

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 4, 1800.

BOSTON, November 17.
IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

ON Saturday anchored in Nantucket Roads, the United States frigate Boston, George Little, Esq; commander, with her prize, the French national corvette Le Berceau, commanded by citizen Louis Andre Senes, captured on the 12th October, in lat. 22. 50. N. long. 51. W. after an action of one hour and 40 minutes. Le Berceau mounts 12 French nine, and 2 twelve-pounders on one deck; and had on board at the commencement of the action 230 men. Her loss was 35 killed and a number wounded. The force of the Boston is 24 twelve and 6 nine-pounders, and 230 men. The names of the killed and wounded on board the Boston, are, William Ford, John Higgins, Matthias Jasey, and William M'Kee, killed; Mr. Samuel Young, purser, Thomas Hartley, and Nathaniel Dill, wounded, since dead; and Mr. J. M. Hawwell, midshipman, George Groom, Gavin Wilkinshaw, Francis Rice, John Runlett, Francis Francis, John Alford, and John Collins, wounded and likely to recover. The prize lost all three of her masts, and was very much disabled. The Boston is much injured in her masts, spars, rigging and sails; which obliged captain Little to return from his cruise to rest. We are informed captain Little has expressed in strong terms his approbation of the conduct of his officers and crew, during the action; and considered that it would be injustice to the commander of Le Berceau, not to state that he gallantly defended his ship as long as she was capable of making a defence.

Le Berceau had been out from Cayenne, 25 days, during which she had plundered two American vessels, and made prize of one. On a former cruise, she had captured several American, and a great number of Portuguese ships from Brazil.

A variety of circumstances renders this capture of more importance than appears at the first blush.—Le Berceau is considered as one of the fastest sailing corvettes in the French navy; she served as a look-out vessel to the French fleet for 18 months; has frequently been chased by the British cruisers, and was never overtaken before; she has been very successful in capturing British, Portuguese and American vessels; and was bound this cruise to intercept the American Indiamen, and South-American ships. Capt. Senes has been post-captain in the French navy for many years; and was a midshipman in count d'Estaing's fleet, in this harbour. He has been in several engagements, and is esteemed a brave and intelligent officer.

The Berceau lost in the engagement her first lieutenant, boatswains, master gunner, and pilot, besides common men.

The Boston expended upwards 2700 wt. of powder, above 1500 round shot, besides double that number of chain, double headed, and grape, during the action.

The prize is now commanded by lieutenant Hawwell, first lieutenant of the Boston.

The corvette measures 120 feet upon her gun deck, and nearly the width of the Boston.

Capt. Senes, and a commissioner who was in Le Berceau, after being on board the Boston 15 days, were, at their request, permitted to go to Barbadoes on parole; they took passage in a vessel bound to that place.

PROVIDENCE, November 10.

Yesterday town-meetings were held throughout the state, for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States. The votes in this town at the close of the poll, stood as follow:

For the Federal ticket 512
Anti-Federal 56
Cranston, 15 majority for the Anti-Federal ticket.

Johnston, 6 for do.
Smithfield, 6 majority for do.
Gloucester, 19 majority for do.
N. Providence, 34 majority for Federal ticket.
E. Greenwich, 8 majority for Federal ticket.
Warwick, 7 majority for do.
Coventry, 113 Federal, 13 Anti-Federal.
Scituate, 150 majority for Anti-Federal ticket.
Foster, 71 majority for do.
Cumberland, 39 majority for Federal ticket.
Barrington, 35 Federal, none Anti-Federal ticket.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

In a London paper of the 29th September last, we find the following advertisement:

PENNA DUPLIX.

By his majesty's royal letters patent, the newly invented machine for writing with TWO PENS, producing at the same instant TWO ORIGINALS, according to the common mode of writing is offered to the commercial, legal and literary world, as well as to persons desirous of preserving authentic records of their correspondence, statements, compositions, &c.

This invention, which is reduced to a practice both easy and free from every defect, has been sanctioned by the patronage of some of the most distinguished characters in the kingdom and of several foreign ambassadors. Many persons, who have been obliged to have recourse to the copying or rather pressing machine, have experienced the most complete satisfaction in the use of the DOUBLE WRITER. The trouble and inconvenience attending the former, are totally superseded by the latter, which is so justly formed that there can be no mistake in its use, and constructed with such mechanical exactness and solidity, as to preclude the necessity of all repair. By this machine, on the merits of which alone the patentee rests his pretensions to general encouragement, the merchant and trader, those concerned in the various departments of the public service, gentlemen of almost every description in the law, and all persons engaged in an extensive and important correspondence, will be enabled not only to save the great trouble and expence, but also to avoid the possibility of incorrectness, to which the best copyists are too frequently liable.

The Double Writer will be found peculiarly useful in copying drawings; and to gentlemen who travel it must be more valuable in point of accuracy and secrecy than the most able and confidential amanuensis. The execution of the machine is so exactly minute, as to render it impossible to discover the slightest difference in a hair stroke, or in the marks of punctuation. The space occupied by the machine is very trifling, as it is contained in a small sized portable writing desk.

Manufactured and sold only by J. H. Farthing, No. 43, Cornhill, London, pocket-book-maker, and portable writing desk manufacturer, wholesale, and for exportation.

November 26.

A letter received in town yesterday from Providence, R. I. states, that out of 550 votes for electors of president and vice-president, at that place, 500 were for the Federal ticket, and that at Newport, the Anti-Federal ticket had a majority of 6.—It further states, that there is but little doubt of the Federal ticket being carried throughout the state.

HARRISBURG, November 24.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Thursday morning last, the 20th November, inst. two shocks of an earthquake were sensibly felt by the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. The first, took place about 15 minutes before 5 o'clock, and lasted about 40 seconds; in some houses, the effects were more visible than in others—the knockers on some of the doors, rapped as though they were moved by hands; and in one dwelling, a set of china was shaken from a table and broke to pieces. The fright occasioned many of the inhabitants to rise from their beds.

The second shock took place 5 minutes after 5 o'clock, and lasted about half a minute; was not so severe as the other, but was also very sensibly felt in almost every dwelling. In both instances, a rumbling noise, accompanied the trembling of the earth.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

EARTHQUAKES.

Lancaster, November 22.

"In the course of the two last days we have been visited by several alarming earthquakes. The rumours as to the number and violence of these convulsions, have not yet been reduced to certainty by the public opinion. We believe the first appearance was on Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, which 'seemed like the murmurs of distant winds.' A few minutes before six on the same morning, we had the most violent shock. It continued for about 40 seconds, agitated every thing, and was in found like the rumbling of many carriages over a stone pavement. Yesterday morning, shortly before two o'clock, there was a shock nearly as violent. In the interval, and since, four or five more trivial agitations have taken place. We reserve particulars and observations till our next publication."

We learn by a gentleman from Wilmington (Delaware), that on Thursday morning, about four o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that town. From highly respectable and concurring testimony, we are induced to believe, that our city also experienced a slight shock on Wednesday morning, between five and six o'clock.

November 26.

The report mentioned some days ago, stating that the French white inhabitants in St. Domingo had been ordered off by the blacks, we believe is without any authentic foundation. The report is thought to have originated from this circumstance:—A vessel arrived some time ago from Dieppe in France, with a number of planters on board, principally of the southern part of the island, who had been the creatures of the infamous Jacobin general Rigaud. The government of St. Domingo, fearful of renewing the

scenes of blood and desolation from which they have lately been relieved, would not permit the disorganizers to land. It was expected that they would steer for the hospitable shores of America.

In a former paper we stated, that the house of representatives had amended the amendments of the senate to the electoral bill, and that the senate had, on Friday last negatived those amendments.

On Saturday morning the house of representatives met at the usual hour, and, after transacting some ordinary business, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Boileau, seconded by Mr. Roberts.

"Resolved, that this house will not recede from its amendments to the amendments of the senate on the bill, entitled, 'An act for effectuating, on the behalf of this state, the constitutional injunction, that each state shall appoint electors of a president and vice-president of the United States.'"

After a few observations on the question of orders, the question on the resolution was put, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 54—Nays 22.

The clerk of the house immediately carried the resolution to the senate, and a copy of the bill.

The senate, after receiving this communication, adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday morning.

The house of representatives having refused to accede to the amendments of the senate, the bill is, of course, lost.

We are informed, that nothing further has been done in this business.

[The following is a very droll specimen of Yankee wit. It has actually appeared in a Providence paper, and if the groceries of this Rhode-Island jester be as high flavoured as his humour, he deserves a daily crowd of customers.]

TO BE SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BRANCH,
At his refectory, well end of the bridge Providence,
SOLID ARGUMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
Bread, butter, cheese, ham, eggs, salmon, meat-tongue, oysters, &c. ready cooked.
AGITATIONS,
Cider, vinegar, salt, pickles, sweet-oil, &c.
GRIEVANCES,
Pepper-sauce, mustard, black pepper, Cayenne, &c.
PUNISHMENTS,
Wine, brandy, gin, spirits, hitters, Porter, &c.
SUPERFLUITIES,
Snuff, tobacco and segars.
N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for
NECESSARIES, viz.
French crowns, Spanish dollars, pistareens, cents, milled, or bank bills.
CREDIT GIVEN FOR
PAYMENTS,
30, 60 and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath
RUDIMENTS, Gratis, viz.
"hope indebted for
Must not be
Nor think it a
If they should meet
For calling for such
And supposing it not
To make immediate
Arguments,
Agitated,
Grievance,
Punishment,
Superfluities,
Necessary,
Payment.

PETERSBURG, November 14.

Upon the receipt of the news in this town on Tuesday last, that a treaty between this country and France had been signed by the commissioners of the two governments, the price of tobacco experienced a very sudden rise, and sold in the course of the day for 24s. cash—and 26 to 28s. at 60 and 90 days credit. The day before it was dull at 21s.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. received by the ship Sophia, to a respectable mercantile gentleman in this city, dated November 11. [Copied from the original, by the editor of the New-York Gazette.]

"Our attention has, for some time past, been taken up with politics—great exertions have been made on both sides; but in the city, and all the lower parts of the state, and in part of the upper country, the federalists, contrary to expectation, have had a complete triumph; and the consequence, in the opinion of our best informed men, will be, that Adams and Pinckney will have all the votes in the state.—You would be surprised to hear the alteration that has taken place of late in the sentiments of our most sensible and influential men—they are all strong federalists, and Adams' men."

November 27.

The earthquake which was felt at Lancaster, Wilmington, &c. and of which an account was published yesterday, was felt here about the same time, though as it is not unusual to hear a similar noise in the city,

from the driving of carriages, waggons, &c. all hours of the night, it created very little inquiry. A person who paid some attention to the shock, was awakened by it between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, when he stood upright in his bed, which appeared to rock like a cradle. The concussion and noise gradually decreased till it subsided. In the neighbourhood of the city, we understand it was felt much more sensibly.

The following gentlemen are chosen electors of president and vice-president for the state of North-Carolina, viz.

Edenton district,	John Hamilton,
Newbern do.	Bryan Whitfield,
Northampton,	Thomas Wynns,
Hallfax,	Gideon Alton,
Raleigh,	Joseph Taylor,
Hillsborough,	Abelom Tatam,
Rockingham,	Joseph Winston,
Morgan,	William Tate,
Edgcombe,	Nathan Mayo,
Wilmington,	Thomas Brown,
Fayetteville,	William Martin,
Salisbury,	Spruce Matay.

The eight first named were supported by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, and the four last by those of Mr. Adams.

The last accounts from India mention, that a flight of Locusts, several miles in extent, and so thick as in their progress wholly to obscure the Sun, had passed over Malda, Rajemel, and Helebas, fortunately for the terrified inhabitants, without stopping. From Helebas they directed their course along the Jemna, towards Agra; in the neighbourhood of that city they are stated to have descended, and to have totally destroyed the vegetation of the district.

[London paper]

In England a mode has been discovered of manufacturing paper from straw. It is of strong consistence, and though it retains the colour of the material form which it is made, will serve for packing parcels, printing hand-bills, posting bills, and such other ordinary purposes. It is hoped, therefore, that this invention will be likely to reduce the present advanced prices of rags and paper, and destroy a most infamous monopoly.

M. Achard, the Prussian chemist, has at length brought his discoveries, in the article of sugar from vegetables, to such perfection that he is enabled to vend it at six sous the pound.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Mr. Nicholas, on Friday, which were referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Harper, Macon, Griswold and Evans.

Previously to reading them, Mr. Nicholas noticed the propositions submitted by him during the last session, and the extraordinary provisions made in a bill received from the senate, and stated the improbability of his voting for his own propositions, in case they had been called up by the house.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the United States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States—

1. That after the 3d day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, the choice of electors of president and vice-president, shall be made by dividing each state into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors to be chosen in such state, and by the persons in each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state, choosing one elector in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

2. That the election of representatives to serve after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be by dividing each state into a number of districts equal to the number of representatives to which such state shall be entitled, and by the people within each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state, choosing one representative in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

Monday, November 24.

The speaker read a letter from Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, stating, that with the approbation of the president, he had determined to resign his office at the close of the year; and inviting, if the house deemed it fit, an investigation into his official conduct.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications, with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were consumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates, will see the propriety of renewing their application.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Secretary of war.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

Annapolis, December 4.

Yesterday the electors of president and vice-president of the United States met in this city, and voted as follow: John Adams 5, Charles C. Pinckney 5, Thomas Jefferson 5, and Aaron Burr 5.

The following address was agreed to in the senate of the United States, on the 26th ultimo.

To JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
IMPRESSED with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hand of the Almighty, the senate of the United States most cordially join in your invocations for appropriate blessings upon the governors and people of this union.

We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the national legislature, in the city which is honored by the name of our late hero and sage, the illustrious Washington, with sensations and emotions, which exceed our power of description.

While we congratulate ourselves on the convention of the legislature at the permanent seat of government; and ardently hope that permanence and stability may be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its seat; our minds are irresistibly led to deplore the death of him who bore so honourable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been our gratification, if his sum of earthly happiness had been completed, by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place:—

But we derive consolation from a belief that the moment in which we were destined to experience the loss we deplore, was fixed by that Being whose counsels cannot err; and from a hope, that since in this seat of government which bears his name, his earthly remains will be deposited, the members of congress, and all who inhabit the city, with these memorials before them, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals, and piety, models for imitation. And permit us to add, Sir, that it is not among the least of our consolations, that you, who have been his companion and friend, from the dawn of our national existence, and trained in the same school of exertion to effect our independence, are still preserved, by a gracious Providence, in health and activity, to exercise the functions of chief magistrate.

The question whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised, is of great importance, and in deliberating upon it, we shall naturally be led to weigh the attending circumstances and every probable consequence of the measures which may be prepared.

The several subjects for legislative consideration, contained in your speech to both houses of congress, shall receive from the senate all the attention which they can give, when contemplating those objects, both in respect to their national importance, and the additional weight that is given them by your recommendation.

We deprecate with you, Sir, all spirit of innovation from whatever quarter it may arise, which may impair the sacred bond that cements the different parts of this empire; and we trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of the citizens of the United States will deliver our national compact unimpaired to a grateful posterity.

From past experience it is impossible for the senate of the United States to doubt of your zealous co-operation with the legislature in every effort to promote the general happiness and tranquillity of the union.

Accept, Sir, our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

To which the President made the following reply.

Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the Senate,

FOR this excellent address, so respectful to the memory of my illustrious predecessor, which I receive from the senate of the United States, at this time, and in this place, with peculiar satisfaction, I pray you to accept of my unfeigned acknowledgments. With you I ardently hope, that permanence and stability will be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its beautiful and commodious seat. With you I deplore the death of that hero and sage who bore so honourable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been my gratification, if his sum of earthly happiness had been completed by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place, himself at its head. But while we submit to the decision of Heaven, whose counsels are inscrutable to us, we cannot but hope, that the members of congress, the officers of government, and all who inhabit the city, or the country, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals, and piety, models for imitation.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurances that the several subjects for legislative consideration, recommended in my communication to both houses, shall receive from the senate a deliberate and candid attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely deprecate all spirit of innovation, which may weaken the sacred bond, that connects the different parts of this nation and government, and with you I trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of our citizens will deliver our national compact unimpaired, to a free, prosperous, happy and grateful posterity. To this end it is my fervent prayer, that in this city, the fountains of wisdom may be always open, and the streams of eloquence for ever flow. Here may the youth of this extensive country for ever look up without disappointment, not only to the monuments and memorials of the dead, but to the examples of the living, in the members of congress and officers of government, for finished models of all those virtues, graces, talents, and accomplishments, which

constitute the dignity of human nature, and lay the only foundation for the prosperity or duration of empires.

JOHN ADAMS,
City of Washington,
Nov. 26, 1800.

Answer of the house of representatives to the president of the United States.

To JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

SIR,
The house of representatives have received with great respect, the communication which you have been pleased to make to the two houses of congress, at the commencement of the present session.

The final establishment of the seat of national government, which has now taken place, within the district of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country; and we cordially unite our wishes with yours, that the territory may be the residence of happiness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion omit to express a hope, that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness which marked the events of his public life, may be imitated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers which have been vested in congress over the district of Columbia, will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget, that in exercising these powers a regard must be had to those events, which will necessarily attend the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with which the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have returned to the condition of private citizens, is a testimony, clear and conclusive, of the purity of those motives, which induced them to engage in the public service; and will remain a proof on all future occasions, that an army of soldiers, drawn from the citizens of our country, deserve our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than that of the judiciary, which you have again recommended to our consideration, and it shall receive our early and deliberate attention.

The constitution of the United States having confided the management of our foreign negotiations to the control of the executive power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions on this important subject. And in respect to the negotiations, now pending with France, we sincerely hope that the final result may prove as fortunate to our country, as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice our interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment, relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. At this period it is confidently believed, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt that the public patronage has already placed this country beyond all necessary dependence on foreign markets, for an article so indispensable for defence; and gives us assurances, that under the encouragement which government will continue to extend to this important object, we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

Few events could have been more pleasing to our constituents, than that great and rapid increase of revenue, which has arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this event explains the great and increasing resources of our country, it carries along with it a proof which cannot be resisted, that those measures of maritime defence, which were calculated to meet our enemy upon the ocean, and which have produced such extensive protection to our commerce, were founded in wisdom and policy. The mind must in our opinion, be insensible to the plainest truths, which cannot discern the elevated ground on which this policy has placed our country. That national spirit, which alone could vindicate our common rights, has been roused, and those latent energies, which had not been fully known, were unfolded and brought into view, and our fellow-citizens were prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary. Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects. Whilst many of the nations of the earth have been impoverished and depopulated, by internal commotions, and national contests, our internal peace has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy, to every part of the globe—wealth has flowed without intermission into our sea ports, and the labours of the husbandmen have been rewarded by a ready market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured, Sir, that the various and important subjects, recommended to our consideration, shall receive our early and deliberate attention, and confident of your co-operation, in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavour on our part, to testify by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

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A S A L E.

In virtue of a trust reposed in me by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall on the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, called HALF PONS, situated on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale are, six months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This tract of land is sold to discharge a mortgage debt due from JOHN BARLOW to RAZIN HAMMOND, and others, and when the whole purchase money is paid the purchaser will receive a deed, from

JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

December 1, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Cecil county court for a commission to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, passed in the November session, 1786, and the supplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVIERUS, ST. JONATHAN, part of WORRETT MANOR, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMOSE, all being and lying in Cecil county, near the Head of St. Austin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BEESTON, Agent for the Corp. R. C. C.

Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

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 MACOULT, taken up as a Bray, 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 Rogerion, 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.

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, containing 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 Coote, Esq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in discharge of any purchase that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

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.

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 Flushings, fashionable.
- Green baizes, fearnoughts and half-thicks.
- Mixed plains, white kerseys.
- Weich plains, flannels, striped & rose blankets.
- Velvets, fancy cords, thickets, corduroys & fuligians.
- Silk velvets, and swans-downs.
- Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
- Moreens, tamboreens & Joans.
- Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
- Bombazens & bombazets.
- Luteerings, sattins and pelongs.
- Modes and saracenets.
- Striped sattin 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.
- Russia & Irish sheetings.
- Russia drillings.
- Brown and white roles.
- Brown hempen linen, and best ticklenburgs.
- Bandanno, crofs barred, & black Barcelons, 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.

- 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 Coles, 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.

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.

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 18th 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 left 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 clothes 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.

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

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

WALTER W. NORMAN.

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

W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

The WILL

OF

General

George Washington.

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.

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,
Lady's Mirror,
Arundel, a novel.
American jest book,
Pron. pter,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Gregory's Legacy,
Italian Nun,
Constantia de Valmont,
Charlotte Temple,
Ormond, a novel,
Blossoms of Morality,
Beauties of the Female Sex,
Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
American Preceptor,
Gilt Bibles,
Adventures of David Doubtful,
Nightingale,
Philanthropist.

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 goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me
HUGH DRUMMOND.
February 24, 1800.

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.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 15, 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 inflammation.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the Indies) 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 weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, femoral 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 quart 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 McCree, wife of Mr. George McCree, 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 coliciveness, 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,	Congealed 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 as once used.

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

MA

By the ship Rose, here last evening to the 15th of present we have The papers upon complaints of continue; and great talks of war; neither of with any degree Lunenburg was a pacific may be The American on the 8th, and w for the United The Rose being a her ship news-ber of America

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THE congress diately. A minister of war parts, who conducted the French deputies of the congress till peace Austria and France, Prussia has that the deputies prels immediately appointed plenipotentiaries of Prussia. Amis not relaxed in emperor, upon his amputation recom in every thing country.

The proclamation expected to be

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Paris papers them late last It was not per communicate to of the correspond governments, th found silence, a proper to publi termination of Baron Thugur, Lehnbach to fu to the French

There are le the 25th Septe Sir Ralph Abbe to embark, on the following listed on the the 26th or 27 totalained in their destination Messrs. Ri American con duced to her Greenville, an At the corn and flour ex prices on Mon from 1375. 95 to 1000.

The distill additional ch crowns per gal Advice was the loss of commended b 1797 of We had th from Paris,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 11, 1800.

New-York, December 2.

THE LATEST.

By the ship Rose, in 21 days from Liverpool, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers to the 15th of October—ten days the latest. At present we have time only to make a few extracts. The papers upon the whole are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England continue; and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of peace, and continual preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty. The congress at Luneville was about to be opened, where something pacific may be agreed on.

The American envoys arrived at Havre from Paris on the 8th, and were to sail about the 16th of October, for the United States.

The Rose being at the Hook, we are unable to give her ship news—She sailed in company with a number of American vessels.

LONDON, October 13.

CONGRESS OF LUNEVILLE.

THE congress at Luneville will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the congress till peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France. To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the congress immediately. M. de Dohn is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the congress on the part of Prussia. Amidst the pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the emperor, upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation recommending redoubled zeal and ardour in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

The proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's gazette.

It has been reported, that the session will last only a fortnight. But when we reflect upon the importance and delicacy of the business which is to occupy the attention of the two houses;—When we consider that it will be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in devising a way for the present high prices of the necessaries of life; when we consider too that this will be the only measure submitted to parliament; that the late correspondence with the French republic will be laid before them; that it is just and possible also, that some financial propositions may be submitted to them—when all these things, we repeat, are taken into consideration, it can scarcely be supposed that the session will last so short a time as a fortnight.

October 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them late last night to the 12th instant.

It was not perhaps to be expected that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of the correspondence between the English and French governments, the official paper preserves the most profound silence, and the chief consul has not thought proper to publish any account of the progress or the termination of the negotiation. The resignation of baron Thugut, and the appointment of the count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been officially notified to the French government.

October 18.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pakeney began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having sailed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th that they sailed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of their destination.

Messrs. Rich, Macdonald and Guillemard, the American commissioners, were on Thursday introduced to her majesty at the drawing room, by lord Greaville, and kissed hands on their return.

At the corn exchange yesterday, the prices of wheat and flour experienced very little variation from the prices on Monday and Wednesday. Fine wheat was from 137s. to 140s. per quarter, and fine flour from 95s. to 100s. per sack.

The distillers have within these few days made an additional charge to the refiners of gin, of half a crown per gallon upon wash.

Advice was yesterday received at the admiralty of the loss of his majesty's sloop Hound, at Plymouth, commanded by captain Turquand, by which catastrophe 23 of the crew perished.

We find the following extracts from a private letter from Paris, in the Courier de Londres of last night:

—“ The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements: it is now supposed to amount to 80,000 men. The building of new ships, and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity all along the Dutch and Flemish coast. A squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburg and Flushing. The same activity prevails in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the direction of the marquis Duceff, the friend of the duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England by order of the duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions; one is destined to the coast of England; the other, more considerable, is to proceed to Ireland, where the French government expects a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants.

The marquis Duceff has lately been called to Paris by an express of the chief consul, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mitau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its sittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place.

PARIS, October 6.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, president of the committee of ministers plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate with the envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to the ministers on the 3d inst. at Morfontaine, in celebration of the returns of good understanding between the two states. The first consul went to Morfontaine with his family at three o'clock, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the legislative body and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom we observe general La Fayette.

At six o'clock the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American ministers, and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon. The dinner consisted of 180 covers, was served up on three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other. The first was the *Hall of Union*. The second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of these great men. The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic or indicative of the prominent events of the American revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drank; the first, given by the first consul, was

“ To the manes of the French and Americans, who died in the field of battle for the independence of the New-World.”

The second, by the consul Cambaceres:

“ To the successors of Washington.”

The consul Le Brun—

“ To the union of America with the powers of the north, to enforce the respect to the liberty of the sea.”

After dinner were fire-works, emblematic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle which closed the night.

The count de Lehrbach has informed citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, that he has been appointed minister for foreign affairs in the place of baron Thugut, who has obtained his resignation from his majesty the emperor. Count Cobenzel has been appointed by the emperor to conduct the negotiation with France. (Official article.)

October 7.

It was only this morning that citizen Louis Buonaparte set off for Berlin.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 8th Vendemiaire, to the amount of 6000 men, and performed quarantine.

They write from Cadiz that an English fleet composed of about 180 transports, conveyed by six ships of the line, had appeared before the port of that city, and were making preparations for a descent. The confirmation was the greater, as the means of defence of Cadiz are weak.

The epidemic disorder, which has made such ravages for some time, has destroyed a part of the only Spanish regiment which was in garrison. The only hope of the inhabitants is in the contagion, which they think will terrify the enemy and prevent their landing.

October 8.

The fortress of Philipburg was delivered up on the second of October, to our troops, and general Laborde made his entry into it.

October 9.

General Berthier has been appointed minister of war, in the room of citizen Carnot who has given in his resignation.

October 10.

An event of an extraordinary nature, though perfectly natural, will probably re-establish harmony between Spain and Portugal. A Portuguese fleet set out from Brazil for Lisbon, at the same time that five Spanish vessels went from Plato to Cadiz. The fleets met. The commanders ignorant of the line of conduct agreed upon by their respective sovereigns, proceeded in company, and arrived together at Lisbon. The Spanish vessels laden with 12 millions of piastres will be deemed a lawful prize if the war takes place; but Spain, which is in want of money, will consent to a peace to obtain them.

October 11.

On the 12th, about mid-day, the American ministers took leave of the chief consul, to whom they were presented by the minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Ellsworth, in the name of his colleagues, said, that “ he hoped the convention signed on 9th would prove the basis of a lasting friendship between France and America.” Mr. Murray added, that “ the American ministers would neglect nothing to promote this desirable object.” The chief consul replied, “ that the differences between the two nations being adjusted, there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of a growing intimacy, and that in the present circumstance it was more than ever the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them.”

We are assured that Carnot will be charged with Joseph Buonaparte, with the interest of France, at the congress at Luneville. Perhaps this report generally spread abroad, is without foundation.

LUNEVILLE, October 6.

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinarily at Luneville and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived. After having conferred with the sub-prefect and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; and spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress, lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

BOURDEAUX, October 1.

There passed this way in the afternoon of the day before yesterday an extraordinary courier from Paris with dispatches from the French government to citizen Alquier, ambassador from the republic to the court of Spain. He is said to be the bearer of a treaty of peace concluded with Portugal, at the intercession of the court of Madrid.

HAGUE, October 3.

Reports from Berlin speak of the departure of Mr. De Dohn, for the congress of Luneville.

ALGIERS, September 6.

Admiral Keith has not carried into effect his threats of presenting himself before Algiers with a squadron. A single frigate, accompanied by two boats, arrived there the 31st of August, and landed Mr. Falcon, the English consul, who, three months before had no inclination to debark on finding that the dey was not disposed to accede to the demands with which he was charged.—They were chiefly for the purpose of obtaining the gratuitous discharge of about 270 Maltese, Neapolitan, and Milanese slaves, taken with English passports. The request was refused.

The dey has coldly received Mr. Falcon, and given him positive proofs that the menaces of admiral Keith had not intimidated him.

This new consul has made presents of great value, and renewed the treaties. A new clause has been added to them. It expressly states that Algerine property shall be respected under every kind of flag, even though it should be destined for a blockaded port. The English are to furnish in 15 days a frigate to carry to Constantinople the Vekiarli with the usual presents. On the 4th September Mr. Falcon was installed in his mission;—and the same day the frigate Carolins, which brought him, set out with 23 prisoners, alleged to have been repurchased.

LONDON, October 15.

Rumours of a very gloomy kind respecting Russia were circulated yesterday evening and this morning. The return of the British consul who was not permitted to land at Cronstadt, was considered as a presage of more hostile measures; and it was added, even that the Russian charge d'affaires had applied for a passport to leave this country. Glad, indeed, shall we be, if these rumours prove untrue; and if it shall be found that the Russian charge d'affaires, if he be going from this country at all, is only as some have said, going to Lisbon for the benefit of his health;

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and that the refusal to permit the British consul to land was in consequence of the informality of his passport.

October 18.

The American mail of the 1st instant is still detained at Falmouth for sailing orders.

On Saturday arrived at Plymouth, Sir J. B. Warren, with the squadron under his command, consisting of the *Reynold*, of 74 guns; the *Impetueux*, Sir E. Pellew; the *London* and the *Corageux*.—The transports, with the troops on board, are gone to Gibraltar.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 10th ult. mentions that information has been received there of its being the intention of the Spaniards to make an immediate eruption into Portugal, for which purpose a large army is assembled in Andalusia. General Berthier was at Seville. It is understood that a large British force has been ordered for the defence of Portugal.

Letters from Constantinople, dated August 16, mention the receipt of letters from on board *Le Tigre*, dated Cyprus, July 8, stating that Sir Sidney Smith was in good health, and that the officers and ships company were well. Letters from the captain Pacha, written the 10th, state, that he with the Turkish fleet in company with Sir S. Smith, in *Le Tigre*, were on their way to Alexandria, for the purpose of commencing active operations against the French.

It is not true, says a letter from Hamburg, of October 3, that the emperor has ratified the preliminaries concluded for a separate peace by count St. Julien. Before the emperor signed the new convention, he demanded 24 hours of Lohorie, but signed it at the expiration of 12 hours. Before the prolongation of the armistice was known, Lecourbe attacked on the 21st, the famous pass of Sharintz in Tyrol. The result of the attack remains unknown. Nothing can equal the activity with which the preparations for war are continued in the Austrian hereditary dominions. In Tyrol, and on its northern frontiers, an army of 50,000 regulars were assembled. The Hungarians are also resolved to bring into the field an army of 64,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry, before the middle of October. There are likewise advices of the 18th ult. from the Russian frontiers, stating that the army under general Vonderphalen has had orders to return to its cantonments. The emperor is said to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the dispute between England and Denmark has been settled.

The elector of Bavaria every day exercises and manoeuvres the 18,000 troops which he has in the Upper Palatine.

A letter from Lisbon, dated October 3, says, "By the Spanish post of this morning information has been received, that the mortality in Cadix is considerably decreased.—From the 10th to the 23d ult. the northerly winds had prevailed, and the number of persons dying daily is reduced from 270 to 200. I am sorry to have to add, that the same terrible disorder has extended to Seville, where it seems to be daily growing worse. Precautions are taken to prevent its entering this country. There is a report here, that Berthier has prevailed upon the king of Spain to lend all his ships to the French. It is said here, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, with a considerable force are off Cadix."

S A L E M, November 27.

By the arrival of the ship *Thomas Ruffel*, into Portland, on Tuesday last, from Leghorn, which she left the last of September; we have verbal reports, that the French were within a few miles of that place,—that they had been recently defeated in the adjacent villages—and that the inhabitants of Leghorn were determined to resist their approaches to the utmost of their power.

B O S T O N, November 22.

Severe storm.

Yesterday morning a severe storm from the N. E. accompanied by snow and rain, began, and continued until two o'clock, P. M. The violence of the gale occasioned the tide to rise higher than has been known for fourteen years, which did considerable damage to the wharves, stores, &c. Vast quantities of lumber, wood, staves, and empty casks, floated away. Several vessels broke their falls, and dragged their anchors, occasioned much damage in rout. A brig and two schooners went ashore on Dorchester; and it is feared cannot be got off—others grounded on the flats at high water. The Long Wharf has suffered material injury—part of it torn up, and some of it washed away.

As the weather was thick, we expect to hear of shipwrecks on the coast.

The vessels of war in President Road rode out the gale very well.

November 24.

Captain Edes, arrived here from the Havana, informs, "That a few days previous to his sailing, several ships of war and a frigate left that port on a cruise, they were out but five days, and never out of sight of the Moro Cattle; they returned into port, were stripped, and moored at their usual place. It was reported at the Havana that a French and Spanish fleet had taken Trinidad, and that they were coming down to take Jamaica. This information came by an express to the governor from the south side of Cuba. The viceroy of Mexico, at the Havana, was about to embark in some American ship for Spain."

Sugars at the Havana 7 a 9 dolls. scarce; molasses 9 bits per bag; lumber 34 dolls. per 1000; provisions much as usual. Cash very scarce—many American vessels in port."

N E W - Y O R K, December 1.

Died, yesterday, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq; second son of the president of the United States. His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the house of Colonel W. S. Smith, No. 89, Broad-Street.

On this occasion regimental orders have been issued for the performance of military funeral honours. The fusiliers, by order of J. Constant, lieutenant commandant, are to assemble this day at 2, P. M. at Lovett's hotel, Broadway.

December 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montreal, to his correspondent in this city, dated Nov. 6.

"A gentleman from Albany, of the name of *Le Conte*, passed through this city a few days ago, under a strong guard, on his way to Quebec. It seems that he has been taken up as a spy. He is a Frenchman. If he has been meditating mischief, he will, no doubt, meet with punishment."

December 3.

In addition to the intelligence we published in the *Mercantile Advertiser* yesterday morning respecting our commissioners, we find the subsequent article under the head of

"HAYR, October 8.

"The envoys of the American government, whose object it is to perfect the work of reconciliation desired by all the friends of peace, are now in our city. All the civil and military authorities are eager to render their homage to the representatives of an allied nation, acknowledged since the year 1778 as the most sincere friends of the nation. A guard of honour, of 50 men, has been sent to them—for which they have returned thanks according to custom.—They would already have set sail if contrary winds had not retarded the departure of the American frigate *Portsmouth*. The calm will keep them here for eight days."

Peace, it is rumoured, has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the mediation of Spain.

The French funds have risen: the tiers consolide is at 37 livres, 10 cents. The best meat is said to be only 2d per lb.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 2.

The *Ganges* and *Connecticut* sloops of war, we understand, are to sail shortly for Batavia, and will take convoy for thence.

Such is the rage for betting in this city, on the election of president and vice-president, that even the ladies stake fashionable trifles on the occasion. Many new fashioned *brulusses* (wigs) will be lost and won in March next. [Charleston Gazette]

December 4.

Mr. Linton, our ambassador to the United States of America, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the president, has, it is stated, for upwards of a twelve month, made complaints to Mr. Linton of the conduct of British cruisers capturing American ships and property, at the very mouths of their own harbours. Mr. Linton, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became very irksome and unpleasant. [Lon. Courier, Oct. 16.]

The British minister, Mr. Linton, (says an Alexandria paper of the 29th November) has obtained from his court leave of absence from this country for two years. He has set off for Norfolk, where he is to take shipping in the frigate *Andromache*, for the West-Indies. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Merry, late charge des affaires for the British government in Sweden.

Captain Sherman, of the brig *Eliza*, from Leghorn, on the 19th of October, near the island of Majorca, parted company with the *Philadelphia*, a fleet of five sail of men of war and a cutter brig then in sight. The cutter brig hailed the *Philadelphia*, passed her, in chase of the other brig; came up with the *Eliza* about nine o'clock at night; spoke her and continued in chase of the *Betsy*. They saw the *Philadelphia* heave to and wait until one of the men of war came up, and after about half an hour's detention, she stood on again; the next day at noon, saw a ship a distance off, which they supposed to be the *Philadelphia*. Captain Sherman has no doubt the above fleet were British men of war.

W A S H I N G T O N, November 22.

The following letter was this day read in the house, and ordered to lie on the table:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I deem it proper through you to inform the house of representatives, that I have obtained the permission of the president of the United States, to resign the office of secretary of the treasury, at the close of the present year.

I indulge a hope, that I may without presumption declare, that the different offices with which I have been entrusted since the establishment of this department, have been executed according to my best skill and judgment, with a conscientious regard to the rights of the public and of individuals, and under an impressive sense of responsibility to the government. In conformity with these professions, I now freely submit the whole of my conduct to any investigation which the house of representatives may be pleased to institute.

I cannot omit this only opportunity which may ever be afforded, of expressing the sincere sentiments of gratitude, which I now feel and shall ever cultivate for the many proofs of confidence and indulgence which I have experienced in the course of my official communications with the legislature; at the same time I

request, that if the liberty I have now taken, to lay before their attention to a matter of personal concern, should be deemed in any degree unsuitable, the error may be attributed to a just and reasonable desire, that my conduct may, on proper evidence, appear to have deserved their approbation.

I have the honour to be,
With perfect esteem and deference,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The honourable Theodore Sedgwick, Esq; speaker of the house of representatives.

B A L T I M O R E, December 1.

The famous Indian chief, well known by the appellation of Colonel Brandt, and who was educated under the late president Wheelock, of Dartmouth college, has just sent two sons to the above college for an education. They are both promising youths, and the eldest is the heir apparent to his father's office and honours.

December 2.

Virginia election.

The following is taken from the official return of the votes published by order of the governor:

For Jefferson ticket	17,080
Adams	3,717
Majority	13,363

December 8.

His excellency James Jackson Esq; is chosen a senator to congress, in the room of general James Gunn, whose time expires on the third day of March next.

The electors of president and vice-president of the United States for the state of New-Jersey, have given their suffrages as follows:

For John Adams,	7
Charles C. Pinckney,	7

FROM LANCASTER,

December 3.

This day at the court house, in this borough, the 15 electors voted by ballot, for two persons as president and vice-president of the United States; and upon counting up the votes, it appeared, that

Thomas Jefferson had	8 votes.
Aron Burr,	8 do.
John Adams,	7 do.
C. C. Pinckney,	7 do.

Annapolis, December 11.

The honourable William Hindman, Esquire, is elected, by the general assembly of this state, a senator in the congress of the United States, in the room of James Lloyd, Esquire, resigned.

The following answer was returned by the president of the United States, to the address of the house of representatives.

Mr Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Compelled by the habits of a long life, as well as by all the principles of society and government, which I could ever understand and believe, to consider the great body of the people, as the source of all legitimate authority, no less than of all efficient power—it is impossible for me to receive this address from the immediate representatives of the American people, at this time and in this place, without emotions, which it would be improper to express, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit which animated the great founder of this city descend to future generations, and may the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, be imitated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance that the judiciary system shall receive your deliberate attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely hope, that the final result of the negotiations now pending with France, may prove as fortunate to our country, as they have been commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted with deliberation and caution. With you I cordially agree, that so long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interest and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. With you I confidently believe, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and danger to this country in former periods, from the want of arms, must exult in the assurance, from their representatives, that we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

With you, gentlemen, I fully agree, that the great increase of revenue is a proof, that the measures of maritime defence were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of foreign nations. That national spirit, and those latent energies, which had not been, and are not yet fully known to us, were not entirely forgotten by those who had lived long enough to see in former times their operation, and some of their effects. Our fellow-citizens were undoubtedly prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary. These, it is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured at more expence.

I thank you, the various considerations; shall further evidence and sincerity regard the public I pray you, for your health

Washington, December 9

By an order of county, will near Anna fair, if no is sold, LL the p A ceased, and poultry, a new fells, w crop on hand. day of sale.

December 9

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I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance, that the various subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive your deliberate attention. No further evidence is wanting to convince me of the zeal and sincerity with which the house of representatives regard the public good.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept of my best wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Washington, November 27, 1800.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold.

ALL the property of THOMAS TUCKER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, all the household and kitchen furniture, a new sels, with ropes complete, and all the present crop on hand. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Administrator.

December 9, 1800.

A STRAY.

CAME to the quarter of LANCELOT WARFIELD, in the Piney Woods, some time last June, a small black BULL, no perceivable ear mark or brand, he appears to be about two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 3, 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.

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 23, 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 sloop 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.

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 off-sabrig 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.

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

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

WALTER W. NORMAN.

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

W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

A SALE.

In virtue of a trust reposed in me by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall on the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, called HALF POND, situated on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county. The terms of sale are, six months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This tract of land is sold to discharge a mortgage debt due from JOHN BARLOW to RAZIN HAMMOND, and others, and when the whole purchase money is paid the purchaser will receive a deed, from

JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

December 1, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Cecil county court for a commission to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, passed in the November session, 1786, and the supplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVIERUS, ST. IGNATIUS, part of WORSELI MANOR, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMORE, all being and lying in Cecil county, near the Head of St. Austin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BEESTON, Agent

for the Corp. R. C. C.

Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

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 desired 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 Rogerson, of this county. His owner is desired 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 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.

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.

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 Floussings, fashion-casimers.

Green baizes, searoughs and halfthicks.

Mixed plains, white kerseys.

Weich plains, handels, 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.

Lustreings, fattins and pelongs.

Modes and sarcenet.

Striped fatten florentines.

Ladies Morocco and fluff shoes.

Womens and mens silk, cotton & worsted hose.

Girls and boys cotton and worsted ditto.

Mens & boys coarse yarn, fulled, worsted gloves and flockings.

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 & 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.

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Purple shawls, chintz, muslin, and camel's hair ditto.

An handsome assortment of muslins and muslin handkerchiefs.

A variety of the neatest & most fashionable calicoes and chintzes.

Ribbands, galoon bindings, and tatters.

Ounce, coloured & ofnabrigs threads.

Best shoe do. in balls.

Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, testaments and spelling books.

Ink powder, wafers and quills.

Black lead pencils, almanacks.

Leather and Morocco pocket books.

Tooth, cloth, and scrubbing brushes.

Hair brooms & seives.

Cowhide & plated whips.

Ladies tortoiseshell and crooked horn combs.

Coarse horn, 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 japanned 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.

Sprigs 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 alspice.

Jamer 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 Coles, 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. My health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

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

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar.
The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

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, of nabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by **THOMAS GIBBS**, living near Queen-Anne.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
T. G.
March 7, 1800.

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.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
THOMAS EDGAR.
Annapolis, October 21, 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,
- Lady's Mirror,
- Arundel, a novel,
- American jest book,
- Prompter,
- Merry Fellow's Companion,
- Gregory's Legacy,
- Italian Nun,
- Constantia de Valmont,
- Charlotte Temple,
- Ormond, a novel,
- Blossoms of Morality,
- Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
- American Preceptor,
- Gilt Bibles,
- Adventures of David Doubtful,
- Nightingale,
- Philanthropist.

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 oshabrig 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.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from London,
A handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid
LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of seal
skin, boot-laps, best fossils, and a variety of ladies
kid slippers, assorted.
Annapolis, October 25, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan 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 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From **WEBB'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, desumptions 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 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 Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,
ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with 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 REESE.

Mrs. Mary McCree, wife of Mr. George McCree, 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 LOZANGS,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	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 one usage.

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 *Dr. 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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T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 18, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.

OUR preparations for renewing the war against the French are more formidable than ever. Five frigates are completely equipped and ready for sea. They are bound to Egypt with fresh troops to reinforce the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier and the captain pacha are making strenuous exertions to aid the execution of the plan of operations concerted with general Kochler and commodore Martin, commander of the English auxiliary squadron.

The famous pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey by the name of the "Farrukh-man," has lately made several attacks upon Passawan Oglou, in which he has been very unsuccessful. In his last attack he was completely routed and obliged to retreat with the remains of his army, even to Sophia, where he has entrenched himself with an intention of waiting for reinforcements.

This intelligence caused an extraordinary divan to be convened, in which it was determined, that Passawan Oglou should be deprived of all his honours and dignities, and declared a rebel highly dangerous to the Porte, and that another large army should be immediately raised and sent against him.

SEMELIN, September 9.

According to authentic accounts from Widdan, it appears that Passawan Oglou has at present 50,000 men under arms. He is daily raising recruits among the Greeks. It is said he has a secret understanding with the pachas of Janin and Serra. He appears to regulate hostile movements by the events that happen in Egypt.

During the armistice between the grand vizier and Kleber, Passawan shewed a pacific disposition; and his brother Ibrahim, a merchant in Constantinople, who had been sent to him by the Porte, to know from him what were his real wishes and intentions, brought back in the month of August, the most satisfactory assurances. But no sooner had the news of the grand vizier's defeat by the French arrived, than Passawan Oglou resumed his hostile tone, and set about augmenting his army. This gives reason for a belief that he is not a mere rebel, who wishes a redress for personal injuries, but that he has other views, and is secretly abetted by a great power. In what other way can we account for his immense resources which enable him regularly to pay so large an army.

He draws all his provisions from Bulgaria and Wallachia, for which he pays with the utmost punctuality. His supposition he aims at nothing short of subverting the Ottoman empire.

STRASBURG, October 4.

Letters from Augsburg of the 27th, say, that the two armies are entering into their respective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar.—The armies from Hungary and Galicia, say, that the Russian troops, which have been for some time assembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Russia.

The Austrian garrisons of Ulm and Philippsburg are now passing through Suabia, in order to join the imperial army. Both have suffered severely through disease. The imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Austria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The archduke Charles is seriously indisposed, and it is even said that his life is in danger.

FRANCKFORT, October 5.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel has adopted a sudden and unexpected measure, by putting all his troops on the war establishment. A certain number of men have been detached from the garrison of Hanau, in order to procure tents and other requisites at Cassel. The landgrave besides has taken into pay 3000 of the militia, who will serve on the same footing as the troops of the line. The motive of this measure cannot be conceived at a period when the armistice has been prolonged, and when the most apparent intimacy of the three belligerent powers affords the best founded hopes of the approach of peace. There is reason to suppose that this military disposition is merely eventual in order that the landgrave may be prepared, in case the negotiations should not be attended with a favourable issue.

The regency of Carlruhe has been officially informed by the French commandant at Grunersheim that the navigation of the Rhine is fully and freely re-established.—The head quarters of the Austrian army are now at Welz Lintz; the troops of the empire occupy the Carion, the Bavarians are at Mahldorf, and the corps of Wurtemberg at Wasserbourg. The speedy arrival of the French head quarters has been notified to the inhabitants of Stuttgart. Moreau, Dumas, Rble, the French commandant of artillery, Murbur, Favier, Percy, and others will remain here during the armistice. Moreau was on the list

at Augsburg, with his corps of guides. General Ney is to occupy the fortress of Ingolstadt, which is now surrounded by his troops. General Angereau has granted a neutrality to the princes and counts of Nassau. The king of Prussia has interceded in their favour. The state of their territory is distressful; they have withdrawn their contingents from the army of the empire, and they are now in treaty for a separate peace.

PARIS, October 5.

In the beginning of last month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 prisoners, Spanish, Ligurian and French rescued by the English from Turkish slavery. The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the soul. Among them was young Thevenard, son of Thevenard of Toulou. He had lost a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himself had languished in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was apprised of the circumstance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his release. But this generous enemy did not stop there. He furnished Thevenard with money, cloaths, &c and recommendations to his brother at Constantinople, and for all the English naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generosity so far as to equip an aviso to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preserved them all. They testify the pleasure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in restoring a son to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts though fruitless, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the temple.

Copy of a letter from commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to captain Gabriel Thevenard.

On board the Tiger, June 15, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requested to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the Tiger, this day at three. Sir Sidney Smith takes the liberty to send some cloaths, which he supposes a person escaping from prison may require. These, however, are not of the best; but excepting the English naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tiger, and they are the same Sir Sidney wore from the temple till his reaching the sea.—They will have done good service if they answer the same purpose a second time, in again restoring a son to his aged father dying of grief.

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, say, "Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, general Clarke, with his suite, arrived here. He alighted at the temple of peace, where, it is supposed, he will hold his residence during the congress. This morning the general of the 4th military division, with the whole of the staff, visited him to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the congress.—Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places destined for the residence of the plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of consumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the sub-prefect, and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; he spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 30th September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. Gen. Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Dulomieu is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read and write. General Graham interested himself much in his favour, and to that general we are indebted, for the preservation at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to that illustrious person. It is now packing up in order to be sent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadix, that an English fleet, consisting of about 180 transports, escorted by 16 ships of the line, appeared before that city, and made the necessary preparations for effecting a disembarkation.—We can hardly allow ourselves, however, to believe, that the English will attempt a coup de main against a place, the situation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadix, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed by the last courier, that during the last four days 732 persons died, and of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful but unfortunate city, 85,000 have quitted it. The immense population of the suburbs consists only of unhappy wretches, whose dirriness and poverty add still to the horror of the disease, and must increase its ravages."—There was at Cadix only one Spanish re-

giment which was much reduced by sickness; the sole defence therefore of this city against the English, is the contagion which, doubtless they will not venture to brave.

October 11.

The news from the armies are now entirely uninteresting. They are returning to the cantonments. Moreau is going to Paris. There is now less probability than ever that their services will be required.

It is certain that M. Lifakevitz, late secretary of legation, and now charge d'affaires from Russia, has received orders from his court to quit England and proceed to Copenhagen, where he is appointed ambassador. The emperor his master, has signified to him his satisfaction with his conduct in the situation he held there, particularly since the retirement of count Woronzow. His Imperial majesty likewise presented him we are informed, with 4000l. to enable him to appear at the court of Denmark with suitable splendour and dignity.—On his departure, the emperor of Russia will have no official agent in this country, as we have none at Petersburg. All this pointing is to be considered as previous to the surrender of Malta. What will be the consequence when that event is known to his Imperial majesty.

LISBON, September 23.

The following is a new incident which will have a place in the history of the disputes that divide the courts of Spain and Portugal. A great convoy has just arrived from Brazil. At the time it sailed from Europe, the political dispositions of the two nations towards each other were entirely unknown in Europe, or rather it was believed that there was the best understanding between them; five Spanish vessels that were at La Plata, the commanders of which thought they could not do better than take the advantage of the convoy, and joining the Portuguese vessel, with them arrived at Lisbon. It is said that they are loaded with about 12 million of piastres. But while they were on their passage, the state of affairs between the two powers considerably changed, and it is probable that this event will have a considerable influence on the reciprocal conduct of the two nations; one of which must be unwilling to sacrifice its millions, and the other to restore them without pacific assurances for the future.

LONDON, October 16.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper the report of the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Lifakevitz, having applied for a passport to leave this country. We have been informed that the fact is as follows:

M. Lifakevitz, after having been during more than twenty years secretary of legation, was invested with the title of charge d'affaires on the departure of his excellency count Woronzow. A short time after, he was appointed minister from the court of Petersburg to Copenhagen. The emperor Paul I. to testify his satisfaction for his services, made him a present of 2000l. and two thousand more to defray the expenses of his voyage, and to enable him to appear suitable to the dignity of his new mission. The dispatches from his court did not fix the time of his departure, nor require him to make any secret of it. But the minister knowing the character of his master, judged it proper to set out, as soon as he had received the order, without communicating his intention to the office of foreign affairs. The better to disguise his departure, he wrote to Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state, requesting a passport for a messenger he proposed to send to Petersburg with dispatches. Mr. Hammond answered him in a very polite letter, in which he observed, that it was not usual to give passports to Russian couriers, who might embark at Yarmouth without any; but that he had sent him one as he requested. With this passport M. Lifakevitz set off privately, giving out that he was going on a visit to count Woronzow, at Southampton. With the respect to the return of Mr. Shairpe, the British consul, from Cronstadt, we are sorry to say, that we attach little credit to the rumour of his having come back merely on account of an informality in his passport.

[Courier.]

October 18.

Pamela, afterwards the unfortunate lady Edward Fitzgerald, is going to be married to Mr. Pitcairn, American consul at Hamburg.

The dinner lately given at Paris to the American envoys was served up on three tables, in three large rooms which communicated with each other. The first was the Salle de l'Union; the second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were adorned with the busts of those great men.—The three rooms were beautifully ornamented with flowers and emblematical representations. In the first of these was seen an eagle and Lexington: in a second, the 4th of July, 1776—American Independence—Hancock: in a third, the initials F. A.

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th 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, of snabrig 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.

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.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
THOMAS EDGAR.
Annapolis, October 21, 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,
Lady's Mirror,
Arundel, a novel,
American jest book,
Prompter,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Gregory's Legacy,
Italian Nun,
Constantia de Valmont,
Charlotte Temple,
Ormond, a novel,
Blossoms of Morality,
Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
American Preceptor,
Gile Bibles,
Adventures of David Doubtful,
Nightingale,
Philanthropist.

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, flow 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 snabrig 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.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from London,

A handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid Leathers, of various colours, a quantity of seal skins, boot-lugs, horn spoons, and a variety of ladies kid-shippers, assorted.
Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

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 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From J. E. B. 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 eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, desumptions 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 sayings 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, obdurate 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, oppodeldoo 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 Reele, 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 REELE.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate constiveness, 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,	Whooping,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and stomach, &c. &c.
Whooping cough,	

Asthma and consumptions,
And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure in every case.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maith walk*, 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 *Dr. 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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T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 18, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.

OUR preparations for renewing the war against the French are more formidable than ever. Five frigates are completely equipped and ready for sea. They are bound to Egypt with fresh troops to reinforce the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier and the captain pacha are making strenuous exertions to aid the execution of the plan of operations concerted with general Koehler and commodore Martin, commander of the English auxiliary squadron.

The famous pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey by the name of the "Terrible-man," has lately made several attacks upon Passawan Oglou, in which he has been very unsuccessful. In his last attack he was completely routed and obliged to retreat with the remains of his army, even to Sophia, where he has entrenched himself with an intention of waiting for reinforcements.

This intelligence caused an extraordinary divan to be convened, in which it was determined, that Passawan Oglou should be deprived of all his honours and dignities, and declared a rebel highly dangerous to the Porte, and that another large army should be immediately raised and sent against him.

SEMLIN, September 9.

According to authentic accounts from Widden, it appears that Passawan Oglou has at present 50,000 men under arms. He is daily raising recruits among the Greeks. It is said he has a secret understanding with the pachas of Janin and Serra. He appears to regulate hostile movements by the events that happen in Egypt.

During the armistice between the grand vizier and Kleber, Passawan shewed a pacific disposition; and his brother Ibrahim, a merchant in Constantinople, who had been sent to him by the Porte, to know from him what were his real wishes and intentions, brought back in the month of August, the most satisfactory assurances. But no sooner had the news of the grand vizier's defeat by the French arrived, than Passawan Oglou resumed his hostile tone, and set about augmenting his army. This gives reason for a belief that he is not a mere rebel, who wishes a redress for personal injuries, but that he has other views, and is firmly abetted by a great power. In what other way can we account for his immense resources which enable him regularly to pay for large an army.

He draws all his provisions from Bulgaria and Wallachia, for which he pays with the utmost punctuality. It is supposed he aims at nothing short of subverting the Ottoman empire.

STRASBURG, October 4.

Letters from Augsberg of the 27th, say, that the two armies are entering into their respective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar.—The armies from Hungary and Galicia, say, that the Russian troops, which have been for some time assembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Russia.

The Austrian garrisons of Ulm and Phillipsburg are now passing through Suabia, in order to join the imperial army. Both have suffered severely through disease. The imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Austria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The archduke Charles is seriously indisposed, and it is even said that his life is in danger.

FRANCFORT, October 5.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel has adopted a sudden and unexpected measure, by putting all his troops on the war establishment. A certain number of men have been detached from the garrison of Hanau, in order to procure tents and other requisites at Cassel. The landgrave besides has taken into pay 3000 of the militia, who will serve on the same footing as the troops of the line. The motive of this measure cannot be conceived at a period when the armistice has been prolonged, and when the most apparent intimacy of the three belligerent powers affords the best founded hopes of the approach of peace. There is reason to suppose that this military disposition is merely eventual in order that the landgrave may be prepared, in case the negotiations should not be attended with a favourable issue.

The regency of Carlsruhe has been officially informed by the French commandant at Grunersheim that the navigation of the Rhine is fully and freely re-established.—The head quarters of the Austrian army are now at Welz Lintz; the troops of the empire occupy the Carron, the Bavarians are at Schaldorf, and the corps of Wurtemberg at Wasserbourg. The speedy arrival of the French head quarters has been wished to the inhabitants of Stougerd. Moreau, Dumas, Rble, the French commandant of artillery, Mabileu, Faviere, Percy, and others will remain there during the armistice. Moreau was on the list

at Augsberg, with his corps of guides. General Ney is to occupy the fortress of Ingolstadt, which is now surrounded by his troops. General Angereau has granted a neutrality to the princes and counts of Nassau. The king of Prussia has interceded in their favour. The state of their territory is distressful; they have withdrawn their contingents from the army of the empire, and they are now in treaty for a separate peace.

PARIS, October 5.

In the beginning of last month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 prisoners, Spanish, Ligurian and French rescued by the English from Turkish slavery. The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the soul. Among them was young Thevenard, son of Thevenard of Toulou. He had lost a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himself had languished in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was apprised of the circumstance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his release. But this generous enemy did not stop there. He furnished Thevenard with money, cloaths, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Constantinople, and for all the English naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generosity so far as to equip an aviso to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preserved them all. They testify the pleasure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in restoring a son to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts though fruitless, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the temple.

Copy of a letter from commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to captain Gabriel Thevenard.

On board the Tiger, June 15, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requested to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the Tiger, this day at three. Sir Sidney Smith takes the liberty to lend some cloaths, which he supposes a person escaping from prison may require. These, however, are not of the best; but excepting the English naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tiger, and they are the same Sir Sidney wore from the temple till his reaching the sea.—They will have done good service if they answer the same purpose a second time, in again restoring a son to his aged father dying of grief.

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, say, "Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, general Clarke, with his suite, arrived here. He alighted at the temple of peace, where, it is supposed, he will hold his residence during the congress. This morning the general of the 4th military division, with the whole of the staff, visited him to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the congress.—Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places destined for the residence of the plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of consumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the sub-prefect, and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; he spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 30th September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. Gen. Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Dujoumieu is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read and write. General Graham interested himself much in his favour, and to that general we are indebted, for the preservation at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to that illustrious person. It is now packing up in order to be sent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadix, that an English fleet, consisting of about 180 transports, escorted by 16 ships of the line, appeared before that city, and made the necessary preparations for effecting a disembarkation.—We can hardly allow ourselves, however, to believe, that the English will attempt a coup de main against a place, the situation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadix, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed by the last courier, that during the last four days 733 persons died, and of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful but unfortunate city, 85,000 have quitted it. The immense population of the suburbs consists only of unhappy wretches, whose distress and poverty add still to the horror of the disease, and must increase its ravages."—There was at Cadix only one Spanish re-

giment which was much reduced by sickness; the sole defence therefore of this city against the English, is the contagion which, doubtless they will not venture to brave.

October 11.

The news from the armies are now entirely uninteresting. They are returning to the cantonments. Moreau is going to Paris. There is now less probability than ever that their services will be required.

It is certain that M. Lifakevitz, late secretary of legation, and now charge d'affaires from Russia, has received orders from his court to quit England and proceed to Copenhagen, where he is appointed ambassador. The emperor his master, has signified to him his satisfaction with his conduct in the situation he held there, particularly since the retirement of count Woronzow. His Imperial majesty likewise presented him we are informed, with 4000l. to enable him to appear at the court of Denmark with suitable splendour and dignity.—On his departure, the emperor of Russia will have no official agent in this country, as we have none at Petersburg. All this pointing is to be considered as previous to the surrender of Malta. What will be the consequence when that event is known to his Imperial majesty.

LISBON, September 23.

The following is a new incident which will have a place in the history of the disputes that divide the courts of Spain and Portugal. A great convoy has just arrived from Brazil. At the time it sailed from Europe, the political dispositions of the two nations towards each other were entirely unknown in Europe, or rather it was believed that there was the best understanding between them; five Spanish vessels that were at La Plata, the commanders of which thought they could not do better than take the advantage of the convoy, and joining the Portuguese vessel, with them arrived at Lisbon. It is said that they are loaded with about 12 million of pistres. But while they were on their passage, the state of affairs between the two powers considerably changed, and it is probable that this event will have a considerable influence on the reciprocal conduct of the two nations; one of which must be unwilling to sacrifice its millions, and the other to restore them without pacific assurances for the future.

LONDON, October 16.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper the report of the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Lifakevitz, having applied for a passport to leave this country. We have been informed that the fact is as follows:

M. Lifakevitz, after having been during more than twenty years secretary of legation, was invested with the title of charge d'affaires on the departure of his excellency count Woronzow. A short time after, he was appointed minister from the court of Petersburg to Copenhagen. The emperor Paul I. to testify his satisfaction for his services, made him a present of 2000l. and two thousand more to defray the expenses of his voyage, and to enable him to appear suitable to the dignity of his new mission. The dispatches from his court did not fix the time of his departure, nor require him to make any secret of it. But the minister knowing the character of his master, judged it proper to set out, as soon as he had received the order, without communicating his intention to the office of foreign affairs. The better to disguise his departure, he wrote to Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state, requesting a passport for a messenger he proposed to send to Petersburg with dispatches. Mr. Hammond answered him in a very polite letter, in which he observed, that it was not usual to give passports to Russian couriers, who might embark at Yarmouth without any; but that he had sent him one as he requested. With this passport M. Lifakevitz set off privately, giving out that he was going on a visit to count Woronzow, at Southampton. With the respect to the return of Mr. Shairpe, the British consul, from Cronstadt, we are sorry to say, that we attach little credit to the rumour of his having come back merely on account of an informality in his passport.

[Courier.]

October 18.

Pamela, afterwards the unfortunate lady Edward Fitzgerald, is going to be married to Mr. Pitcairn, American consul at Hamburg.

The dinner lately given at Paris to the American envoys was served up on three tables, in three large rooms which communicated with each other. The first was the Salle de l'Union; the second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were adorned with the busts of those great men.—The three rooms were beautifully ornamented with flowers and emblematical representations. In the first of these was seen an eagle and Lexington; in the second, the 4th of July, 1776—American Independence—Hancock: In a third, the initials F. A.

and Warren: In a fourth, of Vendemiaire, year 9 [the date of the treaty:] The fifth, F. A.—Putnam: The sixth, Ville Federale—Trenton: The seventh, 17th October, 1777—Saratoga—Gates: The eighth, 9th of October, 1781—York-town: The ninth, the shores of France and America separated by the sea—a vessel quitting Havre and sailing for Philadelphia, and the name of Green: The tenth represented, a French and an American vessel sailing in company with each other.

Among the Parisian fashions there has lately been introduced a luxury almost hitherto unknown, which is sported by the more dashing Gallic belles. They wear silk stockings richly embroidered in gold: not only are the clocks embroidered, but nearly the whole of the stocking that appears above the shoe. The embroideries are generally transparent, which gives place to a new kind of nudity. A pair of these stockings cost little less than two guineas: hence it is observed, that it is now more expensive to go naked, than it formerly was to be well dressed.

October 19. Letters from Berlin state, that the marquis de Luchefini is soon to have a place in the cabinet. It is certain that the king treats him with distinction. Although he does not enjoy the same favour as during the late reign; he possesses great influence, through the means of M. Lombard, secretary of foreign affairs and M. de Kochwitz, the king's adjutant, who are both in great favour. M. de Luchefini insists that Prussia ought to take an active part in the general concerns of Europe. He is not friendly to Austria, and he detests Thugut.

In the whole contents of the Paris papers that arrived on Wednesday evening, we find but one thing of importance, the double change which has taken place in the administrations of Vienna and of Paris. From this, though no positive consequences can be deduced, we may, at least, draw some probable inferences. The appointment of count Lehrbach, a man whom a paper of yesterday unjustly calls weak, in the room of baron Thugut, appears to indicate that the political system of the latter is not abandoned, while the nomination of count Cobentzel, as a negotiator at Luneville, has a contrary aspect. It is not impossible to reconcile this apparent opposition. We may suppose that the former has been done with an intention of producing satisfaction at Vienna, and the latter with a view to the same object at Paris. It is possible that the party which has placed count Lehrbach in administration, may not have been displeased that a person foreign to them should have been intrusted with the negotiations for peace.—Count Cobentzel will naturally be a mere instrument; he cannot do any thing but what is previously decided at Vienna or what must be ratified there. His commission may not operate so much in favour of peace as some persons imagine. The tending of a Prussian minister, M. Dohm, deserves to be remarked, and will have a particular influence on the issue of the congress. It will be time to turn our attention to it when the fact shall be better authenticated.

The chief consul appears desirous of rivalling another foreign government, in its mutability in the choice of ministers and generals. The imitation of the policy of the directory, ought not to be passed over without observation: it shews very little consistency in the ideas of Buonaparte, or what is more probable, very little confidence in men who having been formerly his equals, are now reduced to be merely his tools.

BOSTON, December 3.
From TRINIDAD.

We were last evening furnished with the Trinidad Gazette of the 8th October, which is several days later than the accounts from Havanna, which mention its capture of the French and Spaniards. In this Gazette we find a proclamation of governor Pison, dated the 11th October, 1800, allowing in consequence of an alarming scarcity of all the articles of provision, American vessels, coming directly from the United States, to bring provisions and lumber of all kinds, the growth of the United States, and to receive in exchange any other articles the actual produce of that colony, except indigo, cotton, lignum vitae, and dying wood, for six months from the date thereof.

Captain Chipman, who arrived here on Sunday, in 21 days from St. Thomas, heard nothing of the Havanna report of the combined squadron in the West-Indies; and as the convoy with which he sailed came from windward, concludes the whole to be a forgery.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Capt. Van Antwerp has put in our hands a Halifax paper of the 27th ult. which contains the foreign news published in this day's gazette—it is to the 19th, and was received there by the ship Echo, captain Kendal, in 37 days from Portsmouth. The most interesting events, says the editor, are

A confirmation of Ulm, Philippsburg, and Ingolstadt, being delivered up to the French, the consequent extension of the armistice for 40 days—the preparation for a congress, which was immediately to assemble at Luneville, to adjust a plan of general pacification.—The change of ministry at Vienna, by the appointment of count Lehrbach to succeed baron Thugut, and the appointment, on the part of the emperor, of count Cobentzel, to be the Austrian negotiator at the congress at Luneville. The papers also contain, the rescript of the emperor, calling on his Hungarian subjects to be prepared to rise en masse, should not peace result from the negotiation. The French garrison of Malta, consisting of 6000 men, had arrived at Marseilles. All the British forces which could be spared, after leaving the necessary garrison at Malta,

had sailed under Sir R. Abercrombie for Egypt.—The Russian troops had once more disappeared, and were on their return to Russia.—Formidable preparations were making in Spain for the attack of Portugal.—A large French army was again assembling on the coast, to excite if possible an alarm in England; but the vigilance of our fleets and army was such, as to remove all apprehension from their parading galconade. In the naval line, nothing material has taken place, except the capture of two Spanish frigates and two corvettes. The high price of provisions had made an early meeting of parliament necessary; and his majesty's proclamation had been issued for their assembling the 11th Nov.

From all these events our readers will be furnished with new subjects for conjecture;—but whether, peace, or a continuance of the war, will be the result, seem at present to defy all human penetration.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Yesterday arrived the brig Paragon, capt. Hart, in 46 days from St. Sebastian. By this arrival Paris papers are received to the 13th October. Captain Hart has furnished the following information, given him by a respectable mercantile house at St. Sebastian:

From CADIZ.

St. Sebastian, October 19.

"We learn from Cadiz that an English fleet has appeared off that city, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 27 frigates, and sundry small vessels, and 90 transports with troops for landing, under the command of general Abercrombie and admiral Keith, who have intimated to Mr. Morla, the governor, that they have orders from their government to destroy that arsenal, and take possession of the ships of war and armed vessels, unless he delivers them up, to which purpose the governor has been summoned. The answer has been spirited and becoming a good officer. We momentarily expect to hear the English have made the attempt.

"The epidemic is decreasing in that city, but is extending in the neighbouring towns to an alarming degree. In Seville to 2 to 300 persons die daily."

Translation from a Paris paper.

[OFFICIAL]

Paris, 3d October, 1800.

The minister of war to the maritime prefects in Bourdeaux.

I make haste to inform you, citizen, that a convention of amity and commerce between the French republic and the United States of America has been just signed by the ministers plenipotentiaries of France and the American commissioners.

I pray you to communicate this news immediately to the military officers of the administration, as well to the commerce of your city.

(Signed)

FORSAIT.

December 11.

Captain Eve, of the British letter of marque (sch^r) Louisa Bridger, arrived the day before yesterday at New-York, from Antigua, informs, that he left St. John's (Antigua) on the 16th November, at 2 A. M. distance 4 leagues, Antigua bore SSE. at half past 5, P. M. saw a chase; at 8 carried the fore-top-mast away; at 1 A. M. the chase came up and fired a musket, and directly after one of the waist guns. Captain Eve then ordered his men to fire, which was kept up on both sides for upwards of four hours; when the firing ceased, in consequence of the Louisa Bridger having been hulled in two places and receiving considerable damage in her sails and rigging. The chase then sent her boat on board; she proved to be the United States schooner Experiment, captain Steward, on a cruise. Captain S. sent on board men and furnished all the assistance in his power; and promised to stay by the Louisa Bridger till captain Eve supposed his leaks should not prove dangerous. Parted company in lat. 19, 00, long. 62, 32. In the engagement the boatswain of the Experiment was killed by a double headed shot from the Louisa Bridger. She mounts 6 six-pounders and has 14 men; none of whom received any material injury.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following particulars of the engagement between the United States schooner Experiment, captain Steward, and the English schooner Louisa Bridger, captain Eve, are copied from the log book of the latter.

"On the 16th of November, at 11 A. M. got under way at St. John's harbour for New-York. At 2 A. M. Antigua bore SSE. distance 4 leagues, from which we took our departure. At half past 5, saw a sail in chase of us on our weather quarter. At 8, carried away our fore-top-mast. At 1 A. M. in lat. 19, long. 62, 30, saw the said schooner close by us—She came along side, fired a musket, and ordered us to heave to, or they would fire into us.—Not minding this, she fired a gun at us. All our hands being at quarters, we engaged her for four hours, when we ceased firing, as our hull, sails and rigging were very much injured. After this, the Experiment fired two broad sides into us. They sent their boat along side, when we learned what vessel it was. They informed us, that we had killed the boatswain. Captain Eve went on board the Experiment, and captain Steward sent on board hands to help to put the Louisa to rights, which was soon effected. No person was hurt on board the Louisa Bridger."

Captain Eve informs us, that admiral Duckworth from England had arrived at Antigua, in a 74, a few days before his departure.

ALEXANDRIA, December 10.

Last evening arrived here from Norfolk citizen Dubugzac. We are informed that this gentleman lately came out from France as consul for Cape Francois,

Immediately on his arrival in St. Domingo he was sent by Toussaint Louverture with dispatches for the government of the United States. He left this place for the city of Washington this morning.

We are informed, that a proclamation was lately issued by Toussaint, commanding the negroes to return to the plantations to which they belonged and go to work; in consequence of which a mutiny broke out among the blacks, which was quelled by 12 of the ringleaders being executed.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

The French prisoners made by the capture of the Berceau, have been landed at Fort Independence. The officers, we understand, have been admitted to parole, and are now in town. Several gentlemen of the town, by subscription, have presented the prisoners with a quantity of the best provisions of the season, to afford them a "thanksgiving entertainment."

[Boston paper.]

The ship —, Mills, of Baltimore, is detained by the Spanish government on account of the mate's holding two lanterns as signals for captain Mills to come on board, on the evening when the two Spanish ships were cut out of Barcelona roads by the British.

[Phil. pap.]

December 11.

The legislature of North Carolina is now in session. From the governor's message of November 19, it appears that that state wishes an extension of the line designating the boundary between the inhabitants of the state and the Indians; and that the governor had pressed the fixing and extending the boundary line between North and South Carolina, but the governor of the latter state had forbid the commissioners of North Carolina from entering the state on that business. This dispute is said to be of an old standing.

There is now living in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a man named Sheedy, who, from every reasonable calculation, can want little of being 100 years of age. He has three times cut full grown timber of his own planting, and can now be seen resting under the shades of the fourth planting. His wife has been more than ten years bed ridden, and has had no other attendant than himself; his memory is tenacious, all the faculties of sense unimpaired, and he walks erect, and apparently as strong as at the age of forty. It is to be remarked that this man has always had a great aversion to strong liquors.

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris papers, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column, they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog, which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire.—The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it in the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was first striped of its leaves and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredation for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable."

This account is given upon the authority of the curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 13, 1800.

"THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, and informed, that their applications, with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were consumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates, will see the propriety of renewing their application.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Secretary of war.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, decd. of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November 1800.

N. BRICE, Administrator D. B. N. of John H. Maccubbin.

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I HEREBY forbid and forewarn all persons from hunting on my lands with dog or gun, or walking or riding through my enclosures, under any pretence whatever, as I am determined to prosecute such as shall offend hereafter, agreeable to law.

WILLIAM MUIR.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1800.

I HEREBY certify, that WILLIAM MUIR this day brought before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, speckled to be thirteen years of age, no perceptible brand, bobtail, and a little white on the rear hind hoof, found trespassing on his plantation. Given under my hand and seal this 6th December, 1800.

HENRY GARDINER. (Seal.)

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday morning, the 23d of November, a negro woman named LUCE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high; had on and took with her, a dark woollen jacket and petticoat, a Bath coating great coat, a half worn wool hat, and a new furred ditto, also sundry other cloaths unknown to me. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Brewer, sen. South river, or secures her in any goal, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BREWER, jun.

Frederick county.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring said negro, as I shall use the utmost rigour of the law.

W. B.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of November, a negro man named JEM, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, smooth face, large flat nose, big mouth, and thick lips; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured cambler coat, a pair of new white kersey breeches, and a new osnabrig shirt. He has two sisters who are the property of Mr. George Wallace and Mr. Richard Marshall, living between Magoth river and the Bodkin Point, he was in that neighbourhood for ten days or a fortnight after leaving home, and then had on an old blue coat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in Annapolis, or any other goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

West river, December 16, 1800.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Gilfert Mills, the 27th of October, 1800, a bright foal MARE, seven years old next spring, she has a blaze face, fourteen hands high, long mane and tail, shod before, trots and gallops, no brand or mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GRIFFITH CADLE.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold.

ALL the property of THOMAS TUCKER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, all the household and kitchen furniture, a new feyn, with ropes complete, and all the present crop on hand. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Administrator.

December 9, 1800.

A STRAY.

CAME to the quarter of LANCELOT WARFIELD, in the Piney Woods, some time last June, a small black BULL, no perceptible ear mark or brand, he appears to be about 10 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 3, 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.

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.

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

RICHARD T. CHEELDINE.

October, 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 Flustrings, fashionable cabimers.
Green bazes, fearnoughts and halfthicks.
Mixed plains, white kerseys.
Welch plains, flannels, striped & rose blankets.
Velvets, fancy cords, thickets, corduroys & fullians.
Silk velvets, and swansdowns.
Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
Moreens, tamboreens & Joans.
Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
Bombazeens & bombazets.
Lutestrings, fattins and pelongs.
Modes and saracenet.
Striped fatten florentines.
Ladies Morocco and stuff shoes.
Womens and mens silk, cotton & worsted hots.
Girls and boys cotton and worsted ditto.
Mens & boys coarse yarn, fullied, 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 & Irish sheetings.
Ruffia drillings.
Brown and white roles.
Brown hempen linen, and best ticklenburga.
Bandanno, crows 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 & cango teas.
Loaf and brown sugars.
Coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, black, and fig blue.
Pepper, nutmegs, and allspice.
Keg and box raisins, almonds, figs, currants, & sweet meats in jars.
All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn.
A few of Hopkins's razor stroops and composition, at a reduced price.

A variety of the newest & most fashionable calicoes and chintzes.
Ribands, galoon bindings, and ferrices.
Ounce, coloured & osnabrig threads.
Best shoe do. in balls.
Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, settlements and spelling books.
Ink powder, waters and quills.
Black lead pencils, almanachs.
Leather and Morocco pocket books.
Tooth, cloth, and scrubbing brushes.
Hair brooms & seives.
Cowhide & plated whips.
Ladies tortoiseshell and crooked horn combs.
Coarse horn, ivory, and barber's ditto.
Best gunpowder, patent shot, and gun flints.
Castor oil, in quart bottles.
Glauber salts, best red barks.
Table knives and forks.
Pocket and best penknives.
Butchers, oylter, 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, isades, and frying-pans.
Jspanned, flat and short brass candle-sticks.
Sprigs 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 glaze.

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.

A S A L E.

In virtue of a trust reposed in me by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall on the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, called HALF PONS, situated on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county. The terms of sale are, six months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This tract of land is sold to discharge a mortgage debt due from JOHN BARLOW to RICHARD HAMMOND, and when the whole purchase money is paid the purchaser will receive a deed, from

JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

December 1, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Cecil county court for a commission to mark and bound, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, passed in the November session, 1786, and the supplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVIERUS, ST. IGNATIUS, part of WORDEL MAGOIA, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMOSS, all being and lying in Cecil county, near the head of St. Austin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BEESTON, Agent

for the Corp. R. C. C.

Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

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 MACCULL, 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 desired 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 Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff

Charles county.

November 15, 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, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

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, ofsnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South-river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

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

March 7, 1800.

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.

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,
- Lady's Mirror,
- Arundel, a novel,
- American jest book,
- Pron-pter,
- Merry Fellow's Companion,
- Gregory's Legacy,
- Italian Nun,
- Constantia de Valmont,
- Charlotte Temple,
- Ormond, a novel,
- Blossoms of Morality,
- Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
- American Preceptor,
- Gilt Bibles,
- Adventures of David Doubtful,
- Nightingale,
- Philanthropist.

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 ofsnabrig 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.

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.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 15, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

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

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

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

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, femal weaknesses, obliquate 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 Effence 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 Effence 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 Effence 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 Effence 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. Buchans recommended the Effence 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 McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Effence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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|--------------------------|---|
| Head-aches, | Sore throats, |
| Catarrhs, | Wheezings, |
| 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, | Asthmas and consumptions, |

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once applied. 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 does 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. 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, D E C E M B E R 25, 1800.

PARIS, October 1.

By a decree of the consuls, no matter or rate of vessel, less than 15 tons, is exempted from service in national vessels; persons above 40 years of age are exempted, if they have served 18 months; all under that age may be commanded for service, without reference to any time they may have served.

October 8.

While the first consul was at Morfontaine at the entertainment given by Joseph Buonaparte to the American plenipotentiaries, citizen Cambry, prefect of the department of Oise, presented him several golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in earthen vessels, large enough to contain 500,000 livres worth—were perfectly well preserved, and of various epochs, some of them dated from an early period of the Roman empire, others during the time of the republic.

The prefect observed to the consul that it was difficult to procure these medals, because the people who found them, were fearful lest they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treasures found in this way belonged by right to the government. At present, replied the first consul Buonaparte, government will not contest the good fortune of a citizen—Besides, it is necessary to use every precaution to prevent these medals being melted down into bullion by the country people—buy up then, as many of them as you can: probably, added he, after a moment's silence, it will be easy for you to procure more—I hope it will, general, answered the prefect. On this reply, the first consul advanced towards Mr. Davis, one of the American ministers and said to him, these Roman medals, Sir, have just been found in France; accept and carry them with you to America, so that the monuments of the Roman republic may become pledges of amity and union between the republics of France and the United States.

BOURDEAUX, September 27.

The French frigates Franchise, which sailed with the Concord and Medee, that were taken, has returned in safety to Rochfort.

BELFAST, October 7.

Copy of a letter from a house of the first respectability in the corn trade, in Elbing, dated 24th September, to their correspondents in Glasgow.

"We have hitherto experienced such favourable weather, as we have seldom seen in this country; and, notwithstanding the backwardness of the crop of grain in summer, every thing is now in safety in this quarter. Wheat cannot be deemed an abundant crop in this country, but we have reason to expect the quality for the most part will prove much better and heavier than for several years past; and accounts from Austrian Poland especially, are equally favourable of quality as of quantity. Barley and oats are every where in these provinces abundant, and of such good quality in general as to afford very flattering hopes of the existing restraints on their exportation being removed very soon. Peas are also much more abundant and of better quality, than was expected. With regard to the new impo on wheat which amount to about 100 g. per last we have reason to conclude, it will be entirely taken off or greatly modified in the course of the winter if not sooner."

CHARLESTON, December 4.

Yesterday was brought to trial, before justices Johnson and Grover, Ben and Smart—two negro slaves; for the murder of William Maxwell. The magistrates and freeholders were unanimous in bringing them in guilty; and further, from the circumstances of aggravation, that the punishment should be severe. They were accordingly sentenced—Ben to be carried, between the hours of ten and twelve this day, out side the tobacco inspection, and there to suffer death by being burned alive; the other, Smart, to be carried to the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile-house, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, and there to suffer the like punishment, on Friday the 5th instant.

December 5.

Yesterday was burnt pursuant to sentence, Ben, a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gregg miles for the murder of Mr. Wm. Maxwell, in a barbarous manner. Smart, concerned with Ben, will suffer death in like manner this day, at the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile-house, between the hours of ten and four.

The following articles respecting the unfortunate situation of Cadix were handed by captain Gousson, of the ship Polly, from that port.

The greater part of the merchants had left the city, and the governor had stopped all communication with the adjacent ports, it being generally supposed that the fever raged worse in them than in Cadix, at which place ten thousand died in the course of two weeks. I

have frequently met in the streets three or four carts loaded with dead bodies piled up so as to require two horses to draw them from the king's hospital; and have seen in the yard of the cathedral, (where the bodies from the different houses were deposited every day to be carried out of the gates in the night) from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. This I was a spectator of for fifteen days.

Situation of Cadix on the 4th September, from the account of the governor's secretary.

Population,	73,000.
Convalescent,	25,000
Died, up to the 4th September,	7,000
Sick,	8,000
Left Cadix for adjacent towns,	33,000
Total,	73,000

Out of every six hundred deaths, according to the calculations, there were no more than twenty-six females.

The convent in which the Franciscan friars resided, contained one hundred and fifty, out of which one hundred died.—The other convents suffered greatly likewise.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The convention of amity and commerce, between the United States and France we are informed, has been published in the Paris papers. The following is the fourth article:

ARTICLE IV.

"Property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratification (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proof of citizenship, viz. [Here follows a copy of the form of the passports now used by American vessels]—And this passport shall be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been received or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of one year.

Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place where the ship sailed, and whither she is bound; so that the forbidden or contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officer of the place whence the ship set sail in the accustomed form of the country.

And if such passports, or certificates, or both, shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership as are admissible by the general usage of nations.

Boats with respect to any other than merchant ships shall be the commission they bear. This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the said provisional treaty. And if from the date of the said signature any property shall be condemned, contrary to the intent of the said treaty, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained, the property so condemned shall be restored or paid for without delay."

December 13.

The arrival of the ship Matilda from St. Sebastians has put us in possession of Paris papers to the 16th of October. We have examined them in vain for the copy of the convention lately concluded by our envoys, which we were given to understand had been published officially. The two following articles are all the intelligence we have yet deemed worth a translation; the first as comprizing the operations of the army of Italy since our last report, and the second a demonstrative of the internal tranquillity of the republic.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from Le Moniteur of the 24th Vendemaire, 16th October, 1800.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Copy of a report of the operations of the right wing of the army of Italy, to the general in chief Brune, by lieutenant-general Dupont, dated 25th September.

"The body of troops commanded by general Pino, having evacuated the line of the Rubicon, and gone to Bologna, the armed brigands in Ferrara and Tuscany thought the moment a favourable one to throw themselves into Romagna, and commit there every sort of excess without opposition. They invaded the greatest part of that territory, and advanced as far as Imola, cutting down the trees of liberty, turning the magistrates of the people out of office, and exercising every where the most abominable pillage.

"In order to surpris them in the midst of their incursions, I gave charge to general Monier to send to Ferri the Cisalpine second half brigade, with the body of light troops from the 4th hussars and 4th re-

giment of chasseurs. The general of division Pino, who had the command of that expedition, arrived the 4th complementary day at Faenza, after having pursued the brigands, who had already taken possession of Imola. They divided themselves into several bodies, one going to Ferrara, another to Ravenna, and a third following the road of Arezzo. The general formed his troops into three columns, in order to overtake them. The brigands, on their way to Ferrara, were attacked near Logo by one of the columns under the command of Ferrand, chief of brigade. Terror took possession of them, and few made their escape.

"On the 5th complementary day, the French column destined for Ravenna found there the brigands ready to make resistance. Their defence was short. The chasseurs of the 4th regiment, commanded by the chief of brigade Yam, entered, and every man found with arms in his hands was exterminated.

"The same day a detachment of grenadiers surrounded the brigands, who were making their escape towards the Appennines. A similar fate awaited the third body, and the few who remained hid themselves in the mountains.

"At the moment when Bologna was threatened with invasion, the national guards acted with great firmness: they formed a column ready to co-operate with the French and Cisalpine troops. I presented to them 6 pieces of cannon, which I am persuaded they will use gloriously against the common enemy.

"The Cisalpine troops employed in that expedition have emulated the French in activity and bravery. General Pino has rendered very important services on the occasion to the French and the Cisalpine republic.

(Signed) DUPONT, lieut. gen."

PARIS, October 16.

The city of Bourdeaux continues to enjoy the greatest tranquillity. Several circumstances have furnished the opportunity of discovering the melioration of the public spirit. The feast of the republic, the translation of the remains of Michael Montaigne, the news of the prolongation of the armistice, and the discourses of the first consul to the envoys of the department, have called forth a manifestation of the good sentiments with which a great majority of the inhabitants of that beautiful city are animated.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

On examining our Paris papers, received by the Matilda from St. Sebastians, we discovered the following paragraph:—

Plan to assassinate Buonaparte.

PARIS, October 14.

During the first days, of the 2d decade of Vendemaire, information was received, that a person of the name of Demerville, residing at No. 24, Rue des Moulins, had distributed a considerable sum of money; and that some well known villains frequented his house.

Positive information was received, that on the 11th instant, eleven of these villains were to throw themselves upon the first consul, when coming out of the opera.—The police then took the most active measures to watch them. On the 18th two of them, (one by the name of Cerrachi) were arrested in the lobby of the opera; they were armed with cutlasses. Demerville and some of his accomplices were arrested in the night—they are in pursuit of the others; Demerville and Cerrachi have both confessed. These wretched miscreants are for the most part composed of individuals, inured to murder in the massacres of September, and these of Versailles.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Since Thursday last, the 8 per cent. stock of the United States has experienced a fall of 5 1/2 per cent. in consequence of the election of Mr. Jefferson.

December 17.

One of the supercargoes of the ship Philadelphia from Leghorn, arrived in town last evening from Cape May, at which place he left the ship on Sunday evening. By him we learn, that the ship Philadelphia on her passage to this port, stopped at Gibraltar, from whence to the Capes of Delaware, she had 42 days passage. Whilst the Philadelphia lay at Gibraltar, a ship belonging to Baltimore arrived there, from Leghorn, the captain of which informed, that, on the 16th October, he, with a number of others, were obliged to slip their cables and put to sea on account of a French army having attacked and got complete possession of Leghorn.

Our informant further adds, that the fleet with troops under Sir R. Abercrombie had returned from Cadix to Gibraltar; without effecting any thing, and had again sailed, destined, as was generally supposed to Egypt.

The Philadelphia, saw a great number of vessels off the coast bound in.

December 18.

Latest from Algiers and Gibraltar.

We mentioned in our paper of yesterday that the George Washington frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to sail for Constantinople from Algiers on the 17th of October. We have since ascertained that on the arrival of the frigate at the latter place, the dey sent for our consul Mr. O'Brien, and informed him, that if he did not permit her to sail immediately for Constantinople, he (the dey) would declare war against the United States, and enslave all the Americans at Algiers. The consul was of course compelled to dispatch the frigate agreeably to the orders of the dey.

The frigate sailed on the 19th of October from Algiers, completely loaded with slaves, beads, birds, &c. as presents to the grand signior. There are letters in town from Mr. O'Brien, expressing his most serious apprehensions, that if any accident should befall the frigate his situation would be very critical. We are also told, that the consul recommends it to the government, to dispatch a few frigates off that place, to watch the motions of the dey.

A British frigate, that had arrived at Algiers some time before captain Bainbridge, with tribute from the British government, had been ordered on the above mission to Constantinople; but the commander, on paying a large sum of money to the dey, was excused.

SALEM, December 11.

On Thursday arrived at this port, the ship Brutus, William Brown, commander, in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Capt. Brown informs—that the United States frigate George Washington, captain Bainbridge, failed for Constantinople the 19th of October; having on board the Algerine general of marine, and suit, with presents, &c. for the grand signior. The dey of Algiers by force compelled captain Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened, in case of refusal, war to the United States, and slavery to the officers and crew of the George Washington. The dey also insisted, that the ship Brutus, capt. Brown, should unlade and go to the Isle of Rhodes, for a cargo of Turks—no pay or freight to be allowed—but the voyage to be considered as a favour granted by the United States. Through the influence of the American consul Mr. O'Brien, and the ships being private property and having a perishable cargo on board, she was excused from this service. Captain Brown embraced this favourable moment, fearing a further requisition, and quit Algiers, October 25.

Capt. Brown brought dispatches to the secretary of state, containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair. Mr. O'Brien and captain Bainbridge had remonstrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more serious difficulty. Two days out from Algiers, captain Brown was brought to by the British brig Camelia; the lieutenant of which informed, that she was bound for Egypt, with dispatches from lord Keith; and that his lordship, with the fleet and transports under his command, was declined for Egypt. On arriving at Gibraltar, no one was permitted to land from the Brutus, because she was from the Barbary coast; but an American, a resident there, came along side, and informed, that the French marched into Leghorn on the 16th of October agreeably to the stipulation of the treaty with the emperor—that the inhabitants were much exasperated at the measure, and that it had excited considerable commotion in that unfortunate city. The day the Brutus arrived at Gibraltar, an American ship, owned by Murray and Mumford, of New-York, failed and was captured by some Spanish gun boats in a few hours—she had previously been boarded by the same boats, and cautioned against entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a state of blockade by his Catholic majesty.

However she did not enter and sell her cargo of flour—she was carried to Algeziras, and would probably be condemned. The gentleman also informed, that the plague at Cadiz, continued its ravages, and that it had spread into the interior of Spain, that it was at Malaga; and that in consequence the English at Gibraltar were very strict in their quarantine regulations. The next day capt. Brown took advantage of the convoy of two frigates, which had under their protection 38 transports, most of them full of troops, bound for Lisbon—before they got through the Gut, a westerly wind sprung up, which obliged the whole fleet to put into the bay of Tetuan, on the Barbary coast—found there, 7 sail of the line, and 45 transports with more troops. Next day was joined by lord Keith, with four more sail of the line, and a number of frigates.—The fleet all that day and night were busily employed in watering, not being able to procure a supply at Gibraltar owing to the dry season. Next day sailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving lord Keith with the residue, and most all the troops at Tetuan Bay—from whence it was conjectured that he was to sail for Egypt. Captain Brown left the fleet that night.

Annapolis, December 25.

On Friday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the first Monday in September, and the house of delegates to the first Monday in October next, after having passed the following laws:

- No. 1. An ACT to revive the levy court for Baltimore county.
- 2. An ACT to aid and revive the proceedings of the orphans court of Talbot county.
- 3. An ACT to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county.
- 4. An ACT to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

5. An ACT to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester counties, so far as it respects the county of Dorchester.

6. An ACT declaring a road or street leading from Reister's-town turnpike road to intersect Howard-street, a public highway.

7. An ACT to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Caroline county.

8. An ACT, entitled, A Further supplement to the act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, An act to lay out several turnpike roads in Baltimore county.

9. An ACT to continue an act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state, and the several supplements thereto.

10. An ACT to alter and change the time for holding the county courts of Baltimore and Washington counties.

11. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

12. An ACT to survey and lay out anew Princess-Anne-town, in Somerset county, and for other purposes.

13. An ACT, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for building a new gaol in Baltimore county.

14. An ACT to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran church in the county of Baltimore.

15. An ACT to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Snow Hill, in Worcester county.

16. An ACT, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester counties.

17. An ACT to lay out a road from Christopher Walker's mill, in Anne-Arundel county, to intersect the Frederick turnpike road in Baltimore county, at or near the seven mile stone on the said turnpike road.

18. An ACT authorizing Cornelius Howard Gift, late collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collections.

19. An ACT to relinquish the right of this state to a tract of land therein mentioned.

20. An ACT to lay out and open a road from Jesse Tomlinson's, on Braddock's old road, to Matthew Ball's, on George's creek.

21. An ACT for the preservation of the breed of fish in Great Choptank river.

22. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the public roads in Washington county.

23. An ACT further supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state.

24. An ACT for the relief of Thomas Beall, of Samuel, of Allegany county.

25. An ACT for the destruction of squirrels in Caroline county.

26. An ACT to open a road from Severn ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, to Patapsco lower ferry.

27. An ACT to correct a mistake in the beginning of lot No. three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three of the land lying westward of Fort Cumberland.

28. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate the subscribers thereto.

29. An ACT for the relief of Thomas M'Cutchen, of Cecil county.

30. An ACT for the relief of George Rice, of Worcester county.

31. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Baltimore.

32. An ACT to authorize and empower the levy court of Charles county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose of repairing and improving the public road leading from Port-Tobacco through the Zachiah Swamp, at the old bridges.

33. An ACT for the relief of William Ballenger, Basil Dorsey and Anthony Poultney, of Frederick county.

34. An ACT for the relief of John Sites, of Washington county.

35. An ACT for the relief of Devalt Glockner, of Washington county.

36. An ACT for the relief of Henry King and Philip Stover.

37. An ACT for the relief of Samuel Couden, of Cecil county.

38. An ACT to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

39. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to freighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

40. An ACT for the relief of William Works, of Cecil county.

41. An ACT for the relief of Frederick Salor, of Frederick county.

42. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to freighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

43. An ACT relating to the public wharf and ferry at Chester-town, in Kent county.

44. An ACT for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

45. An ACT for the benefit of Henry Joseph Stier, of Prince-George's county.

46. An ACT to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace.

47. An ACT for the relief of John Woodall, of Kent county.

48. An ACT to prevent swine from going large in the town of Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county.

49. An ACT to prevent the going at large of geese and swine in Creager's-town, in Frederick county.

50. An ACT for the relief of Henry Dishard, of Frederick county.

51. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money on the assessable property thereof for the purpose of building a new gaol in said county.

52. An ACT for the relief of William M'Mahon, and others, securities of Robert Sinclair, late sheriff of Allegany county.

53. An ACT authorizing James Bowditch, late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collections.

54. An ACT concerning the real estate of Elizabeth Watts, late of Saint-Mary's county.

55. An ACT authorizing and empowering the register of wills of Anne-Arundel county, to transmit to the office of register of wills of Worcester county the will of Thomas Powell, of Worcester, deceased.

56. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the opening of Second-street, in the city of Baltimore.

57. An ACT for incorporating the methodist episcopal churches, known by the name of the Light-street and Old-town Methodists churches, in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

58. An ACT for the improvement of public roads in Kent county.

59. An ACT, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

60. An ACT for opening a road leading from the town of Bladenburgh, in Prince-George's county, to the city of Washington, until it intersects the present road at or near the district line of Columbia.

61. An ACT to authorize the laying out a public road from the ford on the Little Falls of Gunpowder, near a mill known by the name of the Dutch mill, to intersect the York road near Josiah Hitchcock's old blacksmith's shop, in Harford county.

62. An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

63. An ACT for the relief of Henry Casey, of the city of Baltimore.

64. An ACT for the benefit of Michael Fenwick, of Saint-Mary's county.

65. An ACT for the relief of Hugh Ferguson, of Kent county.

66. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes.

67. An ACT respecting idiots, lunatics, and persons non compos mentis.

68. An ACT for the relief of John Charles Francis Chirac.

69. An ACT relative to the jurisdiction of the courts of appeals.

70. An ACT for the direction of surveyors in executing warrants of escheat in certain cases.

71. An ACT for the relief of John Jarvis.

72. An ACT to open a road from the Pennsylvania line through Emmitsburgh and Creager's-town, to intersect the main road from Lancaster to the city of Washington, at or near Frederickstown, in Frederick county.

73. An ACT to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county.

74. An ACT to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money for the purpose herein after mentioned.

75. A Supplementary act to an act to lay out and establish a road from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington, and to repeal the act therein mentioned.

76. An ACT to amend and amend defects in the records, papers and proceedings, in the register of wills office, of Harford county.

77. An ACT to enable the mayor and city council of Baltimore to introduce water into the said city.

78. An ACT to enable the trustees appointed by the last will and testament of doctor John Purnell, of Worcester county, to sell and convey the lands therein directed to be sold.

79. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

80. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

81. An ACT for the relief of James Calquhoun.

82. An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

83. A Supplemental act to the act to freighten and amend the public roads from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore-town.

84. A Further supplement to an act for building a new gaol in Baltimore county.

85. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts in the several counties of this state.

86. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

87. An ACT to revive and continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

88. An ACT to empower the judges of the court of appeals to reinstate the cause of Job Garretson against Richard Cox.

89. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

90. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

*** This Gazette No. 2815, completes the year with all our customers.*

WASHINGTON
By letters received
we are enabled to
the state of Georgia
For Thomas
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VOTES for PRES

States.
New-Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
Vermont
New York
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Pennsylvania
Delaware
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WASHINGTON CITY, December 17.

By letters received from Louisville, (G) dated sub- sequent to the election of president and vice-president, we are enabled to inform the public that the votes of the state of Georgia are as follow:

For Thomas Jefferson, 4 votes
Aaron Burr, 4

VOTES for PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT.

Table with columns for States, Adams, Jefferson, Burr. Rows include New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801. CONTAINING

- Almanack. A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Abstract of the revenue law. List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c. An act to value property. An act to lay a direct tax. An act to establish a general stamp office. List of stamp duties. Officers of the revenue. Government of the United States. List of congress. Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Friday at 10th of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 12 o'clock, THE two story HOUSE and LOT in that place, late the property of EDWARD GWINN, deceased, the house is convenient, and well finished, having three rooms on the first floor and four on the second, with a fire place to each, also a kitchen, stable, and every other necessary building. The lot contains about one acre of ground, and is under a good pale d fence.

ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix of EDWARD GWINN. December 19, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of FRANCIS BOWLING, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand his 10th day of December, 1800.

MARSHAM BOWLING, Executor of FRANCIS BOWLING.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY A HALL, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, to

OS. S. HARWOOD, Agent for RACHEL HALL, the surviving executrix. December 22, 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 Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law. THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff Charles county. November 15, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1800.

N. BRICE, Administrator D. B. N. of John H. Maccubbin.

HEREBY forbid and forewarn all persons from hunting on my lands with dog or gun, or walking or riding through my enclosures, under any pretence whatever, as I am determined to prosecute such as shall so offend hereafter, agreeable to law.

WILLIAM MUIR.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1800.

Saint-Mary's county, &c. HEREBY certify, that WILLIAM MUIR this day brought before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be thirteen years of age, no perceivable brand, bob-tail, and a little white on the near hind hoof, found trespassing on his plantation. Given under my hand and seal this 6th December, 1800.

HENRY GARDINER. (Seal.)

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM MUIR.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday morning, the 23d of November, a negro woman named LUCE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high; had on and took with her, a dark woollen jacket and petticoat, a Bath coating great coat, a half worn wool hat, and a new furred ditto, also sundry other cloaths unknown to me. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Brewer, sen. South river, or secures her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BREWER, jun. Frederick county.

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring said negro, as I shall use the utmost rigour of the law. W. B.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of November, a negro man named JEM, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, smooth face, large flat nose, big mouth, and thick lips; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured cambiet coat, a pair of new white kersey breeches, and a new ofnabrig shirt. He has two sisters who are the property of Mr. George Wallace and Mr. Richard Marshall, living between Magothy river and the Bodkin Point, he was in that neighbourhood for ten days or a fortnight after leaving home, and then had on an old blue coat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in Annapolis, or any other gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

West river, December 16, 1800.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Gilfert Mills, the 27th of October, 1800, a bright sorrel MARE, seven years old next spring, she has a blaze face, fourteen hands high; long mane and tail, shod before, trots and gallops, no brand or mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GRIFFITH CADLE.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold,

ALL the property of THOMAS TUCKER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, all the household and kitchen furniture, a new sein, with ropes complete, and all the present crop on hand. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Administrator. December 9, 1800.

A STRAY.

CAME to the quarter of LANCELOT WARFIELD, in the Piney Woods, some time last June, a small black BULL, no perceivable ear mark or brand, he appears to be about two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 3, 1806.

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 NORLEY HALL and NICHOLSONWOOD, 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.

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 halfstuffs. 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 & bombazers. Lutestrings, fustians and pelongs. Modes and saracenet. Striped fatten 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. Russia & Irish sheetings. Russia drillings. Brown and white roles. Brown hempen linen, and best ticklenburgs. Bandanno, cros barred, & black Barcelons, silk handkerchiefs. Stamped linen and cotton ditto. Purple shawls, chintz, mullin, and camel's hair ditto. An handsome assortment of mullins and mullin handkerchiefs.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.

- Best hyson, hyson-skin, fouchong & congo teas. Loaf and brown sugars. Coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, starch, and fig blue. Pepper, nutmegs, and allspice. Keg and box raisins, almonds, figs, currants, & sweet meats in jars. All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. A few of Hopkins's razor strops and composition, at a reduced price.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next Cecil county court for a commission to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, passed in the November session, 1786, and the supplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVIERUS, ST. JONATIUS, part of WORSEL MANOR, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMOSE, all being and lying in Cecil county, near the Head of St. Aufrin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy. FRANCIS BEESTON, Agent for the Corp. R. C. C. Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

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.

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th 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 gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
T. G.
March 7, 1800.

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.

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,
Lady's Mirror,
Arundel, a novel,
American jest book,
Prompter,
Merry Fellow's Companion;
Gregory's Legacy,
Italian Nun,
Constantia de Valmont,
Charlotte Temple,
Ormond, a novel,
Blossoms of Morality,
Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
American Preceptor,
Gilt Bibles,
Adventures of David Doubtful,
Nightingale,
Philanthropist.

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.

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 fast skins, boot-legs, ben soles, and a variety of ladies' kid slippers, assorted.
Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 15, 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, defumons 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, feminal 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 Willer, 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 Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with 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 REESE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands certify 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.

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 numerous, 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.

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