

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 6, 1800.

AUGSBURG, August 26.

LETTERS from Vienna of the 20th, state, that a courier had arrived there from Naples, bringing the intelligence that an insurrection had broken out in Sicily, in consequence of which the king was obliged to take refuge on board the English Squadron. A body of the insurgents had marched to Palermo, and demanded that the king should be given up to them.

It appears, from the Naples Gazette, that the insurrection had very much increased, both in Naples and in Palermo. Since the French entered Italy, between the 13th and 17th, there were above 400 persons arrested.

STRASBURG, August 30.

Positive news has been received here that negotiations have been begun in Berlin, between citizen Bourneville and the Russian minister Krudener, and that good hopes are entertained that a treaty of peace will be immediately concluded between these two powers.

FRANCFORT, August 25.

We yesterday received several letters from Vienna, dated on the 28th, which announce that the emperor has obliged M. de Thugut to resign his place of first minister, which he did with great reluctance, that the emperor was resolved upon it, as the people of the capital were very much against that minister; that he wished him to be out of office, before the arrival of the queen of Naples; that Thugut is going to Venice, to assume the office of commissary for his Imperial majesty, and that M. D. Cobenzel is to replace him in his former situation.

The elector of Cologne and the archduke Charles, have expressed themselves decidedly against Thugut, which induced the emperor to dismiss him. Those two personages are in favour of peace. The courier bearing orders to denounce the armistice and re-commence hostilities, left Paris on the morning of the 21st. He was dispatched by Moreau to the chief of the état major Desfolles, and hostilities are to recommence on the 12th September.

MAYN, August 23.

Days of public thanksgiving and prayer, have been appointed here, in consequence of fruitful and refreshing showers having mitigated the long continuance of drought and heat. The damage sustained by this drought in Franconia and Salsia, to fruits and vegetables, as well as in villages, its point of conflagration, has been beyond experience.

Perhaps in but few countries for this century back, has a longer continuance of heat been witnessed; the conflagrations of forests, which in many different directions originated, is most remarkable. Not alone in France, in Belgium, on the left bank of the Rhine in Salsia, and in Bavaria, but also in Switzerland, and far from Zurich, in the canton Swiz and near Lausanne the forests, nay even the earth spontaneously took fire.

PARIS, August 11.

The following improvement in the art of hat making, has lately been published in the Journal Politique.—The manufacture of hats may be divided into four general processes, viz. felting, fulling, dyeing and finishing.—During the second of these operations, the felt is repeatedly dipped in boiling water in a solution, of tartar which require to be occasionally renewed. The editor of the Encyclopedia attributes the use of the tartar to the alkali which it contains; this, however, appeared to be a total mistake—for if a piece of blue paper be dipped in the tartar bath, it will be immediately changed to red, thus shewing an excess of acid, which, from the analysis of tartar, is thus well known to be the case; moreover, the tartar requires to be renewed in proportion as it loses its acid. From this circumstance, citizen Chausser was induced to substitute sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) instead of tartar, and found it to answer every purpose of tartar, with the peculiar advantage of being much cheaper, less disagreeable to the workmen, requiring water of a temperature not higher than seventy degrees to dilute it with, and therefore saving much of the expense of fuel, and allowing a leaden boiler to be substituted in the room of a copper one. There is still further superiority in this new method: the colouring mucous matter of the tartar is partly absorbed by the felt and beaten out with much labour. After dyeing by this operation, a vast quantity of black dust is disengaged, prejudicial to the workmen, and which being charged with colouring matter from the dye-vat, causes a considerable waste and prevents in some degree, the felt from taking the colour. By the substitution of sulphuric acid, a perfectly clear bath is prepared for the falling of the felt, and all the above inconveniences are entirely obviated.—The finishing of a hat consists in impregnating the felt with mucilaginous matter in order to make it retain its shape

and to render it less perforable by rain.—The size commonly made use of, is a mixture of glue and common gums; by this the hat is rendered hard and apt to crack.—An improvement, in this respect, is to prepare the size with linseed jelly instead of gum. These alterations in the manufacture of hats, have been for some time introduced to great advantage, in a large establishment, in the department of Cote-d'or.

BOSTON, October 24.

FRESH NEWS.

Captain Jamieson, of the Venus, in 37 days from Liverpool, yesterday presented us with London papers to September 11.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, September 9.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris papers to the 7th instant.

The following is the only intelligence of importance contained in these papers:

RUPTURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

Head quarters at Soden, near Francfort, 10 Fructidor

Order of the day, in the Batavian army.

The army is informed, that the emperor having refused to subscribe to the conditions of the preliminaries of peace which had been signed by his plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the necessity of continuing the war. The armistice is in consequence broken off, and it will cease to have effect the 20th instant (Sept. 7) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers and chiefs of corps will profit by this interval to pass the troops in review, and to dispose every thing in such a manner that they may be able to march and fight as soon as they shall receive orders.

STRASBURG, Sept. 1.

It is said that the Austrian generals were very much surprised at this intelligence, and that the hope of the emperor being still willing to ratify the preliminaries concluded at Paris, is almost general.

An extraordinary courier from Paris, passed through this city on his way to Vienna.

It is said that Russia and Prussia will march 100,000 men in order to force the emperor to conclude a peace.

LONDON, September 11.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The point in discussion between this country and France, is the demand of an armistice by sea. The chief consul has expressed his willingness to treat with Great-Britain and Austria jointly, provided that demand is acceded to. Undoubtedly an armistice by sea would be much more advantageous to France than to Great-Britain, because it would enable the former to obtain many naval supplies of which the combined fleets are in want, and which they cannot procure during the blockade of Brest. But there is one point which should not be excluded from our consideration. The equinoctial gales will set in soon, and a continuance of the blockade will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. France will then be able to obtain the necessaries she is in want of, and to send out ships and squadrons.

There is another thing which deserves to be considered. Is it deemed a desirable object to negotiate jointly with Austria? Undoubtedly it is. We must therefore take into the account, that the superiority of advantage in the armistice between Austria and France, is on the side of the former, and thus we must set off the advantages which our ally enjoys against the benefits which would accrue to France from an armistice with this country. We said yesterday, and every thing tends to confirm our opinion, that it is to bring the question of this armistice by sea to a point, that Buonaparte has given notice to Austria of the termination of the armistice by land. If we accede to his demand, hostilities will not be renewed, and a joint negotiation will be immediately opened.—There is another question of material importance. It is of singular advantage to a nation in the outset of negotiation to give a proof of her being influenced by a sincere desire for peace. Such a proof we should afford to France, and to all Europe, by consenting to an armistice, because it would be obvious that we could only be actuated by motives of the most pacific nature.

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole question, not blind to the benefits France would enjoy, yet believing that those benefits would be balanced by the prevention of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria, by the advantages of a joint negotiation, and by the proof we should afford of our sincerity, we are of opinion that it would be a wise policy to assent to the demand of the chief consul. [Dispatches were received from France, September 8]

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince Adolphus packet in 12 days. The private

letters inform us that all hopes of peace between France and Portugal are at an end—the latter have rejected the chief consul's offers. An invasion is expected. General Berthier and his suite are arrived at Madrid. A passport was applied for by the general to proceed to Lisbon, in order to have a conference with the prince regent. The request, however, was refused, because it was suspected that Berthier's real object was to reconnoitre the state of the country. The communications between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid, are frequent. Gen. Abercrombie is expected at Lisbon with 10,000 men. The situation of Portugal is represented, in the letters by the mail, to be deplorable. Provisions are scarce, and the vintage and harvest have entirely failed.

DENMARK AND GREAT-BITAIN.

Government have declared that the statement contained in letters brought by the Hamburg mail, of the conditions of the convention between this country and Denmark, is erroneous in almost every respect. No part of the convention with that power stipulates that the damages sustained by the Danish frigate shall be repaired at the expense of Great-Britain; nor is there any reserve stipulated by Denmark for its convoys in the Mediterranean. The only point which was in dispute between this country and Denmark, is the practice of attempting, by sending convoys, to exempt Danish vessels from search, has been adjudged entirely to the satisfaction of his majesty's government. [The Danish frigate has gone into an English dock to be repaired.]

BRITISH EXPEDITION.

We have received some information, which, though it may not enable us to throw any strong light upon the destination of the expedition under Sir James Pulteney after the failure of the attack upon Ferrol, points out the course the Squadron steered. On the 30th ult. the boats of the Squadron cut a French privateer out of Vigo. On that day, therefore, the armament must have been off that place. The privateer has arrived at Plymouth, but we cannot learn that any attack has been made or is intended upon Vigo. Of what advantage the possession of it would be to us, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is certainly not a strong place. For our part we are not inclined to pay much attention to any of the conjectures which have been formed with respect to the ultimate object of the expedition. Vigo, Teneriffe, Malta, Egypt, have all been mentioned. But it seems to us to be a more probable conjecture, that the troops are going to Portugal.

SUMMARY.

Admiral Keith is said to be gone to Minorca to bring away the English troops.—Buonsparte approves the late revolution in Switzerland—and requests no constitution may be established till after peace, as her territory may be altered. General Abercrombie is at Leghorn, with troops corresponding with the Austrian general Melas. The French have again possession of Romagna. Buonsparte is said to expect to send the fleets out of Brest, when the equinoctial gales prevail. Napper Tandy is again indicted.—The report of a change of ministry at Vienna gains ground. The Cisalpine constitution is finished, but not to be carried into operation till peace. Buonsparte has sent Duroc to Berlin on a mission. Admiral de Winter is the Batavian Charge des Affaires at Paris. The English are getting fresh troops in readiness for embarkation. One paper reports that 60,000 troops are to go by the way of the Red Sea to drive the bar-like French out of Egypt. A line of gun-boats is moored before the Sound, Hamoze and Caw-sand Bay.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The birthday celebration of the first consul Buonaparte, which happened on the 16th of last August, on which day he entered the 33d year of his age, has developed the following family connexions, respecting him and his cotemporary relatives. He married in the year 1796 the widow of general Beauharnois. Lady de la Pagerie now Madame Buonaparte, who was born at Martinique, and is forty years of age, of course nine years older than Buonaparte. She had two children by her first husband, viz. Eugénie Beauharnois, who served in Egypt and Italy, and Cecilia Beauharnois, whose education is not completely finished at Paris. By Buonaparte she has no children. The first consul has three brothers and and as many sisters living, the oldest brother Joseph, was nuncio at Rome in which place he married lady Ekery, and is at present state councillor; the second, Lucien, is minister of the interior, and a widower without children. The third Louis, served in Egypt, in Lavendee, and in Italy, and has now an appointment in the consular guards. The two oldest sisters, Marie and Caroline, are married to the two generals of division, Leclerc and Murat; the one has been a wife these three years, the other since the return of Buonaparte out of Egypt. In Corsica and Tuf-

cany, are many of Buonaparte's near relations now living.

October 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vermont, to his friend in this city, dated the 21st instant.

"Our legislature which is now in session, has convinced us of its federalism, by again electing Mr. Paine to represent us in the senate of the United States. General Bradley was the democratic candidate; Mr. Paine obtained a majority of 34. Jefferson will not receive a vote in Vermont at the ensuing election of president."

Several articles in the London papers of the latest dates, mention the rupture of the American negotiation at Paris, and of the preparations making by the envoys to return; but we have before us a letter from a very respectable gentleman, which fully contradicts the London statements; it is dated

London, Sept. 3, 1800.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance has this day received a letter from an intelligent friend at Paris, dated the 20 instant, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negotiations at Paris. There will be, he says, a treaty. This is certain, that the envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the English papers."

[Boston Centinel.]

October 30.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

On the 22d instant, at 7 P. M. on my passage to the Havanna, at the distance of 24 leagues from Sandy Hook, I was brought to by capt. Dean, of the British brig Nelson, mounting 14 four and six-pounders, who put a prize master and seven men on board my vessel, and ordered her for Shelburne or Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. Capt. Dean informed me that his orders were to capture every American vessel bound to French, Spanish, or Dutch ports, and for that purpose he had received instructions to cruise off the Cape of Delaware, New-York and Montague Point. Myself and all my people, excepting two and the supercargo, were then put on board the ship Dianna, from Bremen to Philadelphia; but after being a few days on board, spoke a pilot boat bound to New-York, who took us on board, and we arrived here this morning.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,
Late captain of the brig Austria.

New-York, October 29.

Captain Cornwall, who arrived here last evening in the ship Washington, informs, that dispatches from Oporto had been received at Lisbon, containing the news of the taking of Vigo by the English, after they had left Ferrol. It is thought the troops will proceed from Vigo, to co operate with the Portuguese, in order to resist the Spaniards, who it seems, are to march into Portugal under the command of French officers. The king of Spain is determined to oppose the marching of Frenchmen into his dominions, but has consented to give his troops up to French officers!

From New-Haven we are informed, that on yesterday evening, the bill vesting the choice of electors for president and vice-president in the legislature of Connecticut, was passed in the house of representatives by a very great majority—there being in favour of it 147—against it but 27.

The man of forty thousand franks.

The following anecdote is taken from a late French paper. "A provincial footman put into the lottery of St. Sulpice, gained a prize of 40,000 livres, took leave of his master and came to Paris, not to place out his money to advantage, but to spend it. He hired a superb hotel, purchased horses and a carriage, clothed his numerous domestics in a superb livery, playing high, and kept an excellent table. He was universally feasted and entertained; and every where in the best houses, nothing was talked of but the generous stranger. Indeed! He was known by nobody. Generous too, for he had his purse full of money and paid every account that was presented to him; but so freely did he disburse and pay, that the end of the year he had nothing left. At last he announced, that he would dine at home, and at two o'clock precisely. Two o'clock strikes, dinner is served, no guest appears. He calls up his lacques, his cook, and his valet de-chambre. He makes a signal for them to sit down at table with him. They are at first astonished, and then start difficulties in complying; he insists, they obey; they eat, and when the campaign begins to establish familiarity, he says to them, "My comrades, you have thought me a great man, I am only a valet like yourselves. I gained a prize of 40,000 franks; I have nothing more; I go to resume my livery—Adieu!" This said he gets into a diligence, and arrives at the home of his old master, who is delighted at seeing him again. "I expect to hear that you have laid out your money well," said he to him: "Very well; for I have eaten it!"—"eaten!"—"Yes; and that in the space of a year—I wished to see what was the life of a man who has 40,000 livres a year—I have procured all their enjoyment!"—"Is it really so?"—"Really; there is nothing wonderful in that—behold me satisfied; I shall be so much the better if you will take me into your service."—"Very willingly; if your experiment has cured you of the desire of riches."

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

The ladies of this city are at present engaged in forming a charitable association for the relief of distressed widows, orphan children, &c. Considerable contributions to the fund for this laudable purpose have already been made. The institution is to be established on principles which cannot fail to render

it extremely subservient to the cause of humanity, and highly honourable to those fair and intelligent beings who are engaged in the undertaking.

It has often been lamented, that notwithstanding the various and liberal extension of our charitable institutions, many objects, whose misfortunes should command our commiseration, are necessarily excluded from their benefits, in consequence of that modesty which is often the companion of unmerited distress, and of that severe austerity with which public beneficence is administered. To seek, in the disconsolate retirements of poverty, objects of sensibility and refinement, flying from the society of the world—to cherish and restore them to mankind and to themselves, is the benevolent purpose of the above institution.

NORFOLK, October 23.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated, October 3, 1800.

"You will I suppose have heard that the Belliqueux of 64, and the Endymion of 44, when conveying some Indiamen bound to India, in lat 23, S. fell in with La Concorde, Medea, and La Franchise, republican frigates, which after robbing every vessel English, Portuguese and American, they could meet with, went to Rio Plata to refit, were returning to France with immense plunder. The two former frigates were taken; the La Franchise by throwing her guns and anchors overboard, escaped; there was a Spaniard on board the Concorde with 150,000 dollars, in order to purchase whatever prizes the three frigates might fall in with; but he has met with a Scotch prize and a bad voyage."

CHARLESTON, October 15.

On Monday last the poll was opened in this city, for the election of a representative in the congress of the United States, and a senator and 15 representatives in the legislature of this state. It closed yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General C. C. Pinckney was the candidate supported by the federalists, the only true republicans and lovers of their country and its constitution. He was successful, and had a majority of 236 as a senator. The candidate set up by the opposition, was colonel William Lee, a worthy, respectable and good citizen. At the close of the poll, the total number of votes were 1010, of which there were for

Gen. C. C. Pinckney—623

Col. Wm. Lee—387

Majority, 236

The votes for a representative to congress and for members of the house of representatives have not yet been counted over. Mr. Thomas Lowndes, the candidate for congress, will, without doubt, be unanimously elected; and enter as honourably into public life, as ever so young a man did.

There can be no doubt also, of the federal list for representatives having a handsome majority.

BALTIMORE, October 30.

The following gentlemen have been elected at the late election in Connecticut to represent that state in congress; they are all true federalists, and had on an average near 6000 votes each.

Samuel W. Dana, Elizur Goodrich,
Roger Griswold, J. Davenport, jun.
John C. Smith, Elias Perkins.
William Edmond.

According to a statement made in the evening paper, it appears that the total number of deaths in Baltimore, during the late epidemic, amounted to 1197—after which the following observations are made:

Agreeably to the reports of the health committee, which we have every reason to believe to be accurate, the deaths from the 21st August to the 4th September, inclusive, were 234, of whom 204 were interred on the east side of Jones's Falls, and on the west side 30. From the 5th September to the 25th October, inclusive, to shew a more accurate state of the disease, the places where the deaths occurred were more particularly distinguished by the committee in their reports, during which time there were buried 446 from the point, 151 from the hospital, 21 from Old-town, 265 from the west side of Jones's Falls, 23 from the precincts, and 14 from the country.

October 31.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Charles Stewart, commander of the United States schooner Experiment, dated the 3d October, 1800.

"We cruised to windward of St. Bartholomews till the 1st of October, which day we fell in with and captured the French armed (three masted) sch'r Diana, out two days from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, bound to France, under convoy of a brig of 16 nine-pounders and 150 men. This schooner mounted 8 nine-pound carronades, (6 of which they threw overboard in the chase) and 45 men. On board of her we had the pleasure to find gen. Rigaud, commander in chief of the fourth of St. Domingo.

"This is the man, Sir, that has wrested millions from my countrymen; the depredations, the piracies, plunder and murders he has committed on my fellow-citizens are but too well known in the United States; and now the Supreme Ruler of all things has placed him in the hands of that country he has most injured.

November 1.

A letter from general Menou to Buonaparte, dated Cairo, July 3, confirms the assassination of general Kleber.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

Gentlemen,

The electors of president and vice-president have this day been chosen by the legislature of New-Jersey,

in joint meeting, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that they are all true native Americans, strictly independent and federal. I take the liberty of sending you their names that you may have an opportunity of publishing them as early as possible in your Gazette.

Your obedient servant,

Trenton, 30th October, 1800.

Names of Electors.

The hon. Isaac Smith, Esq; 2d justice of the supreme court, 33
Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of New-Jersey college, 35
Richard Stockton, Esq; 36
Matthias Williamson, Esq; 35
William Griffith, Esq; 34
Col. Joshua Howell, 35
Thomas Sinnickson, Esq; 36
P. S. There were only 49 members present.

Annapolis, November 6.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the legislature of this state, the house of delegates accordingly met, and after qualifying, adjourned till the next morning when they made choice of Edward Hall, Esq; as their speaker.

A sufficient number of senators to compose an house attending on Tuesday morning, they met, and chose the honourable John Thomas, Esquire, their president; the general assembly then proceeded to business.

Robert Smith and James H. McCulloch, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the present general assembly.

Thomas Scott Bond, Esquire, is elected for Harford county, and not Thomas Scott.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTESY OF JUSTICE.

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

By order,
RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

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

By order,
A. GOLDRER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN SIMPKINS, now in the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th instant, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

LOST,

BETWEEN South river and Mrs. Rawlings's, a pinchbeck WATCH, capped and jewelled, No 3384.—R. WILSON, London. FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver the said watch at the printing-office.

Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch if offered them.

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

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

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

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Adm.

Those having books belonging to the deceased are requested to return them.

October 31, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living at Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, five years old, has a hanging mane and switch tale, inscribed on the inside of the near thigh, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN LANE.

In CHANCERY ORDERED, T pointed for t in solvent debtor, re of sundry insolvent property of the said Ege, trust, or oth giving at least ten da per, and terms of some convenient ne public places.

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September 8,

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In CHANCERY, November 3, 1800.
ORDERED, That any trustee by this court ap-
pointed for the benefit of the creditors of any
insolvent debtor, relieved by the last act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors, may proceed to sell any
property of the said insolvent, unincumbered by mort-
gage, trust, or otherwise, at public auction, after
giving at least ten days notice of the time, place, man-
ner, and terms of sale, by advertisement inserted in
some convenient news-paper, or set up at convenient
public places.

Where the price of the property sold shall not ex-
ceed fifty dollars, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay
ready money.
Where the said price shall exceed fifty dollars, and
shall not be more than two hundred and fifty dollars,
the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, to the
trustee as such, with security, for paying the purchase
money, with interest, within four months from the
time of sale.

Where the said price shall exceed two hundred and
fifty dollars, the bond to be passed as aforesaid, with
security, shall be for paying, as aforesaid, within one
year from the time of sale.

Where the property of any such insolvent is incum-
bered by a mortgage, trust, or otherwise, the trustee
shall not proceed to sell, until a special order shall be
obtained, on the application of the party or parties
concerned, according to the circumstances of the case.

Ordered further, That in any case where a special
order for the purpose hath not been passed, the 25th
day of April next be, and it is hereby the day limited,
before which day any creditor of such insolvent shall
bring in and declare his claim to the trustees, or trust-
ees by the chancellor appointed for the benefit of such
insolvent's creditors; provided such trustee shall give
notice of his appointment, and of such limitation, by
advertisement inserted in a news-paper nearest the
place where the insolvent inserted at the time of his
application for relief to the general assembly, at least
once in each of three successive weeks before the last
day of February next.

And to prevent any misconception or mistake of the
true meaning of this order, it is directed that the ad-
vertisement be as follows:

1800 or 1801.
This is to give notice to the creditors of _____,
an insolvent debtor of _____ county, that the sub-
scriber (or subscribers) hath (or have) been by the
chancellor appointed trustee for their benefit, and that
the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th
day of April next, before which day they are to bring
in and declare their claims to me (or us) the sub-
scriber (or subscribers).

The printers within the State of Maryland, in
whose papers orders of this court are usually inserted,
are requested to insert this order, and to continue it
therein three weeks, gratis.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of in-
habitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to
pete a petition to the next general assembly, praying
for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners
to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading
from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco lower
ferry.
September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and oth-
erwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagree-
ble necessity of petitioning the next general assembly
of Maryland, for an act to release him from the pay-
ment of debts that he is unable to pay.
ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.
August 20, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from
debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
LEVI BUTLER.
Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under
the disagreeable necessity of giving this public
notice to his creditors, that through a number of mis-
fortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to
discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to
give up his property for the use of his creditors, means
to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.
JOHN GROVES.
Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

THIS is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans court of Baltimore county, in Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal estate of
JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county,
deceased, all persons having claims against the said de-
ceased 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.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

This is to give notice, that on Saturday the 29th
of November next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS
LANE, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women,
and children, also a variety of household fur-
niture. The said property will be sold on a credit of
nine months, but bond, with approved security, will
be required for the payment thereof.
BARBARA LANE,
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, } Executors.

THE subscriber hath just received his FALL and
WINTER GOODS, among which are, felns
and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the most
reasonable terms, for CASH, or on his usual credit
to those who have been punctual in their former deal-
ings.
JAMES MACKUBIN.
October 28, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he shall
petition the legislature of Maryland, at the
next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour,
to release him from debts he is unable to pay.
JOHN HEPBURN.
October 3, 1800.

WHEREAS I became security for Matthew Beard
in a bond of upwards of eight hundred pounds
due to David Williamson, and as the said Matthew
Beard has left the state, suit hath been brought against
me, and I expect judgment obtained at this general
court now sitting, which puts me to the disagreeable
necessity of applying to the general assembly of Mary-
land, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.
THOMAS BEARD.
October 30, 1800.

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

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Annapolis.
James Blake (2), Mr. Bernard, Wm. Beale,
jun. Betsy Barcklie, Thomas Bruer, Samuel Busey,
Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court (2), The honour-
able the Chancellor of Maryland, William Caton (2),
John Claude, William N. Conner, care of Thomas
M'Near, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Patrick Dunn, Annapolis; Bennet Darnall, Richard
Darnall, Portland Manor; Elizabeth Dorley, Francis
Darnall, Anne-Arundel county.

William Foxcroft, Annapolis.
John Gwinn (12), Francis Gibbons, Saml. God-
man, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis;
John Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Thomas Harris, William
Hammond, H. C. Von Harten, care of Lewis Neth,
Nichs. Harwood, Christopher Horbrin, Annapolis;
Elisba Hopkins, South river; Able Hill, near Pig
Point; Dr. Walter Harriston, Herring Bay.

John Jennings, jun. Annapolis; Ezekiel Jones,
Anne-Arundel county.
Edward Knowles, Annapolis.

Thom. Lufby (2), John Lamme, Annapolis; Sa-
muel Lewis, near Annapolis.
Capt. McClure, John P. McKnight, care of Lewis
Neth, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis.

Mont. Perier, Annapolis.
William Rawlings, rope-maker, (2), Mary Rofs,
Annapolis.

Samuel Shepard, Peggy Shepard, Benedict Steuart
Henry Sample (2), Annapolis.
Henry Thomas (2), Annapolis.

Gideon White (4), John Welch, R. Welch, Anna-
polis; Nicholas G. Watkins (4), South river; John
Woodard, Hammond's ferry; Rebecca Waters (2),
Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.
None of the above letters will be delivered without
the money.
October 1, 1800

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d
instant, a negro man named JACK, about 40
years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made,
dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a
brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a pe-
titioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN
WATKINS, who I purchased him of the day before he
broke gaol. Whoever takes up said negro, and gives
notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in An-
napolis, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him
again, shall receive the above reward, and all reason-
able expences, paid by me
SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have since heard that he has lost part of
one of his ears.
October 24, 1800.

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d inst.
a dark mulatto woman named SALL, about 19
years of age, short and stout made, she has a pleasant
countenance when spoken to; had on an osnabrig pet-
ticoat and dyed jacket, and took with her a striped
country cloth cotton and yarn petticoat. It is sup-
posed she is in or about Annapolis, as her mother has
lived there for some years past. She is one of the fa-
mily who petitioned for freedom in Anne-Arundel
county court. Whoever will bring her home shall re-
ceive the above reward, from
MARTHA HOWARD, Living near the
Head of South river.
October 29, 1800.

TAKE notice, that that the Levy Court of Anne-
Arundel county will meet on the twelfth day
of November next, for the purpose of settling the ac-
counts with the several supervisors of the public roads,
and to appoint constables for said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Cl. A. A. C.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
Has just received from LONDON,
A handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KIP
LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of seal
skins, boot-legs, ben soals, and a variety of ladies
kid slippers, assorted.
Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN,
Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentle-
men of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes na-
tural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, with-
out drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on
the most reasonable terms—Cleans and restores teeth
to their native whiteness, orrifies and plombs defective
teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the
blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so
injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary ope-
ration on the teeth and gums, in which he will en-
gage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.

He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth
powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and
antiseptic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend
on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who
wish for his assistance are requested to call in season,
where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treat-
ed with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place
of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at
Mr. PRACO's, Fleet-street.
N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.
September 24, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-
George's county, on the 10th instant, a negro
man named CAESAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9
or 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and
has a very wild look when spoken to, he has a large
scar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut
across the last joint of the fore finger of the right hand,
a slope in the back of the hand, which has left a very
large scar, and caused the finger to be stiff; his cloaths
are uncertain. Whoever will secure said negro in any
gaol in the state of Maryland, shall receive the above
reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the
aforesaid state, and if brought home all reasonable
charges.
ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and other persons, are
forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at
their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath
obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, letters of administration on the personal
estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county,
deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against
the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and
those who are in any manner indebted to the said es-
tate are desired to make payment, to
WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who
have books belonging to the deceased, that they would
immediately return them to the subscriber, and they
will oblige their humble servant,
W. F.
Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends
and customers, that he has removed to the tan-
yard 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 pre-
pared 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 busi-
ness, 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.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the
public, and his friends in particular, that he
has this day commenced business in the store-house
lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now
offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the
present and approaching season, amongst which are,
tamboured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chinties,
calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribands, superfine
clothes, calimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell
on the most reasonable terms for cash.
September 15, 1800. JOSEPH EVANS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living
near South river ferry, a dark bay GELDING,
about fourteen hands high, has a hanging mane and
switch tail, two near hind feet white, no perceivable
brand. The owner is desired to come, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
October 8, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VEN-
DUE, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the plating and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 12th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.
Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS EDGAR.
Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed two-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346 1/2 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 5th instant, at night, a small dark bay STUD HORSE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for detecting the thief, in such manner that he may be brought to punishment.

ARNOLD WATERS.

October 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an olabrig shirt and trousers, and a short white kersey coat; he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 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 olabrig 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.

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 fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

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, olabrig 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridge.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. My health, and a series of misfortunes, oblige me to accept this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

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

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elisha Brown, deputy surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of relurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public use, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

August 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

I MRAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

BALTIMORE, November 7.

Through the attention and politeness of a friend in this city, we have been favoured with a Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning, containing the most important news (to Americans) that we have received for a length of time. It came to hand by an arrival at Philadelphia in the very short passage of 24 days from London.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

PARIS, October 3.

A CONVENTION of amity and commerce between the French republic and the United States of America was signed the day before yesterday by the French plenipotentiaries: Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Flerieu, and Roederer, and the American commissioners, Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davy, and W. V. Murray—(Official.)

It was less necessary to revert to the past than to revive between the two nations useful and honourable relations; the treaty has fulfilled this object. The French ministers convinced that the prosperity of America could not but add to the prosperity of France, have been led particularly to consecrate maxims most favourable to the rights of neutrality, and most conformable to the regulations of 1778. The first consul in restoring force to that regulation four months ago, fulfilled the wish of justice and of Europe: and undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to trace himself anew, faithful to his principles, by ratifying the treaty concluded by the ministers of the republic, at a moment in which Europe resounds with the violation of neutral flags. The American ministers on their side appreciated the advantage of being allied to a nation governed at length with wisdom and firmness. Every thing announces, that a strict and durable friendship is about to re-animate the mutual commerce of the two nations.

The convention signed by the emperor produces a great sensation in Germany.—The malcontents and partisans of England accuse him of having abandoned the interests of the empire, which is not true.

LONDON, October 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris.—They are supposed to contain the final answer of the chief consul. The ship which brought them, brought us Paris papers to the 4th inst. the contents of which are of considerable importance.

Malta has at length surrendered to the English. On the 2d September a council of war was held, at which, on account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to major Pigot, with a proposal to surrender the island.—On the 5th the articles of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war, and are not to serve against his Britannic majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable moment—it removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable Great-Britain to negotiate with more effect at the congress of Luneville.

The negotiation between America and France has been brought to conclusion, and a convention of amity and commerce was signed on the 1st instant at Paris, by the French and American plenipotentiaries.

The emperor is gone back to Vienna. The count de Lehrbach is daily expected at Strasburg on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the congress are making. The chief consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, is to be the negotiator on the part of France.

The affair of the capture of the Spanish frigates in the harbour of Barcelona by two English frigates, has been taken up by the court of Spain in the most serious manner. Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swedish ship, on board of which a strong party of English officers and sailors was put, who got the ship alongside one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate, which was obliged to strike.

The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility has been considered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutral nations. A circular letter has been addressed to all the foreign ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish minister for foreign affairs. The court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish frigate, and informed, that if its representations to the court of London are not attended with the desired effect before the end of the year, his catholic majesty will adopt "measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag."

On the 30th and 31st of August, lord Keith sailed from Minorca with 15,000 troops. He proceeded to

the eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

A ship which arrived the day before at Torbay, from off Brest; saw the French fleet in the roads, apparently ready for sea.

PARIS, September 24.

It was remarked that at the dinner which the first consul gave on the 1st Vendemiaire, a toast was given to the 16 united departments.

It is said that general Clarke was to set out last night for Luneville.

The accounts from Italy state, that the French government have demanded, and obtained from the pope, the removal of the Neapolitan troops from Italy, that general Melas has surrendered the command of Ancona to gen. Knezevich.

It is said that Joseph Buonaparte, counsellor of state, is to go to the congress at Luneville as negotiator on the part of the French republic.

September 30.

General Clarke did not set off for Luneville till last night. It is said that the French government were determined to consent to an armistice, by the declaration made by Prussia that the northern powers will not see with a favourable eye the ulterior progress of the French, and that if they continue to drive back the Austrian army, Prussia would reinforce the cordon which occupies the line of demarcation of 6000 men, and that another army of the same force would have orders to hold itself ready to march.

We learn from Calais, under date of the 28th of September, the following news:—An English flag of truce brought yesterday a dispatch for government; it was immediately sent off by a courier to Paris.

The five counsellors of state who were directed to present another mode of erasure from the emigrant list, have presented their report to the consuls.

Army of Batavia—right wing.

Order of the day the 18 Vendemiaire.

The army is informed that there is a prolongation of the armistice for 45 days on condition of the surrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Phillipsburg, which has been consented to by the emperor.

(Signed) ANDROSSI.

STUTTGARD, September 23.

We have received the news that Ulm is already open.

AUGSBURG, September 23.

The emperor set off yesterday morning for Vienna with count Lehrbach. The greater part of the French army is retiring from Bavaria into Suabia; where it is to resume its cantonments.

We expect here Morau and count de Lehrbach, who have not passed through our city as was reported.

We learn that the courier who was the bearer of the new armistice reached general Angereau too late, for hostilities had already commenced on the right bank of the Mein. A column of our army had penetrated to Fulda, after having beaten the enemy near Neuhoff.

Ratisbon is again occupied by general Bonnet.

September 24.

It has been this day announced as certain that the emperor has signed the preliminaries of peace, but that they are to be kept secret. It is added that they differ in their tenor from those signed at Paris.

LUNEVILLE, September 28.

Yesterday the sub-perfect and secretary arrived here and proceeded to the castle to agree upon the repairs to be made in that superb edifice in which the interests of so many nations are to be discussed. A theatre is to be established here.

MODENA, September 15.

Lucas has been entirely evacuated by the French. The Austrians have also evacuated Ferrara, and repassed the Po. Before they left it they exacted a contribution of 80,000 crowns.

HANAU, September 22.

The French were yesterday in the environs of Fulda. It is said there was a slight attack of advanced posts near Neuhoff.

U L M, September 17.

General Colaud, who blockaded our city, came here the 24th to concert with general Fouché upon the surrender of the fortress; on the next day he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by French troops. In three days the forts round the city will be surrendered to general Richepanse.

BARCELONA, September 20.

A flag of truce, with prisoners on board arrived here from Mahon in six days. The prisoners declare, that on the 27th August there entered Mahon, an English brig, and that immediately after they saw troops embarked on board the ship of war, which sailed on the 30th and 31st, with 18 or 20 transports, and 15,000 troops under admiral Keith, on board the Fondroyant of 84 guns, having on board the consul for Algiers, and 30 French officers prisoners. The squadron sailed eastward.

LONDON, October 4.

We are still without any certain information respecting the nature of the dispatches lately received by government from France. It is thought, however, that those which arrived on Wednesday evening contained nothing absolutely decisive of the question of the proposed armistice; and the explanatory communications on the subject, we believe, have not yet entirely ceased. The difficulties which present themselves on this occasion, must be indeed, both numerous and serious. It should seem that we are called upon to make no less a sacrifice than the total relinquishment, for a given time, of the proud superiority which, as a maritime power, we now so eminently possess; and to this discouraging consideration we may venture to add our fears, that the jealousies and suspicions which the respective governments entertain of each other's views, are at the present moment of too marked and forcible a description to induce a reasonable hope of the existing differences being brought to a speedy or cordial accommodation.

A council of the cabinet ministers was held yesterday afternoon at lord Grenville's office; a circumstance which gave rise to a report of some further dispatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic source.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wednesday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

Angereau's troops have now all marched up the Mayn, towards Lozas. In the environs of the Lahn and the Nidda, not a single French soldier remains.

General Clarke, the officer appointed to repair to the seat of negotiation at Luneville, is an Irishman, and a very confidential friend of the first consul.

Prince Adolphus is arrived at Hamburg from Hanover, on his way to England.

The new Bavarian minister, the chevalier de Bray, is expected to arrive in this country.

Lord Whitworth is now on his return to England, by the route of Hamburg.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday held at lord Grenville's office.

The flag of truce which arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, brought dispatches in answer to those sent from London on Friday last. They reached town on Wednesday evening, and contained the answer of the French government. To the dispatches sent off on Saturday no answer has yet been received, but it is hourly looked for. Till something definitive is agreed on, or the matter entirely abandoned, no information on the subject can be expected to be published officially.

The preliminary convention has been signed between the courts of England and Denmark:—The question of the right of searching ships is to be referred to a future discussion. The Danish frigate la Freya, and the vessels which were under her convoy, to be instantly released, and the frigate shall find, in our port, every thing necessary for her repair, according to the usage allowed among friendly and allied powers. To prevent similar rencontres from breeding disputes of a similar nature, his Danish majesty shall suspend his convoys till the ulterior explanation upon this point shall have given rise to a definitive treaty. If it should come to pass, however, that any rencontre of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangement of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the object of the present convention.

General Menou, the successor of Klaber, is reported to have been assassinated.

Price of corn.

It is with sincere concern we state, that with the exception of rye, the price of all descriptions of grain in the metropolis, experienced, during the last week, a further advance. In the country, the prices have fluctuated greatly, there being no fixed principle for their government, and the markets depending on the whim or villainy of the dealers. In some places there has been a fall in the price of wheat to the amount of 10 or 12s. per quarter, whilst in the immediate neighbourhood, there has been an advance to still greater sums; did there exist any real cause to warrant the

existing fictitious scarcity, such indecision in the dealers could not prevail.

At Northampton wheat has advanced 20s. upon the prices quoted in our last; at Devizes 1s. at Stamford 12s. in consequence of which the shilling loaf has been reduced from 3lb. 4 oz. 2dr. to 2lb. 15 oz. 4 dr. at Lynn the price of wheat has fallen 13s. per quarter; at Lincoln 4s. at Chester 14s. and yet at this latter place the loaf of 4lb. 4 oz. sells as usual at 1s. 4d. at Shrewsbury wheat is nearly 8s. per quarter cheaper.

At Norwich flour sells 10s. per sack, during the week, in consequence of which the shilling loaf has been increased 3 ounces; at Cambridge flour has advanced 4s. and the price of the quarter loaf was on Friday raised a half-penny; at Canterbury the quarter loaf continues at one shilling, but at most places in its neighbourhood it sells at 14 pence; at Bath it sells at 16 pence 3 farthings.

During the month of August and September the averaged weekly returns of the price of wheat throughout England have been as follow: Aug. 2d, 121s. 11d. 9th, 107s. 10d. 16th, 96s. 2d. 23d, 92s. 5d. 30th, 99s. 6d. 6th Sept. 107s. 3d. 13th, 108s. 1d. 20th, 107s. and 27th, 101s.

Oatmeal is cheaper than it has been for many months, viz 66s. 10d. per boll.

October 5. We are still without the means to judge of the issue of the pending intercourse between our government and France. The funds, which rose on the admission of the principle of negotiation by our cabinet, have declined with the probability of peace. England, from the relative situation of its navy, is entitled to demand such conditions as may preserve this proud superiority: while France, conceiving that the ensuing season will impose on us a virtual armistice, is unwilling to make the required sacrifices.

Twelve vessels loaded with stone, which are slated to have been intended to block up the entrance to one of the Dutch ports, encountered a violent storm off the island of Goree, in which eleven of them are said to have perished; the other has returned to Sheerness.

The Channel fleet has resumed its station off Brest. Sir H. Popham yesterday arrived at the admiralty from the Downs, to receive, it is said, instructions respecting a new enterprise, report, at least, has allotted to him.

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, has not yet arrived: from the present position of affairs in Germany, we cannot expect, through this channel, much news of interest.

The Dublin mail of the 30th arrived yesterday.—We learn with satisfaction, that at Waterford potatoes had fallen in price from 2 to 1s. per stone; bacon sold at 1s. and butter at 2s. per lb. prices before unknown; ordinary loaf sugar 20d. beef 6d, and mutton 7 to 8 pence per lb.

CHARLESTON, October 18.

Return of Elections.

The counting of votes for members of the legislature for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael finally closed yesterday—the number of votes stood as follows: fifteen of whom were declared duly elected.

1 James Lowndes	954
2 Thomas Roper	943
3 Thomas Somarfall	938
4 Thomas Bennett	935
5 Lewis Morris	917
6 John Johnston, jun.	874
7 H. W. DeLafure	615
8 Thomas Simons	601
9 Thomas R. Smith	592
10 Adam Gilchrist	586
11 H. M. Rutledge	582
12 John Dawson, jun.	580
13 William Price	498
14 John Drayton	494
15 Robert Howard	492
16 Jacob Sals	464
17 W. S. Smith	429
18 D. A. Hill	422
19 John Horlbeck	422
20 Joseph Alston	404
21 T. H. McCalla	399
22 Seth Paine	370
23 Joseph Peace	356
24 John Williamson	343

October 21.

COMMUNICATION.

Happy indeed are we to have it in our power to announce to the public, the result of an election so favourable to the cause of federalism, and so honourable to the inhabitants of a city, who have been more than once charged as friendly to a system that aims at the overthrow of the present government. Still more proud do we feel, when we contemplate that this decisive election was accomplished by the steady and unremitting efforts of all federal men, amongst the different classes of the community. Hitherto the friends of the government have been assailed, and suffered every election to be carried, by the great exertions of those who are continually crying for a change of men and measures, but at this election there was at least equal exertion on the side of the federalists, and among them there appeared to be but one sentiment, and one rule of conduct; a circumstance, which in itself, shews most manifestly, that every succeeding election might be secured with ease, in favour of a happy and prosperous government, if the planting, mechanical, commercial and other interests, could only be brought to throw aside all personal considerations, and to bear strongly upon one object.

Never were men, who loved the constitution, and feel happy and prosperous under its operations, more completely determined to be watchful and awake than at this election. Two hundred votes were given more

than ever was known at any former period, in this city, and it was a sight highly gratifying to every true patriot, to observe aged and virtuous citizens, crippled and blind, supported at the poll, to give perhaps their last testimony of approbation and good wishes for a country, to whose service they had devoted their lives, their fortunes, and their honour.—When such men as these make their appearance, on an occasion of emergency, who could not expect an honourable issue to the elections! Happy will this country feel itself, if men of worth, of property, and of respectability, among the different classes, would discover the same anxiety and feel the same interest, as was manifested within these few days past.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

A few days ago, a young man of about 14 years old, the son of Mr. Thomas Lewis in the neighbourhood of Reading, was stung by a bee, which he carelessly swallowed in a piece of honey-comb. The throat immediately swelled to such a degree that the lad expired in less than a quarter of an hour.—Reading paper.

Extract of a letter from Newhaven, Connecticut, dated October 31, 1800.

The electors for president and vice-president have been chosen this day by our legislature.—They are as follow:

His excellency gov. Turnbull, hon. John Treadwell, lieutenant-governor—Jesse Root, Jonathan Surges, Stephen M. Mitchell, Jonathan Ingersoll, Tapping Reeve, Judges of the superior court.—Matthew Griswold, Esq; Jonathan O. Moseley.

The above gentlemen are all decidedly federal, and it is expected will vote for Adams and Pinckney.

November 6.

From several valuable friends, we have received complete files of London papers, to the 16th October inclusive. We are sorry to notice in them the most distressing recitals of numerous riots which have occurred in the principal towns of England, on account of the scarcity of bread. In London, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Harwich, &c. the popular excesses have been great. The military authority has been called in, and the king's proclamation issued, to suppress these alarming outrages.

There has been a dreadful fire in Wapping. Forty or fifty houses have been consumed.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

On Saturday last the president of the United States arrived in this city, and took up his residence in the house appropriated to him by the commissioners. Though not entirely finished, the part which is completed will afford ample accommodations.

BALTIMORE, November 4.

The number of births and deaths in the several religious societies in the city and precincts of Philadelphia, from May 1, 1799, to May 1, 1800, are births 2657, deaths 1758. Increase, 899.

November 5.

Richard Howell has been unanimously re-elected governor of New-Jersey, by a joint ballot of the legislature of that state.

From the Boston Mercury.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

On Saturday, October 25, arrived at Newburyport, ship Essex, captain Jenkins; through an obliging friend, we have been favoured with the following information drawn up by captain Jenkins:

“September 6, several English ships sailed from Cronstadt, early in the morning, but being becalmed in sight of the guard ship, were sent after and brought back, an embargo laid on all English ships, and they placed by themselves on the western side of the Mole. All English property was arrested both in St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, including all the property bought or shipped by Englishmen, (it being immaterial for whose account,) and all goods bought of Englishmen, if shipped by them: they were forbidden to pay or receive money, and ordered to give in a statement of all they owed and to whom, and of what was due to them. Twenty-five sail of the line and ten frigates were ordered to be got ready for sea immediately from Cronstadt, besides those from Revel and Archangel. No English officers were to go out in these ships. Although many of these vessels were before dismantled, by working upon them day and night, the greater part had their sails bent, and were nearly ready for sea when I sailed, (Sept. 10.)

“September 9, the English sailors were taken on shore, leaving the captains, mates, carpenters and boys on board to take care of the vessels.—All the English residents at Cronstadt were put on their parole. All the other merchants in St. Petersburg were directed on that day to give in a statement of what they owed the English and what the English owed them. It was momentarily expected that a general embargo would take place, and remain till the fleet had sailed, and war was declared.—These severe measures were said to be taken in consequence of the dispute between Great-Britain and Denmark; and the reports, that the English had taken Elsinore, and were bombarding Copenhagen, &c. It is impossible, however, to say precisely what effect the news of the accommodation between those two powers will have.

“September 22, I arrived at Elsinore. Every thing there was quiet. Two fleets of merchant ships from England had passed the Baltic; but in consequence of the news from Russia, a sloop of war was dispatched to order such back as were bound for that country.”

Annapolis, November 13.

On Monday last the general assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honourable Benjamin Ogle, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected. And

On Tuesday Thomas Buchanan, Arthur Shaffer, James Thomas, John Davidson and Samuel Ridout, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

NOTICE.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of December next, for READY CASH, in fair, if not the first fair day, and continue until all is sold.

ALL the property of Charles Mankin, of Charles county, consisting of three LOTS, lying in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, adjoining the court-house square, whereon stands two very good boarded houses, one of which rents for one hundred and fifty pounds per year, the other for twenty-five pounds per year; three other lots in said town, lying on the Point, adjoining each other, which afford a most beautiful view of the creek and water-houses; also about one hundred acres of swamp land, covered with timber of all kinds, a deal of which is calculated for ship building; also a number of country born slaves, of all ages and sexes, men, women, boys and girls, horses, black cattle, and household furniture. This property is sold to discharge my just debts, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to purchase may be assured to receive good titles to the whole or any part, on the payment of the cash. A note from Charles Wallace, Esq; in Annapolis, or William Cooke, Esq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in discharge of any purchase that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office,

The following

B O O K S,

- Enfield's Speaker,
- Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
- Immortal Mentor,
- Dodd on Death,
- Polite Lady,
- Lady's Mirror,
- Principles of Politeness,
- Arundel, a novel,
- American jest book,
- Pron-pter,
- Merry Fellow's Companion,
- Gregory's Legacy,
- Italian Nun,
- Constantia de Valmont,
- Charlotte Temple,
- Plain Sense, a novel, 2 vols.
- Man of the World,
- Love's Pilgrimage,
- Graiville Abbey,
- Ormond, a novel,
- Blossoms of Morality,
- Elements of Morality,
- Zimmerman on Solitude,
- Beauties of the Female Sex,
- American Songster,
- Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
- American Preceptor,
- Columbian reading book,
- Gilt Bibles,
- Adventures of David Doubtful,
- Nightingale,
- Philanthropist.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, in which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order,

RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

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

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN SIMMONS, now in the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th instant, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

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

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

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BETWEEN South river and Mrs. Rawlings's, a
pinchbeck WATCH, capped and jewelled, No.
5384.—R. WILSON, London. FIVE DOLLARS
will be given to any person who will deliver the said
watch at the printing-office.
Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch if
offered them.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
HENRY HALL, of Henry, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them
in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate
are desired to make immediate payment, to
RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Adm.
Those having books belonging to the deceased are
requested to return them.
October 31, 1800.

TAKEN up as a Bray by the subscriber, living
at Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, a dark bay
MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, five
years old, has a hanging mane and switch tale, snagged
on the inside of the near thigh, no perceivable
brand. The owner may have her again on proving
property and paying charges.
BENJAMIN LANE.

IN CHANCERY, November 3, 1800.
ORDERED, That any trustee by this court ap-
pointed for the benefit of the creditors of any
insolvent debtor, relieved by the last act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors, may proceed to sell any
property of the said insolvent, unincumbered by mort-
gage, trust, or otherwise, at public auction, after
giving at least ten days notice of the time, place, man-
ner, and terms of sale, by advertisement inserted in
some convenient news-paper, or set up at convenient
public places.

Where the price of the property sold shall not ex-
ceed fifty dollars, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay
ready money.

Where the said price shall exceed fifty dollars, and
shall not be more than two hundred and fifty dollars,
the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, to the
trustee as such, with security, for paying the purchase
money, with interest, within four months from the
time of sale.

Where the said price shall exceed two hundred and
fifty dollars, the bond to be passed as aforesaid, with
security, shall be for paying, as aforesaid, within one
year from the time of sale.

Where the property of any such insolvent is incum-
bered by a mortgage, trust, or otherwise, the trustee
shall not proceed to sell, until a special order shall be
obtained, on the application of the party or parties
concerned, according to the circumstances of the case.

Ordered further, That in any case where a special
order for the purpose hath not been passed, the 25th
day of April next be, and it is hereby the day limited,
before which day any creditor of such insolvent shall
bring in and declare his claim to the trustees, or trust-
ees by the chancellor appointed for the benefit of such
insolvent's creditors; provided such trustee shall give
notice of his appointment, and of such limitation, by
advertisement inserted in a news-paper nearest the
place where the insolvent inferted at the time of his
application for relief to the general assembly, at least
once in each of three successive weeks before the last
day of February next.

And to prevent any misconception or mistake of the
true meaning of this order, it is directed that the ad-
vertisement be as follows:

This is to give notice to the creditors of _____,
an insolvent debtor of _____ county, that the sub-
scriber (or subscribers) hath (or have) been by the
chancellor appointed trustee for their benefit, and that
the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th
day of April next, before which day they are to bring
in and declare their claims to me (or us) the sub-
scriber (or subscribers).

The printers within the State of Maryland, in
whose papers orders of this court are usually inferted,
are requested to infert this order, and to continue it
therein three weeks, gratis.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to pe-
tition the next general assembly of Maryland,
to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release
me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health,
and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt
this measure. **WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.**
Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from
debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act of insolvency.
BENONI H. WADE.
Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next gen-
eral assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an
act to be released from the debts contracted under the
act of **MACKRUDER and HARWOOD.**
WALTER W. HARWOOD.
Upper-Maitborough, September 15, 1800.

This is to give notice, that on Saturday the 29th
of November next, will be SOLD at PUBLIC
SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of **THOMAS
LANE**, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women,
and children, also a variety of household fur-
niture. The said property will be sold on a credit of
nine months, but bond, with approved security, will
be required for the payment thereof.

BARBARA LANE,
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, } Executors.

THE subscriber hath just received his **FALL** and
WINTER GOODS, among which are, feins
and fein twine, which he offers for sale on the most
reasonable terms, for CASH, or on his usual credit
to those who have been punctual in their former deal-
ings.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 28, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he shall
petition the legislature of Maryland, at the
next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour,
to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

JOHN HEPBURN.

October 3, 1800.

WHEREAS I became security for Matthew Beard
in a bond of upwards of eight hundred pounds
due to David Williamson, and as the said Matthew
Beard has left the state, suit hath been brought against
me, and I expect judgment obtained at this general
court now sitting, which puts me to the disagreeable
necessity of applying to the general assembly of Mary-
land, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS BEARD.

October 30, 1800.

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

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Annapolis.
James Blake (2); Mr. Bernard, Wm. Beale,
jun. Betsy Berckle, Thomas Bruer, Samuel Bufey,
Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court (2), The honour-
able the Chancellor of Maryland, William Caton (2),
John Claude, William N. Conner, care of Thomas
McNear, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Patrick Dunn, Annapolis; Bennet Darnall, Richard
Darnall, Portland Manor; Elizabeth Dorsey, Francis
Darnall, Anne-Arundel county.

William Foxcroft, Annapolis.
John Gwin (12), Francis Gibbons, Saml. God-
man, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis;
John Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Thomas Harris, William
Hammond, H. C. Von Harten, care of Lewis Neth,
Nichs. Harwood, Christopher Horbrin, Annapolis;
Elisha Hopkins, South river; Able Hill, near Pig
Point; Dr. Walter Harrison, Herring Bay.

John Jennings, jun. Annapolis; Ezekiel Jones,
Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Knowles, Annapolis.
Thom. Luby (2), John Lamme, Annapolis; Sam-
uel Lewis, near Annapolis.

Capt. McClure, John P. McKnight, care of Lewis
Neth, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis.
Monf. Perier, Annapolis.

William Rawlings, rope maker, (2), Mary Rofs,
Annapolis.

Samuel Shepard, Peggy Shepard, Benedict Steuart
Henry Sample (2), Annapolis.
Henry Thomas (2), Annapolis.

Gideon White (4), John Welch, R. Welch, Anna-
polis; Nicholas G. Watkins (4), South river; John
Woodard, Hammond's ferry; Rebecca Waters (2),
Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be deliv-ered without
the money.

October 1, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d
instant, a negro man named **JACK**, about 40
years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made,
dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a
brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a peti-
tioner for freedom, when the property of **JOHN
WATKINS**, who I purchased him of the day before he
broke gaol. Whoever takes up said negro, and gives
notice or brings him to **EDWARD ROBERTS**, in An-
napolis, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him
again, shall receive the above reward, and all reason-
able expences, paid by me.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have since heard that he has lost part of
one of his ears.

October 24, 1800.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d inst.
a dark mulatto woman named **SALL**, about 19
years of age, short and stout made, she has a pleasant
countenance when spoken to; had on an ornabrig petti-
coat and dyed jackets, and took with her a striped
country cloth cotton and yarn petticoat. It is sup-
posed she is in or about Annapolis, as her mother has
lived there for some years past. She is one of the fam-
ily who petitioned for freedom in Anne-Arundel
county court. Whoever will bring her home shall re-
ceive the above reward, from

MARTHA HOWARD, Living near the
Head of South river,

October 29, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the
general assembly of Maryland, at their next ses-
sion, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coler,
in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it
stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses,
to be taken for the use of the public, and the value
thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads
leading thereto through my land.

August 8, 1800. **MICHAEL FENWICK.**

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-
George's county, on the 5th instant, at night,
a small dark bay **STUD HORSE**, about thirteen
hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. Who-
ever will secure said horse, and give information, so
that I get him again, shall receive the above reward,
or **TWENTY DOLLARS** for detecting the thief,
in such manner that he may be brought to punish-
ment.

ARNOLD WATERS.

October 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of
September last, a stout well made mulatto fel-
low, by the name of **NED**, he is about 23 or 24
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight
black hair like that of a white person; he had on
when he went away, an ornabrig shirt and trousers,
and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him
some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fel-
low, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Ma-
ryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above
reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out
of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable
charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near
the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county,
in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the
said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 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 ornabrig shirts, short kersey coat and
trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said ne-
gro, 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.

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 FAM-
ILY**, 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 fenders,
maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold fur-
niture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

THE partnership of **RIDGELY and EVANS**
having this day been dissolved by mutual con-
sent, all persons having claims against said firm are
requested to present them to **JOSEPH EVANS**, who is
duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and
from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid,
by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment,
and those indebted on open account are desired to call
and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with
security, if required) on or before the first day of
January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from LONDON,

A N handsome assortment of **MOROCCO and KID
LEATHER**, of various colours, a quantity of best
skins, boot-legs, ben soles, and a variety of ladies
kid slippers, assorted.

Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the
public, and his friends in particular, that he
has this day commenced business in the store-house
lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now
offers for sale a variety of **GOODS**, suitable to the
present and approaching season, amongst which are,
tamboured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chinifes,
calicoes, gingham, mulinets, ribands, superfine
clothes, casimere, &c. &c. all of which he will sell
on the most reasonable terms for cash.

September 15, 1800. **JOSEPH EVANS.**

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly
for a release from debts I am unable to pay.
JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.
September 16, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VENDOR, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December, is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by
BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.
JAMES A. MAGRUDER.
Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.
I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
THOMAS EDGAR.
Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.
JOHN WAYMAN.
Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346 1/2 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.
GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 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, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or white) 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'Crac, wife of Mr. George M'Crac, 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, lunburns, 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, Wheezings,
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 makes 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
Venereal 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. Gibson White.

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

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.
ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 20, 1800.

LONDON, September 19.

EXPEDITION TO FERROL.

A WRITER in a morning paper, professing a desire to ascertain to whom the failure and disgrace of this enterprise were imputable, proposes the following queries:

1. Were there not landed at Ferrol, in good health, high spirits and discipline, and supported by a powerful squadron under the command of officers of distinguished characters, an army of eleven thousand men?
2. Were not the commanding heights of the town ascended with little obstruction, and inconsiderable loss?
3. Was not the Spanish commissary of stores taken prisoner by the 63d regiment, and are not the keys of all the magazines now in possession of the British? and did not the commissary express his belief that the whole must inevitably fall into our hands?
4. Was there not a breach in the walls of the town?
5. Were there in the town more than 600, or in the citadel more than 200 Spanish troops?
6. Were there not in the harbour many Spanish ships of war and merchantmen, with immense magazines and stores of merchandise in the place? and was it not the prevailing opinion of the fleet, that the conquest or destruction of them was completely in our power?

INQUISITOR.

The paper of the succeeding day says, that these extracts were founded upon good information, and may be considered as an assertion of facts, as much as a demand for explanation.

The same papers offer the following particulars as to be relied on; although (as the reader will recollect) nothing of the kind appeared in the London Gazette account:

The first battalion of the 52d was almost the only regiment that fired a shot at the enemy. It was supported by some other corps; but this battalion, forming part of Lord Cavan's brigade, led the attack with great alacrity, and in the finest order. After marching up the mountains at the back of the town of Ferrol, the 52d, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Curran, found a body of Spaniards posted on a strong hill in front. They immediately attacked with great vigour, and, after about an hour's smart firing on both sides, they charged with the bayonet with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and drove the enemy into the town. On reaching the summit of the hill, the battalion saw Fort St. Philip below them. This fort commands the town and harbour. The first battalion, and their lieutenant-colonel, unanimously offered to storm it directly. The general, however, no doubt, tempering the gallantry of his troops with proper discretion, deemed the enterprise, in all the circumstances, improper!

"The loss of the first battalion is killed and wounded was fifty-five, and, considering the shortness of the action, was severe. It is a circumstance which we record with pride, that eleven brave men of the first battalion of the 52d, concealed their wounds that they might not be sent home, and separated from their companions in any future attack."

September 22.

General Moreau has ordered a geometrical survey to be made of Suabia, Bavaria and Switzerland. All the charts that were in the palace of the princes of the empire are to be delivered over to him without delay.

General Kray is to retire with a pension of 4000 florins; some other officers, it is said, will likewise leave the Austrian army.

General Pichegru has gone to join the army of the emperor on the Inn.

It is confidently reported, upon the authority of letters from Warsaw, of the 27th ult. that a corps of 140,000 Russians is now encamped in the environs of Kaminski and Podolski, and will march to the assistance of the emperor, should necessity require it.

A deputation which has been sent from Munich to make representation to general Moreau on account of his heavy requisition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redress; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich. The recall of general Kray from the command of the army was signified to him in a short note under the emperor's own hand.

The emperor lately presented the editor of a newspaper, at Berlin, with a gold snuff box, for a publication proving that the assassination at Rastatt was committed by the French themselves.

September 26.

It is stated in the Paris Journals, and probably with truth, that the whole of our forces now in the Mediterranean, commanded by Sir R. Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, have orders to disembark in Italy, and to act under the orders of the Austrian commander in chief. It is said they are to land at Ancona.

The equinoxial gales, which from appearance have now set in, will force, it is to be apprehended, the grand fleet from its station off Brest. Nothing we know but necessity will compel Lord St. Vincent to emancipate the combined squadrons so long shut up there. His lordship kept the sea for a whole year, off Cadiz, a thing unprecedented in naval history, but it is to be feared that the violence of these gales in the Atlantic, with Brest, perhaps for a lee-shore, may drive them away, and Buonaparte take the opportunity of sending out his expedition with the very first relaxation of the weather.

The following is said to be the state of the Brest fleet:—it is divided into two squadrons, or two lines; one without the harbour, composed of eight three deckers, and four ships of 90 guns. The second consists of seventeen ships of 74 each. Both squadrons have springs on their cables. In the bay of Boiscavel there are eleven 74's and one ship of 80, with springs on their cables, to answer either line; and each ship has 400 troops ready to be disembarked, to reinforce the camp of Quelerne, which consists at present of 3,000 men. The lines at Quelerne are 650 toises in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. These intrenchments are remarkably strong; 40,000 men would not be able to carry them.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

WINDSOR, September 19.

Yesterday evening a mob assembled in Thames-street, opposite to the house of Mr. Sawyer, baker, where they repeatedly called out for bread, and after breaking all his windows, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Phillips, his majesty's baker, who came out, and told them, that if they would not demolish his windows, he would give them all the bread in his shop. They soon left Thames-street, and proceeded to Mrs. Contrell's, opposite the Town Hall, and having broke her windows and those of Mr. Grace, in Peacock-street, they out for Sander's mill, at Clewer, but were met by captain Neale, with a party of the Staffordshire militia. Captain Neale on their appearance, made a halt, while Mr. Cole, the town clerk, read the riot act; the mob then dispersed, and four of the ringleaders being seized were lodged in the county gaol. The associations, however, paraded the streets till 12 o'clock, at which time all was quiet.

This morning the inhabitants of New-Windsor called a meeting at the town hall, to take into consideration the high price of provisions, Henry Proctor, Esq; addressed the meeting, and proposed to leave off eating butter till it should fall to a shilling a pound. Several of those present agreed to his proposal, and upon the whole, Mr. Proctor had a show of hands in favour of his motion. It is to be hoped that other towns will follow the same laudable example.

Last Tuesday morning, the carrier who comes from Oxford every week, and who always sleeps at Datchet, while passing through Windsor, was stopped by a number of women, who compelled him to sell his butter at a shilling a pound; and on Saturday they ill used a mealman, at Eaton; some of them were going to duck him, but on his assuring them that he could make it appear that the bakers might sell a quarter loaf at one shilling they suffered him to depart.

DEREHAM, September 16.

On Friday evening a very tumultuous set of women assembled, for the purpose of seeking their revenge on the millers, in consequence of the extraordinary price of flour and meal, when they grossly insulted Mr. Sprot, miller of Gressenhall, whom they charged with selling adulterated meal not made of wheat, and exhibited bread and dumplings about the town in support of their assertion. To this gentleman they directed great part of their resentment, and then dragged him, in a most inhuman manner, upon the ground from an inn where he had secreted himself, pelting him with his own materials; and had it not been for the friendly assistance of three or four individuals his life would have been endangered; but fortunately he sustained no other injury than being very much bruised. Mr. Crisp very laudably came forward for the purpose of reading the riot act, upon which the mob dispersed.

IPSWICH, September 16.

Early yesterday morning hand-bills were distributed, desiring the gentlemen and tradesmen inhabitants of the town to meet at the town hall, and devise means to reduce the price of provision, &c. I hear that the flour is to be 3s. the peck, butter 14d. mutton and pork 6d. per lb. for a month. Yesterday things bore a very alarming appearance, but to-day, thank God, tranquillity is restored. The mob at first consisted chiefly of boys and women, who threatened the destruction of the millers in the neighbourhood. The volunteers were on duty the greatest part of the

day; the cavalry soon dispersed the rabble—the magistrates have been very active.—Nobdy would rejoice more than myself at any grievance being redressed; but when obtained by those riotous means, one cannot but foresee much mischief.

STAFFORD, September 18.

On Sunday a number of people assembled and proceeded to the bakers, insisting on bread being sold at 2s. 6d. the stone loaf, and broke all the windows of several, as well as those of the mill. The mayor immediately went to them, and ineffectually recommended to them to disperse, till he called out a troop of the 17th dragoons, quartered there, and all remained quiet for the night. Monday morning the mob shewed evident disposition to riot, and paraded through the day, in small parties. At dusk in the evening, they assembled in a large body, and went to Mr. Thompson's, baker, and destroyed the front of his house. The military were again called out, and the riot act being read, captain Weirge, with his troop, immediately repaired to the spot, and by his great activity and the good conduct of his men, soon dispersed the rioters, and kept the town quiet the remainder of the night. It is with regret [adds our correspondent,] that I have to say one of the dragoon's horses was shot dead under him by the mob, another so much wounded as to be rendered unfit for service, and one of the men had a ball shot through his cap. Several of the rioters were severely wounded, chiefly by the defence made from Thompson's house, as several shots were fired from within it. Tuesday morning appeared a little tranquil, as the misguided found out their error, and that the fault did not rest with the baker, who only sold in proportion he paid for his wheat or flour.—A requisition has been therefore sent to the farmers, to agree to moderate the price of grain, which no doubt they will accede to. In the evening, notwithstanding, a number of people again assembled in the streets, the troops were immediately called, the riot act read, and, by skirmishing, all were soon quelled for the night.

BOSTON, November 6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following note was received in town yesterday. Marblehead, November 5, 1800.

"Last evening arrived captain Swan, in 22 days from Bilbao:—He informs, that our commissioners to France had settled their business with the French government—were to dine with the chief consul on the 2d of October, and leave Paris for Havre the next day.

N. HOOPER."

This intelligence is corroborated by captain Young, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon: He states, that 12 days after leaving Lisbon, he fell in, near the Grand Banks, with captain Trevet, of the brig Mentor, who sailed in company with him from Lisbon, and was informed, that the day previous capt. Trevet spoke a ship from London for Philadelphia, the captain of which reported, that he left London Oct. 14, and that intelligence had been received there of a treaty having been made between France and America, and the commissioners had departed for the United States. [The Philadelphia vessel referred to must have been the America, captain Swaine.]

Capt. Young further advises, that intelligence had been received at Lisbon, of commissioners having gone from England for France.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) October 28.

Last Saturday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4, the dwelling-house of Daniel Dulany, Esq; late of Baltimore, was discovered to be on fire. Before the inhabitants could collect in any considerable numbers, the whole dwelling house, 60 feet in length, together with the range of stables adjacent belonging to the society of friends, were involved in flames, and in a very short time reduced to ashes. The family of Mr. Dulany made their escape with difficulty; one of his negro servants perished in the flames. The Friend's meeting-house was several times on fire, and was only preserved by the greatest exertion.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

INTERESTING.

French commissioners to this country.

It is reported, and we have reason to believe there is good foundation for it, that Mr. Otto, and Mr. De la Forest, who were formerly in this country in the diplomatic line, are appointed by the French government to come out to this country, as commissioners to settle the differences existing between the two countries.

[The above was handed us yesterday from a respectable source—it came by the Dispatch from St. Sebastians.]

November 12.

From an authentic source we learn, that the convention concluded with France by our envoys, does

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L I S: and SAMUEL

not adjust the past differences and claims of the two countries; but postpones that business till peace in Europe. It, however, puts an end to existing hostilities, and provides for an amicable intercourse during the war—as also a mode of determining causes that may occur relative to prizes.

Such a convention may be more eligible at this time, as it precludes the probability of any uneasiness on the part of Great-Britain or the other powers at war.

[Com. Adv.]
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bennington, Vermont, to his correspondent in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"The choice of electors of president and vice-president for this state, is just decided. The appointment consists of Elijah Dewey, Jonathan Hunt, gen. Chamberlain, and Roswell Hopkins, all decidedly federal."

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

On Wednesday last the legislature of Delaware finished their sitting, by appointing the following gentlemen to be electors of president and vice-president, viz.

Kinsley Johns, Esq; chief justice of the supreme court, for New-Castle county.
Captain Samuel White, for Kent county. And
General Nathaniel Mitchell, for Sussex county.
All good federalists.

November 11.
The assembly of Albany have chose Samuel Osgood their speaker, and general Armstrong, senator of the United States. The following is the result of the votes for electors of president and vice-president, in joint meeting.

<i>Federal.</i>	<i>Democratic.</i>
Ab. Ten Brook,	Anthony Lisperard,
Aron Lane,	Dr. Isaac Ledyard,
Corn. Van Vechten,	P. Van Cortland, jun.
Amos Hall,	Gilbert Livingston,
James Cochran,	Peter Van Nels,
Joseph Kirkland,	Thomas Jenkins,
Jonathan Halbrook,	Jer. Van Ransfelaer,
Peter Silvester,	Robert Ellis,
John De Witt,	Jacob Ecker,
John M. Smith,	John Woodworth,
John Othout,	James Burt,
Richard Morris,	William Floyd.
Senate—24	Senate—18
Assembly—19	Assembly—64
Majority in joint ballot for Democratic ticket,—22.	

CHARLESTON, October 24.

Captain Littlefield, of the sloop Aurora, left the Havana on the 17th instant—An embargo had existed for 26 days previous to this date, in consequence of three Spanish 74's and a frigate preparing to sail on a cruise; they left Havana a few days before capt. Littlefield; but after being a short time at sea, returned; and in entering the port, one of the ships ran foul of a Baltimore schooner and sunk her. It was expected, when capt. L. sailed, that the embargo would again be laid on the next day. No United States cruisers on the Havana station.

Mr. Michau, the botanist of the French republic, who resided for a number of years in this state in that capacity, we find is not to return here immediately, as the following extract of a letter from his son mentions. The letter is dated in Paris, on the 6th of August last.

"I have to inform you that my father appears to have abandoned absolutely the idea of again seeing Carolina. He has taken a direction entirely opposed to a voyage to that country; and it is with grief I announce to you, that he is to embark on board of one of two vessels, which are destined for the South Seas. This expedition, the object of which is to make new discoveries, has been ordered by the first consul, and the British government has granted passports for it. The national institute has made a selection of learned men who are to accompany it, and my father is one; they are to depart by the 15th September, at the latest, from Havre. Captain Baudin is to command the expedition. It is supposed they will be absent four or five years. My father expects to leave it at the Philippines, where the squadron is to reënt."

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Doctor Dalcho has in his possession a large live *Water-Mockasin snake*, upward of three feet in length. What renders this reptile an object of curiosity is, that it has eat nothing since the middle of last June, when it was caught; nor has it been known to have drank more than once during that time. This would excite no surprize in the winter season, as it is known these reptiles remain in a torpid state, immersed some depth in the earth, during the cold weather. But to subsist without food for so many months in the summer, without, apparently, impairing its vigour or the virulence of its poison, is certainly a very curious circumstance. It is kept in a large bottle in which it lies coiled up. Last month it shed its skin, which it effected in two days, by rubbing itself against the side of the bottle. Its poison appears to be of the strongest kind. A mouse was killed by it in one minute; and a large water rat, who gave it battle, was killed in five minutes, apparently by poison, as its eyes were considerably protruded from their sockets. It appears equally as vigorous as when it was first caught.

October 28.
Captain Hall, from Alicante, informs, that a large army of Spaniards, said to be under the direction of general Berthier, was to enter Portugal; the request to permit a French army to cross through Spain to Portugal, having been refused.

In the Straits captain Hall was brought to by four French gun-boats, which, upon being assured that he was unarmed, dismissed him without boarding. He

was also boarded by the noted sea rover Love, who took some poultry and wine from him.

ALEXANDRIA, November 4.

It behoves every friend to virtue to contribute his influence, to the complete suppression of gaming. The consequences attendant upon this vile practice every now and then shock the ear of humanity. A quarrel at a gaming table often ends in a duel, and sometimes in murder. A melancholy instance of the latter happened in this town on Saturday night last.

A man by the name of John Longden (a cooper) sat down to play cards in company with several others. The whole company soon became inflamed with liquor: a quarrel ensued, which, after some time, terminated in Longden's receiving a wound from a knife which has since ended his existence. The knife penetrated the abdomen, about two inches below, and on the right side of the umbilicus. The intestinal canal was perforated in three places and slightly wounded in two. A considerable portion of the intestines protruded through the external wound; in it only one wound was discoverable; this was secured: but dissection after death exposed the latent mischief. The blood vessels of the intestines which were divided, poured out a great quantity of blood. As the man sunk under the loss of blood in the space of twenty hours, not a doubt remains, but that his death was the effect of the injury sustained by the wound.

Look at this ye practitioners of vice, and blush for the consequences!—A jury of inquest have found a verdict of WILFUL MURDER.

GEORGE TOWN, November 11.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Washington and George town were alarmed by the cry of fire, it broke out in a handsome three story building, the property of Mr. Joseph Hodgson, occupied by the war department.

The fire caught in a room on the second floor, and raged with such violence as to render it impracticable to extinguish it. The papers in the lower story only were saved.

The loss to the war office is, in some respects, irreparable. Most of the papers of the accountant's office were saved. Mr. Hodgson's loss is more than 4000 dollars.

The adjoining house, built by Mr. Jonathan Jackson, also fell a prey to the devouring flames. There was a scene of grief and terror which affected every feeling heart. Mr. Jackson after several weeks illness died that afternoon about three o'clock.—In less than four hours after this afflicting, this heart rending scene, the family are alarmed with the cry of fire, the corpse is hastily removed, and the widow and children are hurried out of their house which can no longer be a home for them. Thus in one day are they deprived of a husband and father whose active industry, while living, afforded them a competent support, and a valuable house, which would have preserved them from want, is rendered of no value.

BALTIMORE, November 10.

Luneville, the appointed seat of negotiation between France and Austria, is a considerable town in Lorraine, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburg. The dukes formerly held their court at this place.

A letter from Xeres, in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, states, that 1875 persons had died in Cadiz in 17 days, that 30,000 had deserted the city, and 3000 were sick. The population is about 80,000. Five days generally terminates the disease, two days of which the patient is seized with a delirium and black vomit, and if a copious perspiration does not succeed, death is the consequence; sometimes they recover, but a relapse is fatal. There had been no rain for 70 days, which occasioned a great foulness in their shores and streets. Some persons are of opinion that the disease has been imported from Tangiers, others from America.

November 11.

General William Butler is elected member of congress for Ninety-Six district, S. C. by a majority of 893 votes.

Annapolis, November 20.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, a commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's college, was held in the college hall, before a very large and respectable audience, consisting of the honourable the legislature of the state, and the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

The vice principal opened the business of the day with a solemn prayer to the Supreme Being, after which the candidates proceeded with the public exercises in the following manner:

1. A Latin oratorical oration, by Mr. Richard Brown, of Virginia.
2. An oration on the character of a good citizen, by Mr. Robert C. Stone, of Maryland.
3. An oration on the modern philosophy, by Mr. Walter Fernandes, of Maryland.
4. An oration on the advantages to be derived from the study of history, by Mr. James Boyle, of Maryland.
5. An oration on ridicule, as the test of truth, by Mr. John Sanders, of Maryland.
6. An oration on party spirit, by Mr. Philip Thomas, of Maryland.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred by the principal on Messrs. Richard Brown, Robert

C. Stone, Walter Fernandes, James Boyle, John Sanders, Philip Thomas, and Thomas Rogers—Messrs. James S. Grant and Thomas Dorsey, who were prevented from attending the commencement with their class, were also admitted to the same degree.

At the same time, Messrs. Charles Alexander, Thomas Chase, John B. Duckert, John C. Herbert, John J. Tichedy, Richard Harwood, William Cooke, Robert H. Goldborough, Francis Key, Daniel Murray, John Shaw and Carlisle F. Whiting, alumni of St. John's college, were admitted to the degree of master of arts.

7. Valedictory oration by Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Maryland.

The principal then closed the business of the commencement with a short address to the graduates respecting their future conduct in life, and concluded by commending them to the care of the Almighty Governor of the Universe.

The following are the only returns of the election for electors of president and vice-president, that have yet been received by the governor and council.

	Third district.	
George Murdock	2084, John Tylee	1724.
	Fifth district.	
Gabriel Duvall	2379, Jeremiah T. Chase	774.
	Sixth district.	
Nicholas R. Moore	1640, Samuel C. Hunt	245.
	Seventh district.	
John Gilpin	2031, Philip Thomas	742.
	Eighth district.	
Peregrine Spencer	1022, Thomas J. Bullitt	491.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, or trespassing in any manner whatever, on HILL'S DELIGHT, near Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

November 11, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next March court, of St. Mary's county, for a commission to issue to mark and bound two tracts of land, called NOTTAY HALL and NIGHBOURHOOD, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of December next, for READY CASH, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue until all is sold,

ALL the property of Charles Mankin, of Charles county, consisting of three LOTS, lying in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, adjoining the court-house square, whereon stands two very good boarded houses, one of which rents for one hundred and fifty pounds per year, the other for twenty-five pounds per year; three other lots in said town, lying on the Point, adjoining each other, which afford a most beautiful view of the creek and warehouses; also about one hundred acres of swamp land, covered with timber of all kinds, a deal of which is calculated for ship building; also a number of country born slaves, of all ages and sizes, men, women, boys and girls, horses, black cattle, and household furniture. This property is sold to discharge my just debts, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to purchase may be assured to receive good titles to the whole or any part, on the payment of the cash. A note from Charles Wallace, Esq; in Annapolis, or William Cooke, Esq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in discharge of any purchase that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of infolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

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

By order,
RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order,
A. GOLDBER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN S. KING, now in the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th instant, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM McMAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

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October 1
LINTEN
Piscatawa

JOSEPH EVANS,

Takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in the Store-house lately occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where he now OFFERS for SALE,

A VARIETY OF GOODS,

Suitable to the present season,

Amongst which are,

- SUPERFINE**, second and coarse broad clothes.
- Double milled drab of a superior quality.
- Superfine and coarse coatings.
- Best Fluffings, fashion-casimers.
- Green baizes, fearnoughts and halfbacks.
- Mixed plains, white kersey.
- Welch plains, flannels, striped & rose blankets.
- Velvets, fancy cords, thickets, corduroys & fustians.
- Silk velvets, and swaddowns.
- Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
- Moreens, tamboreens & Joans.
- Durans, calimancoes & wildbores.
- Bombazeens & bombazets.
- Lateerings, satins and pelongs.
- Modes and farcenet.
- Striped fustia flossentines.
- Ladies Morocco and stuff shoes.
- Womens and mens silk, cotton & worsted hose.
- Girls and boys cotton and worsted ditto.
- Mens & boys coarse yarn, fulled, worsted gloves and stockings.
- Ladies habit, kid and extra long white and coloured silk gloves.
- Mens buck, died doe, drawn tanned, beaver, and white silk, ditto.
- Mens and boys fine and coarse hats.
- Infis linens, dispers, and disper table cloths.
- Russia & Irish sheetings.
- Russia drillings.
- Brown and white roles.
- Brown hempen linen, and best ticklenburgs.
- Bandanno, cross barred, & black Barcelona, silk handkerchiefs.
- Stamped linen and cotton ditto.
- Purple shawls, chintz, muslin, and camel's hair ditto.
- An handsome assortment of mullins and mullin handkerchiefs.

- A variety of the neatest & most fashionable calicoes and chintzes.
- Ribbands, galoon bindings, and ferrets.
- Ounces, coloured & of a-brigs threads.
- Best shoe do. in balls.
- Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, testaments and spelling books.
- Ink powder, wafers and quills.
- Black lead pencils, alm-nacks.
- Leather and Morocco pocket books.
- Tooth, cloth, and scrubbing brushes.
- Hair brooms & feives.
- Cowhide & plated whips.
- Ladies tortoiseshell and crooked horn combs.
- Coarse horns, ivory, and barber's ditto.
- Best gunpowder, patent shot, and gun flints.
- Castor oil, in quart bottles.
- Glauber salts, best red bark.
- Table knives and forks.
- Pocket and best penknives.
- Butchers, oyster, and pruning ditto.
- Razors and scissers, assorted.
- Elegant japaned tea trays, and waiters.
- Curry combs and horse brushes.
- Wood screws & brass pins.
- Locks of various kinds.
- Hinges assorted, spades, and frying-pans.
- Japanned, flat and short brass candle-sticks.
- Sprips assorted.
- 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, & 20d, flat pointed nails.
- Patent iron tea kettles, & irons.
- Shovels and tongs.
- Iron pots, Dutch ovens, and skates.
- China and glass ware.
- Green and blue edged dishes and plates.
- White ditto.
- Wash bowls and pitchers, &c. &c.
- Large and small brown stone jars and jugs.
- 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Bohemia window glass.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.

- Best hyson, hyson-skin, fouchong & congo teas.
- Loaf and brown sugars.
- Coffee, chocolate, soap & fig blue.
- Candles, pepper, nutmegs allspice.
- James river chewing tobacco.
- Best old Cognac & French brandy.
- Rum and Jamaica spirits.
- And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

He expects, in a short time, to have a supply of whiskey, peach and apple brandy, and also wines of various kinds, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

This is to give notice, that on Saturday the 20th of November next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS LAWS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, also a variety of household furniture. The said property will be sold on a credit of nine months, but bond, with approved security, will be required for the payment thereof.

BARBARA LANE, } Executors.
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, }

THE subscriber hath just received his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, silks and fine twines, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, or on his usual credit to those who have been punctual in their former dealings.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 28, 1800.

NOTICE.

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

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

WHEREAS I became security for Matthew Beard in a bond of upwards of eight hundred pounds due to David Williamson, and as the said Matthew Beard has left the state, but hath been brought against me, and I expect judgment obtained at this general court now sitting, which puts me to the disagreeable necessity of applying to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 30, 1800. THOMAS BEARD.

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

RICHARD T. CHESEBINE.

October, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

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

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Adm.

Those having books belonging to the deceased are requested to return them.

October 31, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living at Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, five years old, has a hanging mane and switch tale, snagged on the inside of the near thigh, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN LANE.

In CHANCERY, November 3, 1800.

ORDERED, That any trustee by this court appointed for the benefit of the creditors of any insolvent debtor, relieved by the last act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, may proceed to sell any property of the said insolvent, unincumbered by mortgage, trust, or otherwise, at public auction, after giving at least ten days notice of the time, place, manner, and terms of sale, by advertisement inserted in some convenient news-paper, or set up at convenient public places.

Where the price of the property sold shall not exceed fifty dollars, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay ready money.

Where the said price shall exceed fifty dollars, and shall not be more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, to the trustee as such, with security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within four months from the time of sale.

Where the said price shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, the bond to be passed as aforesaid, with security, shall be for paying, as aforesaid, within one year from the time of sale.

Where the property of any such insolvent is incumbered by a mortgage, trust, or otherwise, the trustee shall not proceed to sell, until a special order shall be obtained, on the application of the party or parties concerned, according to the circumstances of the case.

Ordered further, That in any case where a special order for the purpose hath not been passed, the 25th day of April next be, and it is hereby the day limited, before which day any creditor of such insolvent shall bring in and declare his claim to the trustees, or trustees by the chancellor appointed for the benefit of such insolvent's creditors; provided such trustee shall give notice of his appointment, and of such limitation, by advertisement inserted in a news-paper nearest the place where the insolvent interested at the time of his application for relief to the general assembly, at least once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of February next.

And to prevent any misconception or mistake of the true meaning of this order, it is directed that the advertisement be as follows:

1800 or 1801.

This is to give notice to the creditors of _____, an insolvent debtor of _____ county, that the subscriber (or subscribers) hath (or have) been by the chancellor appointed trustee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me (or us) the subscriber (or subscribers).

The printers within the State of Maryland, in whose papers orders of this court are usually inserted, are requested to insert this order, and to continue it therein three weeks, gratis.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant,

W. F.

Annapolis, October 13, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coler, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through any land.

August 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 5th instant, at night, a small dark bay STUD HORSE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for detecting the thief, in such manner that he may be brought to punishment.

October 9, 1800.

ARNOLD WATERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers; and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 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 osnabrig 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.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from LONDON,

AN handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KIB LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of seal skins, boot-legs, ben soles, and a variety of ladies kid slippers, assorted.

Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANBY.

September 16, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d instant, a negro man named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a petitioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN WATKINS, who I purchased him of the day before he broke gaol. Whoever takes up said negro, and gives notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in Annapolis, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences, paid by me

SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have since heard that he has lost part of one of his ears.

October 24, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MACKUBIN and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 20th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VENDOR, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq:

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 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, distensions 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 unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, 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 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-swelling, 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, oppodeldoc 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 Reefe, 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 REEFE.

Mrs. Mary McCree, wife of Mr. George McCree, grocer, Bond-Brest, 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, scurf, fetters, 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,	Whoerings,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and stomach, &c. &c.
Hooping cough,	

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 makes 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.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 27, 1800.

VIENNA, September 3.

ON the 5th of August arrived here, accompanied by an Austrian officer, the same French courier, who, in the winter between 1796 and 1797, passed three months in this city. He came last from the head quarters of our army in Bavaria, the command of which, *ad interim*, has been taken by general count Collurab. Soon after his arrival, he delivered in his dispatches to the department for foreign affairs, and thence went to the quarters assigned him in the barracks of Salsgries.

At the moment, therefore, when notice has been given on the part of the French, of the cessation of the armistice on the 10th of September, dispatches have been sent from Paris, on the answer to which every thing will depend. The modifications which were offered, on our part, to the first propositions of Bonaparte, have been refused at Paris, and it is required that the first preliminaries, with a very few alterations, shall be excepted and ratified, or all further negotiations will be broken off, and hostilities recommenced.

Immediately after the above-mentioned dispatches were received, a council of state was held. Our hopes of peace are now somewhat revived.

An offer will be made to the archduke Charles of the command of the army in Bavaria, which is now entrusted, *ad interim*, to count Collurab. It was before reported that it would be commanded by the palatine of Hungary, and under him by general Lauer, director of the corps of engineers at Vienna.

Another letter, same date.

Orders have been sent to Bohemia to supply the fortresses of that kingdom with provisions, artillery and ammunition, as speedily as possible.

Our state paper fell 3 per cent. on the intelligence that the French had given notice of the ending of the armistice.

An order has been published to-day for all soldiers, both private and officers, to join their regiments and respective corps immediately.

In Bohemia the recruiting for the completion of the regiments is carried on with the greatest activity; besides which, every 20th man is taken for the militia.

Yesterday a full council of state was held; after the breaking up of which a courier was sent off for France; this is considered as in some degree encouraging the hope of peace.

AUGSBURG, September 4.

The head quarters of general Moreau will be removed in a few days to Munich.

A deputation which had been sent from Munich to make representations to general Moreau, on account of a heavy requisition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redress; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich.

The recall of general Kray from the command of the army was notified to him in a short note under the emperor's own hand.

STUTTGARD, September 5.

The following article appears in our Gazette:

"The appearances of an approaching peace are again renewed. All the French troops which were marching forwards from Suabia have returned to the quarters which they left a few days since, and the armistice is to be prolonged for some days.

PRAGUE, September 5.

According to our Gazette, should the war, contrary to expectation, be renewed, certain foreign powers will take a decisive part in it. It is probable, under the present circumstances, that the notification of the cessation of the armistice on the part of the French, will contribute greatly to hasten a peace.

CORK, September 20.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Bath Herald mentions a very useful experiment made by the agricultural society of that place. It relates to a mode of preserving potatoes, which is by slicing them in their skins, and afterwards drying them in an oven or kiln, by which means it has been proved demonstrably, that they may be preserved four years without injury, and be as good for food, as when they were taken from the ground. A parcel of skinned potatoes, which had undergone the same process, were afterwards ground in a mill to meal, and sent to Jamaica in a barrel four years since; nor did they appear in the least affected either by the voyage, or lapse of time.

The wonderful importance of this discovery, should it succeed upon further trial, is evident from the following remarks.—The same extent of ground, under the potatoe root, produced a much greater, perhaps a double or treble quantity of food for man, than under any species of corn whatever, which can be cultivated in this country; but no method having hitherto been invented of keeping it beyond the year; the prolific nature of this plant is thus circumscribed in its use,

and the culture of it limited to the quantity which may be wanted in the neighbourhood, during the few months that it will keep.—But if by means of drying, it can either be reduced into the form of biscuit, or ground into flour, and thus kept for years without any considerable diminution of its nutritive qualities; the inevitable consequence would be, that a vastly greater quantity of land would be converted to the purpose of growing it, and thus the food and numbers of our species would be proportionably increased. The market of the entire world being substituted for the present small demand, extending only to a few miles round the place of its growth, would render this root an object of cultivation for other countries, as well as for the most distant parts of our own; and the fear of its spoiling, before it can be sold, would no longer restrain, as at present, the most enlarged cultivation of it.

BOSTON, November 8.

Great preparations were making for the congress, which was to meet immediately at Luneville [in Lorraine, in France, about 200 miles north-east of Paris]; and which is to adjust peace between France and Austria. We have no accounts, that commissioners will be chosen on the part of England to sit at this meeting; nor does there appear any indication of a naval armistice between Great Britain and France. Our opinion now is, that peace between France and Austria will be concluded; but that the war between Great-Britain and France will continue.

Report says, that the English have recently cut seven French sail of the line out of L'Orient. We know not the foundation of this report.

We hourly expect intelligence of the arrival of the Portsmouth frigate, captain M'Niell, with the commissioners from France.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from *Santander, (Spain) to a respectable house in Boston, dated October 3, 1800.*

"I have this moment received a letter from captain Crocker, of the Rodolph Frederick, who is now in Paris, and who was captured by the same privateer that took me, advising, 'That my trial comes on the 23d September, and if it cannot be put off the ship and cargo will surely be condemned. It seems that the council of prizes have acted far different in regard to justice from what has ever been represented to me before, as money appears to be the guiding principle they act upon. The armatures have it in their power to offer a greater sum without running any risk, the captured therefore stand no chance. I understand that our envoys are to leave Paris by the 8th of October, and in all probability a treaty of some kind or other, will be made; those cases that are not yet judged, are in hopes of a better chance. The next post will tell me whether I am of that number. Enclosed you have a list of vessels, communicated by capt. Crocker, that have been tried at Paris, from which you can form an idea how the council of prizes have acted—

"Ship Pigou, Green, cleared with damages; Ann and Susan, Pecker, compromised for hull ship and cargo; Patapico, Hill, do. do. Peggy, Davidson, do. for 1000 guineas; Ann, Lord, condemned; Kitty, Norton, cleared without damage; Heiter, Morgan, cleared with damage and interest; Columbia, Corran, condemned, letter of marque; Woodrup Sims, Hodgden, do. do. Beeby, Gizure, condemned; Frederick, Clarke, do. Ruby, Reef, do. Statira, Seward, cleared without freight or damage, after being twice cleared with freight and damages, and being in France two years; Polly, Tufts, cleared without damage; Union, Lunt, cleared with damage and interest; Republican, Simpson, condemned; Portland, Stoddart, do. Pearl, Latimer, cleared with damages; Nancy condemned to the republic; Molly, Bardall, condemned.

"Some of the above ships have been condemned, when their cargoes were acknowledged to be American. The captor of the Ruby, captain Reef, has been heard to boast that she cost him but 500. The greater part of the vessels cleared were not worth more than from 6000 to 10,000 dollars, and none but that their cargoes and most of the ships have been sold, and after they are finally cleared, they must compromise with the captors for 30 or 40 per cent."

November 19.

A gentleman of respectability arrived in town from Newport, by water, which place he left on Monday. He informs us, that on Sunday last, he saw a gentleman at Newport who had left Bolton the day before. This gentleman informed him that the United States ship Bolton, captain Little, had arrived at that port, with a French ship of war of 28 guns, which he had captured off the West-Indies, after an engagement of four hours. The Bolton had ten men killed, and about 20 wounded. The loss on the part of the French was not mentioned. Our informant adds, that

he has no doubt of this intelligence, as the gentleman from whom he had it, saw both vessels come into Bolton.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of New-Jersey to the editors of the Newark Centinel, dated Trenton, November 7, 1800.

"The bill for a general election of members of congress for the state of New-Jersey, has this day passed into a law. The candidates will be nominated in the usual way, at the respective court-houses of the several counties of this state, on the fourth Monday of November, instant, and the election will be opened on the fourth Tuesday of December next, at those places where the last election was opened, and will be conducted in the same manner. While the aforesaid bill was pending before the house of assembly, a motion was made to amend the bill by adding the following section thereunto, viz. 'That it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that the inspectors of election in the several townships of this state, shall not refuse the vote of any widow or unmarried woman of full age, nor any person of colour, of full age, provided each of the said persons shall make it appear on oath, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the said inspectors, that he or she is worth 50l. clear estate, proclamation money of this state.'

"The house almost unanimously agreed that this section would be clearly within the meaning of the constitution, and as the constitution is the guide of the inspectors, it would be entirely useless to insert it in the law. The motion was consequently negatived.

"Our constitution gives this right to maids or widows, black or white."

November 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, to their correspondents in this city, dated Liverpool, October 3.

"The harvest is nearly finished in most parts of the kingdom, but the reports with respect to its probable produce are so various and contradictory, that it is difficult to collect the wished for information. We are of opinion that wheat will prove a good medium crop; barley and oats are estimated below an average crop, and both seem likely to be dear. This remark also applies to potatoes, although very large quantities of them were planted; and the scarcity of herbage, induced by the late long continuance of dry weather, has rendered the prices of meat, butter, and hay uncommonly high. The exaggerated accounts of the probable abundance of the crops, together with the large supplies of imported wheat and flour, had induced very confident expectations that the prices of provisions in general would decline considerably; but the disappointment in this respect, and especially amongst the lower classes, has occasioned great discontent, and a considerable disposition to riot has manifested itself in different parts of the kingdom. We hope this has now generally subsided, and the urgent necessity of appeasing the popular discontent seems likely to occasion, for a while at least, more plentiful supplies in the market, and at reduced prices. How long this may continue appears uncertain, and we think it will probably require the interference of the legislature to adopt some measures which may have a permanent tendency either to reduce the prices of provisions, or enable the labouring poor to purchase more adequate supplies of them. Upon the whole, we see little reason to expect that the necessities of life will be reduced to their former rates soon. With respect to the specific prices which provisions, especially wheat and flour, may obtain, it appears to us impossible to form an accurate opinion; but it is highly probable there will be a demand for considerable supplies of both.

"The king, with the advice of the privy council, has allowed the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, rice, callavances, beef, pork, &c. without the payment of any duty, until the expiration of forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament. The warrant to the importer, by the British parliament, of prices equal to 100s. per Winchester quarter for wheat, or per sack of 28lbs. for flour, and 35s. per cwt. for rice, subject to certain regulations, expires the 1st of next month, and it will remain for the next meeting of parliament to consider whether some similar measures may not be expedient for insuring to this country an adequate supply.

"The result of the late negotiations with respect to peace, is now hourly expected, but what the issue will prove is at present unknown, although a subject of great and general anxiety."

November 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Patayco* sloop of war, to his friend in this city.

"On the 22d of September we arrived off the island of Curacao. Having previously been informed that a French force of 16 vessels and 1400 men from Guadaloupe were besieging the city of Amsterdam, in that island, we reconnoitred, and discovered the

privateers, 15 in number, laying close under two forts, which we thought too strong for us to attack, having only the United States ship Merrimack to support us. At the same time, spoke the British frigate Neradié, who had the governor of Curacao, and the American consul on board. The latter informed captain Geddes that the enemy intended to take the town by storm that night, and that to preserve the property of the American merchants afloat as well as ashore, it was his opinion one of our ships ought to run into the harbour in order to prevent the enemy's entering. At 5 in the evening we stood in, when the French opened a quick and well directed fire upon us from a fort of two 18, one 12, and two 9 pounders, within half pistol-shot, and from the windows, roofs of the houses in the L'obra-Banda, which was filled with the enemy's troops—who kept up a constant fire of musketry, which was as warmly returned from the cannon and muskets of the Parafco, and those deluded people who escaped death, returned to their camps, but at intervals, engaged us all night, which we returned from our great guns. On the 23d they appeared to be more in motion than in common, but kept up a constant fire from their batteries; they embarked with great precipitation, leaving behind them eighty or an hundred men, all their guns, ammunition, provisions, &c.—With pleasure I am enabled to state we had but two wounded, one of which was Mr. Calder—the loss on the part of the French is computed about 150, with one general officer.—We received considerable damage in our hull, rigging, and sails. On the 24th the British frigate Neradié entered and hoisted the British flag, agreeably to the capitulation entered into with the governor previous to our arrival.—All the American property is safe.—
November 20.

Upon the best authority we state, that the secretary of state has not yet received any intimation of the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and France.

The chamber of the senate of the United States is upon the ground-floor of the capitol—that of the representatives in the second story, which reverts the usual phrase of upper and lower house. Nothing can exceed the elegance of the former. The portraits of the king and queen of France, instead of being placed in an outer chamber as in this city formerly, are now placed one on each side of the president's chair: so that Mr. Jefferson can neither look to the right or the left without having royalty staring him in the face.

There are fifteen candidates for the post of chaplain to the house of representatives of the United States.

The hon. John Rutledge, of South-Carolina, is re-elected member of congress by a majority of 274 votes.

The hon. Elijah Paine, is re-elected senator from Vermont, by a majority of 34.

The conference which was held on Monday evening, between the committees of the two houses, terminated, as their other meetings have done, without an adjustment of the differences between them, as will be seen by the following

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, dated Tuesday evening, the 18th instant.

"The committee of conference made their report to the house of representatives this morning. It contains a long string of elaborate reasoning in the justification of the house for the part it has acted in the business, and calculated to impress the minds of the people that it is the fault of the senate, that there is no election bill; and it winds up with a resolution not to recede from the vote of non-concurrence. The question was instantly taken on this resolution, and carried by a large majority. William Penrose then read a new bill in his place, containing the principle of a joint vote, but so modified that the senate should nominate fifteen electors and the house of representatives the like number; that on Friday next (after such nomination and a mutual notification thereof) the members of the two houses should meet together and choose fifteen—five whereof to be out of the senator's nomination and ten of the nomination of the house of representatives. This bill was made the order of the day for this afternoon—the usual rules being dispensed with.

"At four o'clock the house met, and, the first session being under consideration, Mr. Mitchell, from Cumberland, rose, and solemnly declared his opposition to it—Not a word was uttered by any body else on either side of the house. The question was put, and, to the amazement of all parties, was lost!—thirty members only rising in favour of it,—on the question being reversed thirty-six rose. The house directly adjourned."

NORFOLK, November 11.

Extract of a letter from New Providence to a gentleman in this borough, dated October 28th.

"Before this can reach you, you will have heard that the British cruisers have orders to capture all neutrals with cargoes, or any part of their cargoes, the production of a country the enemy of Great-Britain, unless bound home where they belong, or to Great-Britain or Ireland. This, I am afraid, will cause great uneasiness in the United States. There are several vessels sent in lately, merely because part of their cargoes were sugar and coffee, bound to Spain.

ALEXANDRIA, November 19.

FIRE!

Yesterday about one o'clock the citizens of Alexandria were alarmed by the cry of fire. It originated in a small house adjoining the Long Ordinary, and in a few minutes the Long Ordinary and three adjacent buildings were enveloped in flames, and soon entirely consumed.

In the evening about nine the cry of fire was renewed, and the citizens again turned out with their usual alacrity; and notwithstanding the scene of calamity was a mile and a half from the town, the engines and a large number of people were speedily collected at the spot. A large cooper's shop and a dwelling-house a few feet to the eastward of the valuable mills belonging to Ricketts and Newton and Messrs. Vowell's were burnt to the ground.

The wind blew violently the whole day from the westward; had it been otherwise the damage which might probably have been sustained from the two fires would have been incalculable. On the eastern side of the street opposite the Long Ordinary there were no buildings, and the direction of the wind effectually protected the mills from the fire of the cooper's shop.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

No dispatches have been received by the government of the United States, as stated in a Philadelphia paper; but from concurring advices there is the greatest probability that the account, taken from an English paper, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and France, is true. We know this belief is entertained by the best informed men in Washington.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

The extraordinary method which the state of Tennessee has adopted to appoint presidential electors, renders it very difficult to anticipate the result of the election in that state. The legislature, which meet but once in two years, after dividing the state into three districts, have appointed three men in each county, who are to form a convention in each district, for the choice of an elector.

November 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havana to his correspondent in this city, dated 17th October.

"I have just heard that dispatches have been received by the government, in this city, of the French and Spanish, with 14 ships of the line and 17 frigates, having taken Trinidad, and that their present object is Jamaica—and have requested a supply of provisions for 20,000 men: this may, probably produce some alterations in our market for the better.

November 18.

Accounts from St. Mary's inform that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegade white and black men, were lately driven from their encampment above Coleraine and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from that neighbourhood. One negro who was in the camp, was made prisoner.

A Paris paper observes, that "gambling houses have increased to an immoderate extent at Paris. They are public, open, and lighted up with the greatest brilliancy. The women crowd to them as to a public theatre. Formerly gamblers appeared only to gamblers, but now they court publicity. A fine woman is no longer ashamed to expose to every eye a countenance distorted with hope, despair, and avarice. She does not blush at risking the fortune of herself and family on the cast of a die!"

Annapolis, November 27.

On Saturday last, the 22d instant,

The president of the United States met both houses of congress in the senate chamber, in the city of Washington, and delivered the following

S P E E C H:

Gentlemen of the senate and Gentlemen of the house of representatives,
IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave direction, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records and property. [These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress, at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete, as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and imploring his blessing.

May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city—may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity—that constancy and self-government which adorned the great character, whose name it bears, be for ever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish for ever.

It is with you gentlemen to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it, as the capitol of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity—in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing, within itself those energies and resources, which if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army, have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect, the honourable testimony they gave, of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity, with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such primary importance, to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, so convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration, the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great-Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the government of the United States, to bring it to an amicable termination will not be disappointed.

The envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, from the United States to France were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence, the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, our own experience admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success.—We cannot without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust upon the ocean, suggest the system of defence, which will be most beneficial to ourselves. Our distance from Europe and our resources for maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect.

Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which may in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wife and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean. The present navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence, by a great national exigency, has raised as in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connexion with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal sea ports and harbours. A variety of considerations which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution.

To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced. The manufacture of arms within the United States, still invites the attention of the national legislature.

At a considerable expence to the public this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as with continued encouragement, will supercede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations, necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable, than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence, of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures which have been adopted by congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the senate, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and happy; if all enjoy in safety under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those insti-

tutions, which in city, and resist the efforts of those who diminish their influence.

To your part the honourable duty, and while the path that it will be fair to you, that happiness, will be in operation.

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tutions, which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the post is to your country, a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labours to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

The following are the returns of the elections for electors of president and vice-president for the First district.

Edmund Plowden 1114, John Fitzhugh 67.

John Stone 1, Second district.

Francis Deakins 1669, Thomas Duckett 781.

David Crauford 8, Thomas Turner 1.

Martin Kerfner 1351, Elie Williams 1342.

Littleton Dennis 826, William Polk 5.

Returns from the ninth district are not yet complete, but we are informed W. M. Robinson is elected.

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL negro women, with their children, consisting of boys and girls, from three to twelve years old, to be sold in families. Inquire of the subscriber, near Pig Point, Anne Arundel county.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

November 25, 1800.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. PATRICK MACOILL, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 13 hands high, not branded, some saddle spots, and a pair of old shoes on. The owner is desirous to come and take him away.

WILLIAM MESSER, Overseer.

Elk-Ridge, November 1, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of Capt. Thomas Rogerston, of this county. His owner is desirous to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff Charles county.

November 15, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, or trespassing in any manner whatever, on HILL'S DELIGHT, near Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

November 11, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next March court, of St. Mary's county, for a commission to issue to mark and bound two tracts of land, called NOTLEY HALL and NEIGHBOURHOOD, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of December next, for READY CASH, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue until all is sold.

ALL the property of Charles Mankin, of Charles county, consisting of three LOTS, lying in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, adjoining the court-house square, whereon stands two very good boarded houses, one of which rents for one hundred and fifty pounds per year, the other for twenty-five pounds per year; three other lots in said town, lying on the Point, adjoining each other, which afford a most beautiful view of the creek and warehouses; also about one hundred acres of swamp land, covered with timber of all kinds, a deal of which is calculated for ship building; also a number of country born slaves, of all ages and sexes, men, women, boys and girls, horses, black cattle, and household furniture. This property is sold to discharge my just debts, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to purchase may be assured to receive good titles to the whole or any part, on the payment of the cash. A note from Charles Wallace, Esq; in Annapolis, or William Cooke, Esq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in discharge of any purchase that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required), on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

JOSEPH EVANS,

Takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where he now OFFERS for SALE, A VARIETY OF GOODS, Suitable to the present season.

Amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad clothes.
Double milled drab of a superior quality.
Superfine and coarse coatings.
Best Fluffings, fashion-casimers.
Green baizes, searoughts and halfthicks.
Mixed plains, white kerseys.
Welch plains, flannels, striped & rose blankets.
Velvets, fancy cords, thickets, corduroys & fustians.
Silk velvets, and swan-downs.
Striped bed-tickings & apron checks.
Moreens, tamboreens & Joans.
Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
Bombazeens & bombazets.
Lutestrings, fattins and pelongs.
Modes and saracenet.
Striped satin florentines.
Ladies Morocco and stuff shoes.
Womens and mens silk, cotton & worsted hose.
Girls and boys cotton and worsted ditto.
Mens & boys coarse yarn, fulled, worsted gloves and stockings.
Ladies habit, kid and extra long white and coloured silk gloves.
Mens buck, died doe, drawn tanned, beaver, and white silk, ditto.
Mens and boys fine and coarse hats.
Irish linens, diapers, and diaper table cloths.
Ruffia and Irish sheetings.
Ruffia drillings.
Brown and white roles.
Brown hempen linen, and best ticklenburgs.
Bandanno, crofs barred, & black Barcelona, silk handkerchiefs.
Stamped linen, and cotton ditto.
Purple shawls, chintz, muslin, and camel's hair ditto.
An handsome assortment of muslins and muslin handkerchiefs.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.
Best hyson, hyson-skin, fouchong & congo teas.
Loaf and brown sugars.
Coffee, chocolate, soap & fig-blue.
Candles, pepper, nutmegs alspice.
James river chewing tobacco.
Best old Cognac & French brandy.
Rum and Jamaica spirits.
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

He expects, in a short time, to have a supply of whiskey, peach and apple brandy, and also wines of various kinds, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coler, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

August 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

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

By order, RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

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

By order, A. GOLDBER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN SIMKINS, now in the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th instant, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

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

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th instant, a negro man named CESAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has a very wild look when spoken to, he has a large scar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut across the last joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a slope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large scar, and caused the finger to be stiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will secure said negro in any goal in the State of Maryland, shall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforesaid state, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and other persons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

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, osnabrig 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.

T. G.

March 7, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

October 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the goal in Annapolis, the 23d instant, a negro man named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a petitioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN WATKINS, who I purchased him of the day before he broke goal. Whoever takes up said negro, and gives notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in Annapolis, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences, paid by me.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have since heard that he has lost part of one of his ears.

October 24, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED FOR SALE, by PUBLIC VENDOR, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide-water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the coits of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.
Upper-Mariborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE

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

THOMAS EDGAR.
Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.
Anne Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq:

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Mariborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 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 foreign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, distensions 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 fore 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 humors 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, 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 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, oppodeldoc 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 McCran, wife of Mr. George McCran, 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, lunburns, 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,

Calibrated 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,	Whoezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and stomach, &c. &c.
Hooping cough,	

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.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIVth Y

M

BOS
IMP

ON Saturday United States commander, with corvette Le Berceau Andre Senes, cap 23, 50, N. long. and 40 minutes. and a twelve-por board at the com Her loss was 35 k force of the Boiton and 230 men. T on board the Boiton, Matias Ja Mr. Samuel You Nathaniel Dill, M. Halwell, mi Wilkinshaw, Fr Francis, John Al and likely to reco masts, and was ve much injured in which obliged cap to rest. We are in strong terms officers and crew, that it would be in cesu, not to state long as the was es

Le Berceau had during which she and made prize o captured several Portuguese ships

A variety of ci more importance Berceau is consid writes in the Pr nsel to the Fr quently been cha ver overtaken b capturing Bri les; and was bot rican Indianman. Senes has been pos years; and was a in this harbour. and is esteemed a The Berceau mster, boatwain common men, The Boston der, above 1500 ber of chain, do edion.

The prize is well, first lieu. The corvette and nearly the v Capt. Senes, a cas, after being at their request; they to place.

PROV Yesterday tow late, for the ch president of th town at the clo

For the Fede Anti-Federal Cranston, ticket.

Johnston, 6 Smithfield, Gloucester, N. Providen E. Greenwic Warwick, 7 Coventry, 1 Scituate, 15 Roster, 71 Cumberland Barrington,

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