated in a second edition of the courier yesterday, that government had received a complete confirmation of the last news from Italy. We have this morning received by express, Paris papers to the 26th instant. They contain the important and ample details of the battles in Italy, the convention for an armistice, together with an account of a victory gained by the French in Suabia over general Kray. The following are the details:

BATTLE OF MARINGO.

Bulletin from the army of reserve.

Torre de Garafola, June 15.

After the battle of Montebello, the army put itself in motion to pass the Scrivia: The advanced guard, commanded by general Gardanne, on the 13th encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, and the three bridges which they had made near Alessandria, defeated them and took two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners.

The division of general Chabran arrived at the same time along the Po, opposite Valence, to prevent the

enemy from passing that river. Thus Melas found himself surrounded between the Bormida and the Po. The only retreat from Genoa, which remained to him after the battle of Montebello, was intercepted. The enemy still appeared to have no plan, or at least a very uncertain one, from its movements.

The 14th at day break, the enemy passed the Bormida on three bridges: resolved to cut their way through, they debouched in force, surprised our advanced guard, and began, with great vivacity the battle of Maringo, which finally decided the fate of Italy and the Austrian army. Four times during the battle we were repulsed, and as often we advanced. More than 60 pieces of cannon, on different points, and at different hours were taken and retaken on both sides. There were more than 12 charges of cavalry, and with various successes. It was three hours after mid-day, 10,000 infantry flanked our right in the grand plain of St. Julien. They were supported by a line of cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery. The grenadiers of the guard were placed like a redoubt of granite in the centre of that immense plain. Nothing could overthrow it. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, every thing was directed against that battalion, but in vain. It was then really seen what a handful of men of spirit could effect. By this obstinate resistance, the left of the enemy was checked and our right supported until the arrival of general Monnier, who carried the village of Castel Ceriolo at the point of the bayonet: the enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement on our right which was already shaken. This movement precipitated its retreat. The enemy advanced upon our whole line, discharging canister shot from more than an hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugitives, wounded and routed. The battle seemed lost. We permitted the enemy to advance within musket shot of the village of St. Julien, where the division of Defaix was in order for battle, with eight pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions in close order on the wing. All the fugitives rallied behind it. Already had the enemy committed faults, which prefigured the catastrophe. They extended their wings too much.

The presence of the first consul re-animated the troops. "Children (says he to them) do you remember that it is my custom to sleep on the field of battle?" amidst shouts of "Live the republic," "Live the first consul." General Defaix charged with quick march by the centre. In an instant the enemy were defeated. General Kellerman, who, with his brigade of heavy cavalry, had the whole day covered the retreat of our left, made a charge with such vigour, and to apropos, that 6000 grenadiers, and general Zach, the chief of the staff, were made prisoners, and several of the enemy's generals killed. The whole army followed this movement. The right of the enemy was cut off, consternation and terror spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry advanced to the centre, to cover the retreat. The chief of brigade Baffieres at the head of the caisses-cols, and grenadiers of the guards, made a charge with such activity and courage, that he pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, and by it completed the entire rout of the army.

We have taken 15 stand of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, and made from 6 to 8000 prisoners. More than 6000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle.

The 9th light horse have merited the title of the incomparable. The heavy cavalry and the 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory.

Our loss is also considerable. We had 600 men killed and 1500 wounded, and 900 taken prisoners. General Champeaux, Mainoni and Boudet, are wounded. The general in chief Berthier had his clothes pierced like a sieve with balls. Several of his aid-de-camps were dismounted. But a loss sincerely felt by the army, and which will also be severely felt by the whole republic closes our joy. Defaix was struck by a ball at the commencement of the charge by his division.—He died of the wound. He had only time to say to young Lebron, who was with him, "Go tell the first consul that I die with regret at not having done enough to live in posterity."

In the course of his life Defaix had four horses killed under him, and received three wounds. He had joined head quarters only three days before. He burned for the engagement, and said twice or thrice to his aid-de-camp, in the course of the evening, "It is a long time since I fought in Europe, the bullets no longer know us." When the news was brought of the death of Defaix to the first consul, in the midst of a most furious fire, the following words were all that escaped from him:—"Why is it not permitted me to weep?" His body has been conveyed to Milan, there to be embalmed.

July 5.

A bulletin, we understand, has been received in town which mentions the return of the chief consul to Paris. The bulletin contains no account of the

answer of the Austrian cabinet. No Paris papers have arrived.

A detachment of the royal artillery marched into Deal yesterday, and were immediately embarked on board transports in the Downs. A considerable body of troops is, it is said, to be embarked to-day at Portsmouth.

Dispatches were received this morning from Sir Sidney Smith.

A messenger was sent off this day to the British ambassador at the court of Naples.

The courier who arrived yesterday brought with him overland dispatches from the different presidencies in India. The marquis of Wellesley's letters are dated from Calcutta, the 7th of March. Every thing is quiet in India. A negotiation was in great forwardness with the nabob of Oude, for his highness to relinquish the management of his affairs, and to retire on a pension from the East-India company.

Vizier Ally, who was privy to the assassination of Mr. Cherry, and other of the company's servants, about two years ago, has been brought down to Calcutta, and is confined as a close prisoner in fort William.

The letter from Mr. Tooke, the company's agent at Constantinople, mentions the report of some advantages gained by the Turks over the French in Egypt.

One hundred and twenty passports have this week been made out at the alien-office, for French emigrants to return to France.

A private letter from the Hague, dated 24th ultimo, mentions that numbers of Frenchmen arrive there daily from England, on their way to Paris, their names having been erased from the emigrant list.

PARIS, June 24.

Paris was illuminated yesterday evening. It was the first spontaneous illumination that has taken place for these last nine years. Gaiety was general; the labourers quitted their work, every thing had the air of a fete. The counsellors of state hastened to address the first consul the expressions of those sentiments which they partook in common with all France, and together with the ambassadors and the ministers, went to pay their respects to Madame Buonaparte. Eugene Beauharnais, her son, is one of those brave men who signalized himself in the affair of the 25th, and a letter of Buonaparte bears testimony to his valour. She held in her hand a letter of general Berthier, containing a sprig of laurel taken from a crown which surmounted one of the colours taken from the enemy; "Preserve this laurel religiously (writes Berthier), it cost us very dear." It is worthy of observation by those who reflect upon the instability of human events, that probably the guns at the tower of London will announce the taking of Genoa, at the very moment the guns of the Thuilleries are announcing the recapture of that place.

If we may credit letters from Francfort, the inhabitants of Vienna, already very much discontented with the defeats of field-marshal Kray, openly broke out into murmurs, when they learned that Buonaparte had passed the Alps without opposition, and after having rendered himself master of Milan, menaced all Italy. The populace, mingling their cries with the complaints of the people, advanced even under the walls of the Imperial palace, to re-demand the archduke, "whose disgrace," as they said, "was the source of all the disasters."

June 30.

Postscript, 10 o'clock at night. Important news has been received this evening from the Rhine. The Austrians have evacuated the environs of Ulm—they have even left but a small garrison in the town. We are masters of the positions that command it. We have taken Nording.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Telegraphic dispatches from Huningen, June 23, eighth year of the French republic, one and indivisible, at night.

Morreau, general in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the minister of war.

The right wing of the army has forced the passage of the Danube, on Blinheim, and Dillingen. The enemy opposed a lively resistance, but were defeated by our troops, who took 14 pieces of cannon, and four stand of colours. Three thousand men besides were made prisoners.

BERLIN, June 17.

Count de Luzi set off on the 14th June as Prussian envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg. Mehemed-Effendi-Bey-Effendi, charge d'affaires of the Ottoman Porte, to the court of Prussia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is asserted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of English merchandise into Russia; that he is putting himself in a formidable state of defence by sea; and that a confederacy is said to be forming among the northern powers, to repress the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
[From the New York Gazette of yesterday.]
"In our Gazette of yesterday we mentioned the arrival in the Sound, of the ship Columbus, from Rochelle. Yesterday the Columbus arrived at this port, and the dispatches were immediately put in the post-office, and will be forwarded this morning to the office of the secretary of state. A gentleman who came passenger in the Columbus informs us, that these dispatches were brought down to Rochelle by the se-

cretary of the American legation, and were dated the last of May."

And the following is from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of the same date:

"Captain Gardiner, who arrived here on Saturday, in the ship Columbus, from Rochelle, informs, that at the time, he left Paris, which was about the 12th June, the negotiations between our commissioners and those of the French republic were going on, but were somewhat retarded in their progress by the indisposition of Joseph Buonaparte, one of the commissioners.—What may have occurred since that time, we pretend not to say: but we are strongly inclined to discredit the report by way of St. Sebastians, that the negotiations were suspended."

PATHETIC.

The following incident requires not the aid of the pencil to awaken every feeling congenial to humanity, nor, in exciting our tenderest sympathy for the unhappy sufferers, can it fail to rouse the keenest indignation against the authors of such inhuman wrongs.

Two vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, concerned in the infamous traffic of human flesh on the coast of Africa, have been lately captured and sent into this port by the Ganges sloop of war.

Taken at different times, they arrived separately at the quarantine station, the one having on board one hundred and eighteen, and the other sixteen unhappy victims.

With a view to their health and convenience it was deemed proper to land and encamp these unfortunate people. Scarce had this benevolent measure been effected, and the miserable Africans mingled with their fellow sufferers when a husband and wife! who had been torn from their home and happiness, and hurried on board separate vessels by their brutal oppressors, met and recognized each other. Lost, for a moment, in an extacy of surprise, they exhibited a scene of tenderness, which would have softened even the savage hearts of those who had occasioned their separation. But the meeting was more than the unhappy female could support; her frame, shaken by the influence of her affections, yielded to the shock, and she was prematurely a mother!

Let the monsters who encourage and who practice this horrid traffic, reflect on the vengeance of an offended God. An appeal to their conjugal or their parental feelings was a lost hope, and a mockery of humanity.

To console the feelings of our readers, we can assure them that the beneficence of the Abolition Society, and the general sympathy of our citizens, have greatly alleviated the sufferings of these much injured people; and we are happy in knowing that the unfortunate woman is recovering.

August 21.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-office, 8th mo. 21, 1800.

Whereas the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in Norfolk, Virginia; and also the city of Baltimore being, as is represented to us, equally sickly—

Whereupon, Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the mayor, that all vessels from thence bound to the port of Philadelphia, bring to at the lazaretto, to receive a visit from the resident physician, and there wait the determination of the board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from Norfolk or Baltimore, shall be permitted to come to the city or county of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days, in a healthy state, from thence, under the penalty of five hundred dollars; agreeable to the 7th section of the health law, half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction. All proprietors of stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the board,

EDWARD GARRIGUES, President.

PETER KEYSER, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

The Tunisians have declared hostilities against the Danes, and have taken one of their ships in the Mediterranean.

Don Chacon, who was governor of Trinidad at the time it was taken by the English, has been beheaded at Madrid, pursuant to a council of war, for having betrayed his trust in the surrender of the island.

Arrived ship Defiance, captain Smith, 39 days from Cadiz.

In the Defiance came passenger Mr. IZARDI, American consul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town on the arrival of the above gentleman, was, that our commissioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! On waiting on him, we learnt that his latest advices from Paris were only to the 22d June, which said the envoys had embarked on board the Portsmouth, having accomplished the object of their mission. [This we know from later information, not to be accurate.] A circumstance which induces him to think the negotiation was favourably progressing, was that about a week before sailing, he applied to the French consul for a passport; but was refused unless he should take passage on board an unarmed vessel—on these terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a passport was delivered to him by the consul, with permission to embark on board an armed one; and he observed at the same time, that he hoped the two nations would shortly be friends again.

Mr. Izardi left Cadiz on the 14th ult. at which time the blockade of that port was continued by a squadron under the command of Lord Keith, who, it appears, had left Genoa; and several American, Da-

nish and Swedish vessels, bound to and from it, had been captured by them.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, 2d August, 1800.

"On Wednesday 23d ult. an armed force arrived here from Guadalupe, consisting of two brigs and three schooners, bringing with them about 1500 soldiers, sailors, &c. which, together with the Vengeance's crew, make about 2000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than the government to be given over to them, which the governor has refused, and has taken measures to repel force, if that should be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. It is said, (and it appears probable to me) that their view is to raise money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed the troops on the opposite side of the harbour to the fort some days ago; but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themselves. They are yet very quiet, and excellent discipline is observed by the officers.
"The Vengeance is ready for sea."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNINFLUENCED by any expectations that may have been given through any improper or inaccurate publication in the public prints—but conceiving it a duty we owe to our fellow-citizens, the board after having spared no pains to acquire a full knowledge of the state of the health of the city, especially of that part called Fell's Point, both by personal inspection, as well as by collecting all the information we could obtain from the physicians and other inhabitants on the said Point, are now enabled to lay before the public a candid statement of facts:

Westward of Jones's falls, the city at present is uncommonly healthy, notwithstanding a few solitary cases of sudden deaths have lately happened therein.

On Fell's Point, we find an inflammatory bilious fever now exists—it first made its appearance along the water next the cove, between the inspection house and the causeway and progressing gradually up Bond and Fleet-streets, and thence spread in various directions into other adjacent streets.

We have no hesitation in declaring it to be entirely owing to our own local sources of filth, vegetable and animal putrefaction and marsh effluvia within and around that part of the city, particularly the foul shore of the cove above mentioned, and not to any imported or human contagion. This being also the unanimous opinion of the faculty in that part of the city, strongly points out that the means of prevention in future, under favour of Divine Providence, are in our own hands, and that a rigorous and energetic execution of the nuisance and health ordinances must, and we have no doubt, will take place.

We are happy in stating, that in our visit to Fell's Point yesterday, we found that since the fall of rain on the 17th inst. there seems to be a suspension of the contagious influence of the atmosphere, the number of new cases having greatly diminished, owing to the coolness of the weather, and an uncommon high tide, with a fresh S. E. wind which is washing and cleansing the said foul shore.

Finding it difficult to ascertain with accuracy the number that have been taken sick and that have died since the commencement of the disease, we can only say that the physicians, one and all, informed us, that but a small number, comparatively speaking, of their patients have died. But being desirous to deal in facts and not in conjecture, we called upon all the practicing physicians on the Point and obtained from them the actual number of their patients at present, and among them the number of those which in their opinion are dangerous.

The total number of sick being 115

Supposed dangerous 12

This compared with a daily return of the burials, which we shall continue to publish from this day forward, signed by the secretary, will enable our fellow-citizens to judge for themselves; as it is the mortality of a disease that ought to designate its malignant nature, and not the number of the defeated. An occasion may require we shall give further information of its operation; and we earnestly recommend to all concerned, cautiously to avoid all exciting causes, among which are, intemperance in drink and diet, catching cold from thin clothing, night air or rain, and violent exercise or labour under a hot sun.

Thus, fellow citizens, you have now before you an undisguised view of the real state of the present disease—whether we are censured by some for being too candid, or by others for not using a more terrific name in describing it, is with us no consideration. Placed as we are, as guardians to watch over the health of the city, the faithful discharge of our duty alone has governed us, and we trust always will.

JOHN STUMP,
ADAM FOWERDEN, } Comm'rs
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, } of
HEZEBIAH WATERS, } health.
WILLIAM JACKSON, }

City of Baltimore, August 21.

Annapolis, August 28.

We are requested to publish the following:

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WE have been told by the poets of old, that Midas turned every thing he touched into gold, and that the head of Medusa turned every person, who saw it, into stone. Strange as this may seem, yet the spirit of party is of a nature quite as marvellous. It has converted the elegant reasoning of Jefferson against religious establishments, into a blasphemous argument against religion itself.

As the bee converts into honey the same juices, which the toad changes into poison; as garbled sen-

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Extract from the Net

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tences only have been published by these defaming impostors, I have considered it but fair to bring into view the whole of the following extract from the Notes on Virginia; and also the whole of the following law, written confessedly every word of it by Jefferson.

It will thence appear, as is the fact, that this illustrious character has been called an enemy to religion, only because he has been an enemy to religious establishments. It will thence appear that the charge of deism is a calumny founded on a falsehood, a scandal maintained by nothing but the frauds of misrepresentation.

A VOTER.
Extract from the Notes on Virginia, page 264—London edition.

"This is a summary view of that religious slavery, under which a people have been willing to remain, who have lavished their lives and fortunes for the establishment of their civil freedom. The error seems not sufficiently eradicated; that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are subject to the coercion of the laws. But our rulers can have authority over such natural rights only as we have submitted to them. The rights of conscience we never submitted, and we never will submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. But it does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty Gods, or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg. If it be said, his testimony in a court of justice cannot be relied on, reject it then, and be the stigma on him. Constraint may make him worse by making him a hypocrite, but it will never make him a truer man. It may fix him obstinately in his errors, but will not cure them. Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. Give a loose to them, they will support the true religion, by bringing every false one to their tribunal, to the test of their investigation. They are the natural enemies of error, and of error only. Had not the Roman government permitted free inquiry, christianity could never have been introduced. Had not free inquiry been indulged, at the era of the reformation, the corruptions of christianity could not have been purged away."

LAW OF VIRGINIA.
An act for establishing religious freedom.

[Passed the 16th of December, 1785.]

I, WHEREAS Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion of the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavouring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labours for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though indeed these are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course judge of that tendency will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them:

II. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to main-

tain, their opinions in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities.

III. And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted, are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right.

Messrs. Green,
YOU will please to publish the few following queries for the solution of Jacobinic ingenuity.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

1st. WHEN a man justifies the sentiments of another, does he not thereby make them his own, and become accountable to the public for their tendency?

2d. When a man is zealous in his recommendations, and industrious in his endeavours to procure subscribers for, and increase the circulation of, a factious and disorganizing news paper, should he not be considered as possessing the same principles with its editor?

3d. Is the man who possesses the same political principles with the seditious editor of "The American," and who acts as its puffer, a proper channel through which the sentiments of the people of this district should be conveyed?

4th. Is there not a flagrant inconsistency in the conduct of that man who publicly declares, that he thinks Mr. Adams a good man, acting from the purest motives, and yet exerts himself in warm endeavours to ruin the reputation of, and withdraw the esteem of the people from Mr. Adams, by encouraging and circulating publications in which he is vitely, saucorously, and falsely abused?

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase ten or twelve likely young NEGROES, for his own use, for which a generous price, in CASH, will be given, if application is made, on or before Friday night next, to Mr. JAMES WEST.
August 27, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BOWE, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to Col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calfskins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.
The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.
WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for sale by the last of September next. W. W. N.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Lower-Marlborough, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

RICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, Sheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Sutor I. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Wilson, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Cheston, Mary Hardesty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fisher, sen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmond Trafford.
Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested at the same time to send the money, or they will not be delivered.
August 13, 1800. J. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

Negroes for Sale.
To be SOLD, for a term of years,
THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation, to be sold for the term of seven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accustomed to domestic services, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON WELCH, sen. late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of August, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, 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, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the said Edward Boteler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Boteler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on West river, last November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
August 13, 1800. JOHN CHEW.

NOTICE.

HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.
BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.
THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemen's chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire senders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by
PHILEMON BROWN.
August 4, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, mullin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.
JAMES HEIGHE,
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers; and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

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

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

**DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders—consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, femal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

Mrs. Mary M'Creae, wife of Mr. George M'Grac, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

**DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution; contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezing,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

**PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,

Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL

OF

General

George Washington.

In CHANCERY, July 21, 1800.

REDMOND GRACE,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the fifth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said 5th day of March, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY'S POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL CHURCH; the tenant may have liberty to sow wheat. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Easton.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

WE, the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, do require all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Execu-

RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

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

March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR

MAR

For the MARYLAND TO GABRIEL SIR,

YOUR publication introducing me to the public, has been highly to my knowledge, opportunity, after my return, to proceed to remark on your preference, avowed my impression that I was your feelings, and might attach.

You volunteered an address, and two houses of ignorance or corruption, the constitution in more frequently made yourself.

You seem hurt at an been a weak man, I main one, courting opposition to the adm judge, with my signature; in any or all of lowed your example, world—but perfectly or magic in either of splicity to reasoning, the examples of older assumed signatures, triditions to their intri real names.

You are pleased to ought to have been benality; that it was On a review of my p or liberality; if I did in you and myself, I mistaken, if it is de had your advice been should have doubly—that I am for passive o it is difficult to un posses former feeling rights of man, with taken if many of yo opinion with him? service in the Briti of these insinuations, berality, so becomi cious in a judge? study to avoid perfor

It is painful to spe necessary to avoid was born in Marylan the battles of Brand ed the British arm a commission before the United States

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to my weakness to my service in t I have much proved of me as Annapolis—you and in all my ha fellow-citizens, been publicly bro The time servin hands of politic errors and fault

accident designe thors are in op son.—This is Had I been turbulence or of of Adams and t sion and Fran necessity of this

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