

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 7, 1801.

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It is said, that a secret expedition, of four ships of the line and two frigates, will very soon sail from the Texel. Several ships of war of the northern powers, are likewise expected in the Batavian harbours early in the spring.

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Friday night, capt. Dorney, arrived with dispatches to the admiralty, from lord Keith in the Mediterranean; and captain Austen, with dispatches from gen.

Abercrombie to the war department. They contain a statement of the debarkation of the British army, under the orders of gen. Abercrombie, at Jaffa, in the neighbourhood of which place it had formed a junction with the principal force of the grand vizier.

Letters from the Hague state, that the equipments in the ports of Holland are carried on with the utmost activity; and it is expected that, by the 1st of April, there will be ready for sea five ships of 76 guns, eleven of 68, six frigates, and ninety-three gun-boats.

The regency of Hanover has declared to the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen, that his Britannic majesty will not, in his quality of elector of Hanover, take any part in the dispute with the northern powers, and that the English shall not receive any assistance whatever from the electorate.

March 19.

The dispatches received by government from lord Elgin and lord Keith are not, we understand, calculated to excite very sanguine hopes of the success of our expedition against Egypt.

The chaveller D'Almeida, the Portuguese minister, is recalled from our court, and the arrival of his official successor is hourly expected.

It is stated as a positive fact, in a private letter from Copenhagen, that Mr. Drummond, who had been left charge d'affaires, at that court, had on the 5th instant, received letters from London, appointing him minister plenipotentiary at that court.

It is also stated in private letters from Stockholm that a fleet of 12 men of war sailed from Carlscroon on the 11th instant for the Sound. The fact is as positively avowed in this letter, as the appointment of Mr. Drummond in the preceding. For the rest, it is hardly probable that the ice should have given way in the gulph of Finland.

Government have received advice, that the French squadron, under the command of admiral Ganteaume, passed Carthage on the 25th of February, having been reinforced by two Spanish sail of the line, and three frigates from Cadiz.

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A letter received from an officer of the inshore squadron, off Brest, dated the 13th instant, at noon, states, that there were seven sail of the line, besides frigates, cruising to watch the motions of the French fleet. On the 12th the guard-boat fell in with and captured a Spanish boat belonging to a frigate of that nation in Brest. They informed our people that they were now quite ready for sea, in Brest, for a secret expedition, on a plan similar to Ganteaume's, seven sail of the line and four frigates and corvettes; they were also to take in troops, and try to get out the first N. E. wind. In consequence of this important intelligence, a very strict look out is ordered to be kept throughout the whole of the British squadron.

Dispatches have been received at lord Hawke's office, from lord Elgin, at Constantinople, dated February 5. They state, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had, in all probability, failed for Egypt before that time, and that the most favourable hopes might be entertained of the expedition; the original plan of attack had been changed, for one less subject to incidents, and more prompt in execution. The Turks were to co-operate on the side of El-Arish.

Lieut. Harris has likewise brought dispatches from lord Keith; they were landed at Portsmouth from the Constance frigate, on Tuesday last.

The Constance has brought an account of La Minerve frigate having taken a Danish frigate, and having carried her into Minorca.

By the same frigate we learn, that Sir Robert Calder passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 4th inst. so that with Sir J. Warren's squadron, which passed on the 12th, lord Keith has an accession of force in the Mediterranean, of 11 sail of the line.

By a cartel arrived at Plymouth from Nantes, it is reported that four ships of the line and eight frigates had escaped out of Brest water. It is certain that the Brest fleet was preparing for sea, but as admiral Cornwallis, with thirteen sail of three-deckers, and one eighty gun ship, is off that port, and as the inshore squadron, under Sir James Saumarez, consisting of eight sail of 74's, besides frigates, &c. were within seven or eight miles of Brest on the 12th inst. it is not probable that they could steal out unperceived, especially as they could not shelter themselves under the covert of a long night. The report adds, that they are destined for the East-Indies; and that each ship of the line has 300 troops on board, and the frigates a proportionate number.

Letters from the Hague, of the 7th bring advice, that the Dutch directory, on the 4th inst. sent a message to the legislative body, the sum of which was, that as the constitution was found to contain many errors, and like all human institutions, was susceptible of improvement, under the guidance of prudence, and the benefits arising from experience, a revision of

the constitution was recommended. This communication gave birth to a violent debate in the legislative chamber, the result of which was, that a commission should be appointed to examine the same, and to report thereon on the 16th inst.

The present form of legislation in Holland, will yield to that of a consular, similar to that in France; and report states, that the king of Prussia has expressed a wish, that the hereditary prince of Orange should be appointed first consul of the Dutch republic; but this report rests merely on the authority of a few private letters from that country, founded, perhaps, on the hopes of the friends of the stadtholder, who are permitted of late to express their sentiments with greater freedom than for some time past.

Private letters by the last mail state, that a Spanish army of 25,000 men, destined for the invasion of Portugal, had been assembled in Galicia, and the next advices will probably inform us of their hostile movements against the menaced territory. The demands made upon the court of Lisbon, as the price of peace, were of so exorbitant a nature, that their total rejection, even in the present weak condition of Portugal, can by no means be considered as a matter of surprise. France is stated to have insisted upon twenty millions of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire exclusion of the shipping of England from the Portuguese ports, and the cession to Spain of all the strong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. A compliance with these claims would reduce Portugal to as complete a state of dependence and wretchedness, as she can possibly be placed in by the event even of an unsuccessful war. Her troops are already in motion along the frontiers, where several batteries have lately been erected, under the inspection of English and French emigrant officers of engineers; and from this quarter, therefore, some important advices may shortly be expected.

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The Swedish minister, baron Ehrenward, has applied to lord Hawke's office for a passport to quit this country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to pass by the way of Dover into France. His excellency departs in a very unbecoming manner, without taking leave of the king.

His majesty's ship Mercury, in the Mediterranean, has fallen in with 20 sail of merchantmen, laden with wine and brandy, from Cete, bound for Toulon, of which fifteen were made prizes. The same ship also fell in with and captured a French corvette, laden with arms and ammunition, out one day from Toulon, destined for the army of Egypt. All the prizes have been carried into Minorca.

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March 27.

We find that the Dutch government have sent a commissioner to Berlin to treat with the hereditary

prince of Orange, under the mediation of Prussia, respecting the indemnity due to his family, for the sequestration and forfeiture of their property in the United Provinces. To what extent this indemnity may reach under the mediation of Prussia, is naturally the subject of much political speculation.

March 28, two o'clock.

We have already stated that Mr. Otto had sent off dispatches to Buonaparte on Saturday night last: they were forwarded from Dover on Monday morning, and reached Paris on Tuesday night. Buonaparte returned an answer on Wednesday, which arrived at Calais on Thursday morning, from whence it was instantly conveyed to Dover in a flag of truce, and reached London about midnight. We can assure our readers the contents of this answer have not transpired: so that we can only state the report, which was current this morning, in the best informed political circles, which is, that a negotiation on the subject of peace will be opened in due form; and that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, lord St. Helen is to repair to Paris as our minister on that occasion: perhaps it is unnecessary to add, that the private and public character of this nobleman stands extremely high on the continent.

There are many circumstances, which tend to strengthen this report. The pacific language of the new administration and their friends in the house of commons; the personal attention of lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto's note, relative to the French fishermen, and mutual assurances on other occasions. Besides that asperity of language which used to be levelled at this country in the French prints, has of late given place to a more conciliatory tone.

There is, however, another report to which we attach very little credit, viz. that Buonaparte has declared his determination to treat with this country in conjunction only with his allies—Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, &c.

It is said that Denmark and Sweden are disposed to listen to negotiations, and that the new ministers are ready to convince those powers they will gain more by resorting to pacific arrangements, than to those of an hostile nature, especially on a question, the principles of which are interwoven with the existence of our navy, and of course with the security and prosperity of the British nation.

Government received dispatches from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on Thursday night. There is nothing known of their contents beyond loose report, which is not favourable.

The French papers bring no account of Gantheaume's squadron.

Naples is to be garrisoned by French troops, under the pretext of repelling any attacks of the British fleets. The corps of Conde is to be disbanded. The French armies have nearly evacuated Austria.

No advices from the North Sea fleet, of a later date than the evening of the 15th inst. have reached the admiralty.

Our government, it is said, have received an intimation from the prince regent of Portugal, that she is desirous of putting the Brazils into their hands during his hazardous warfare with his relation the king of Spain.

One of the last Paris papers contains the following article, which it states to have extracted from a paper of considerable authority, published in the north of Germany: Prince Adolphus of England, governor of Hanover, is at Berlin, where he has been invited; it has been notified, that all resistance will be useless for defending Hanover, since the occupation of that country by the Prussian troops was a thing irrevocably agreed upon between the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the French government.

NEW-YORK, April 25. IMPORTANT!

We are informed by captain Newton, of the brig Resolution, arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomews, that a British squadron, consisting of one 98 gun ship, a 74, three frigates, and several brigs and schooners, to the number of 23, with 4000 troops under the command of admiral Warren, have taken

St. BARTHOLOMEWS,
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St. Bartholomews was taken on the 20th March—St. Martins on the 23d—St. Thomas and St. Croix on the 28th of March.

April 27.

We are credibly informed by a vessel from Annapolis, (N. S.) that the March packet had arrived at Halifax.

The capture of St. Bartholomews by the British (as mentioned in our last) is confirmed. A gentleman of high respectability in this city received a letter on Saturday from his correspondent at St. Bartholomews, dated the 30th of March, of which the following is an extract:

"I have to inform you that this colony was taken on the 20th inst. by capitulation entered into by Gen. Trigg and admiral Duckworth, and his Britannic majesty. The bearer hereof is captain Andrew Flöberg, of the Swedish company's ship Triton, which, with its cargo, has been taken, and the captain permitted to return home on his parole.

We have not yet received a confirmation of the surrender of St. Martins, St. Croix and St. Thomas; but there remains very little doubt of the fact.

April 28.

By a recent arrival at Norfolk from England, we are informed, that the British frigate Topaze, on her way to the West-Indies, with dispatches, was ran

foul of by a heavier ship in the Channel, and immediately sunk. It is said every soul on board perished.

Captain Burr, from George-town, arrived last evening, picked up at sea in an open boat, Dr. Davis, and eight of the crew of the frigate New-York, captain Morris, who had left the ship in search of a pilot-boat, and had got lost in a fog.

Dr. Davis informs us, that the frigate New-York failed from St. Kitts on the 10th instant. That the British squadron under the command of admiral Duckworth, with 5000 troops, had taken St. Bartholomews, St. Martins, St. Thomas and St. Croix; and were to proceed to St. Eustatia and Guadeloupe.—It was expected that they would take all the islands in the West-Indies.—That St. Martins had made some resistance before it was taken possession of, in which 60 French were killed and 40 wounded; the loss on the side of the British was 15 killed and wounded.

Capt. Morris, of the frigate New-York, on the 3d inst. spoke the Prince of Wales, of 94 guns, and six 74's, off Guadeloupe, in pursuit of that part of the fleet which had escaped from Brest. It was reported at Antigua that the French fleet had arrived at St. Domingo.

Capt. Barron, of the United States ship Warren, came home in the New-York for his health.

We this morning lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, the latest European intelligence that has yet been received in the United States. The ship Sampson, capt. Adamson, arrived at this port yesterday in 28 days from London; and has furnished us with a file of papers to March 28, inclusive.

The king of the British had so far overcome his late indisposition, as to be able to take the benefit of the air on horseback, though not yet sufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of public business. His majesty received the formal resignation of Mr. Pitt, on Saturday the 14th of March.

The English are fitting out a very powerful expedition to the north, to destroy or cripple the marine of Sweden and Denmark, before a junction can be formed with the Russian fleet, by which junction the confederacy calculated on soon putting to sea a force of 50 sail of the line. A flotilla of 200 sail was shortly expected in the Sound, destined for the defence of the coasts.

To animate the movements making in his territories, the king of Denmark has quitted the capital, and established a provisory government to act during his absence.

From Nantes we learn that another division of the Brest fleet, consisting of four ships of the line and 8 frigates, full of men, have sailed from that port, their destination unknown.

The success of the French in Germany, their peace with the empire, the menaces with Russia, and the fear of a rupture with England, involve the Porte in the utmost embarrassment. Ten ships of the line, ready to sail, had been delayed in the Turkish harbours by order of the grand signior.

An engagement was talked of at Constantinople, as having taken place between the English and the French off the coast of Egypt the latter end of January. The force of the latter, it is said, comprised 12 ships of war, of which 6 were captured, 2 sunk, and 2 got into Alexandria.

The Leyden Gazette announces, we know not on what authority, but the report has made some noise in the political circles, that the hereditary prince of Orange is to be created first consul of the Batavian republic through the good offices of the king of Prussia, his relation; and that the directorial government will shortly be changed for this purpose into the consular. The principle of conciliation, and of indemnification of the losses his family sustained by abdicating the stadtholdership, is said to have suggested the policy and propriety of the measure.

A minister has been sent from Hamburg to Paris, for the purpose of re-establishing the relations of amity, between that city and the French republic.

Ireland is still in a state of convulsion, and the country is subject to martial law.

New overtures for peace are making from the English to the French government, and lord St. Helen is to be the negotiator.

The American agent at Paris has addressed the following note to the American agents of the different parts of France:

"A circular letter of M. L. L. Cathcart, agent of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary, dated the 3d of Jan. last, informs me that that regency has made an official declaration of war against the United States; and that the king of Sweden, having concluded a treaty with that power, the frigates of this sovereign in the Mediterranean can no longer protect our vessels against the Tripolitan cruisers. I request that you would communicate this disagreeable intelligence to our merchants and captains, and to those of the American agents, with whom you have any intercourse."

[Mercantile Advertiser.]

From London—21 days the latest.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Sampson, from Cowes on the 11th of this month, and brings an irregular series of London papers down to the 28th of March.

It appears that lord St. Helen had gone to Paris to negotiate for a peace—and that a minister from Paris was about to embark for England.

That the British government has revoked their late orders for capturing the French fishing vessels. This event was officially announced by lord Hawkesbury (present secretary of state for foreign affairs) to Mr. Otto, commissary on behalf of the French prisoners.

That lord Nelson left Yarmouth roads on the 11th ult. on an expedition up the Baltic, and was spoke on the 15th at the entrance of the Cattegat.

That it was the most prevalent opinion at Lloyd's, that a general peace would speedily take place. In consequence of this belief, stocks had taken a considerable start.

That the Invincible, of 74 guns, on her way to join the Baltic squadron, was lately lost on the Sand Banks, off Yarmouth Roads, and about 400 persons perished.—

That the king had entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and was indulging in his usual recreations—and,

That provisions were on the decline.

By an act of the British parliament, passed the 24th ult. an increase bounty is allowed on the importation of American wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, corn, flour, &c.

[N. T. Gaz.]

April 29.

It is reported that governor Brook, of St. Helena, having taken out a part of the cargoes of four homeward bound East-Indiamen, had sailed with them for the river de la Plata, to seize upon the Spanish vessels lying there bound to Europe. This enterprise, if undertaken as reported, we sincerely hope will be as successful as the gallantry of it deserves.

[London paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

It is important that it should be more generally known, that salting down fish or flesh in the common earthen-ware vessels, which are all glazed with lead ore, or in any vessel lined with lead, is a very dangerous practice, as the acid contained in the salt brine or pickle dissolves the lead, which, when taken inwardly, is of a most fatal and poisonous quality; and a small part of it incorporating with the flesh or fish contained in the vessel, occasioned lately a melancholy instance of its effects.

April 29.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of April 20.
IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Ruffel and Cutler,

Having had access to know the particulars of the dispatches received from our minister at London, which, probably, will not be communicated to the public by the president soon, from political reasons, I embrace the opportunity of giving you a sketch of the information I have learnt; for the authenticity of which I can pledge myself, as the source from which I derived it is most respectable.

Mr. King transmitted to lord Grenville a note, in which he acquainted his majesty's ministers, that he had it in command from the president of the United States, to declare that he had viewed, with serious concern, the frequent captures of American property on the high seas, by his Britannic majesty's cruisers and armed vessels, which have been confirmed, particularly in the West-Indies, by condemnations entirely unwarrantable and unjust—contrary to the existing treaty, and to the common usage of all civilized nations, after describing the principles on which his majesty's judges have acted in the West-Indies— which he collected from documents furnished him and in his possession, he remonstrated in the most severe manner against such violent and unjust proceedings, declaring that should the government of Great-Britain continue to sanction such unwarrantable depredations on the American commerce, his government could no longer suppose that, that amicable and good understanding which has so happily subsisted between the two countries, was the wish of the British government to preserve.—In short, he could not but view those circumstances which have taken place as a declaration of hostilities against the American flag—the honour of which he was called upon to maintain. He expressed a sincere hope that the British government would do away, by a frank explanation, the unpleasant sentiments and ideas, such disagreeable circumstances had naturally occasioned—he hoped to find in such professions of amity, with assurances that a stop should be put to such aggravations, the justice of which his majesty's ministers must evidently discriminate; in such event the United States would find no impediment towards executing with fidelity her engagements with the court of St. James.

Lord Grenville, in a note transmitted to Mr. King, acquainted him, he had lost no time in laying before his majesty, the note he did him the honour, on the 2d February, to address to him, and had it in command to return to Mr. King an explicit declaration, that nothing has been more remote from his majesty's most earnest wish, than to interrupt the good understanding engaged between the two countries—he intimated that the proceedings in the West-Indies complained of, has been entirely without authority, and indeed contrary to the careful policy ordered to be preferred in his majesty's West-India colonies. He requests Mr. King to assure his government, that a rigid inquiry will be instituted after the aggravations complained of, and that arrangements will be made to prevent such like circumstances occurring in future.

April 30.

"We have the following provisions, to the 29th, per the Sampson, from London—All sorts are declining.—Flour, that was not long ago sold at 102s. was at 80s. and still thought to fall: That his majesty was perfectly recovered from his late indisposition: and, best of all, that the British had sent over an envoy to Paris, with proposals for a general peace, which is generally believed will take place."

A letter from the East-Indies, received by a gentleman in New-York, via Boston, says, the army

from India for the Red Sea—20 troops, to co-operate in Egypt.

John Dawson is re-elected from the district in Virginia belongs.

A correspondent in London received several late London papers, arrived at New-York, 20th, writes, "Report say (believed) that the Danes are

sp."

May
The following information chamber of commerce of the

London
"A reform in the vice West-Indies, has at length orders were yesterday dispatched surpressing all the vice-admirals one at Jamaica, and another it is proposed to establish two courts, and to appoint

London
"The court at Halifax formed. Hereafter there

admiralty courts in America dies, and the third at Halifax taken from the corps of civil receive adequate and permanent "It is further stated, that recalled, and that neither hereafter be employed on the

BALTIMORE

By the arrival of the F. loms, we have confirmation place—it was taken the 2 perty remained sacred and u St. Croix and St. Thomas rendered on or about the 27 Previous to the taking of

Annapolis,
finance was made by the in

Mr. JOHN HALL, late departed this life 4th A his age.

HE is gone, the much l From whence, alas! he will How short the radiance of Just call'd to shine—and or Yet why lament, 'twas Go 'Twas virtuous fure, the fu Now joy supremely great h And dwells with him who Yet tears will flow for one And friendship demands th To thy lov'd memory—be Whose early merit awakes Thy follies none,—but pur And spotless innocence, ad His generous soul, that fec Soar'd sublime, and fought But lost those charms, the And sorrowing friendship o Thus spread the early lily And leaves its bosom to th In Nature's gay simplicity And yields delight,—and i When a blast from baleful Abates the flower, it droo

Signior F
Is arrived in this
hibit on Tuesd
weather perm
first fair e
Natural and
EXPERI

By virtue of a writ of from the high court of on Friday the 22d int vern, in the city of Ar

ALL that tract or par property of HENR the possession of Nicholas by the name of Part Bur lagement, 120 acres, P Plantation, Covell's Folly a containing in the whole the above is taken as t WATKINS, of Thos. ar Gaffaway Watkins. Th

clock.
HENRY
Anne
May 5, 1801.

TAKEN up as a str MOND, living on el county, a dark brow twelve or thirteen years and has a new shoe on, foot, and none on befo drawn, is thin, and fu his right eye. The ow roving property and pay April 10, 1801.

from India for the Red Sea, failed on the 20th December from Calcutta—20 large transport ships, with troops, to co-operate in Egypt.
John Dawson is re-elected member of congress from the district in Virginia to which Fredericksburg belongs.
A correspondent in London, from whom we have received several late London papers, per the Sampson, arrived at New-York, under date of March 20th, writes, "Report says, (though not generally believed) that the Danes and Swedes are to be given up."

May 1.

The following information has been received by the chamber of commerce of this city, and may be relied on as authentic:

"London, 23d January, 1801.

"A reform in the vice-admiralty courts of the West-Indies, has at length been determined on, and orders were yesterday dispatched to the West-Indies superseding all the vice-admiralty courts, except two; one at Jamaica, and another in the windward islands. It is proposed to establish permanent salaries for these two courts, and to appoint men of learning and abilities to preside in them."

"London, 25th February, 1801.

"The court at Halifax is immediately to be reformed. Hereafter there are to be but three vice-admiralty courts in America; two in the West-Indies, and the third at Halifax; the judges will be taken from the corps of civilians, and they are to receive adequate and permanent salaries."

"It is further stated, that capt. Pelew would be recalled, and that neither he nor capt. Cochran would hereafter be employed on the American station."

BALTIMORE, May 1.

By the arrival of the Franklin, from St. Bartholomews, we have confirmation of the capture of that place—it was taken the 20th ult. American property remained sacred and unmolested.

St. Croix and St. Thomas are reported to have surrendered on or about the 27th March.

Previous to the taking of St. Martins much resistance was made by the inhabitants.

Annapolis, April 30.

Mr. JOHN HALL, late resident of Queen-Anne, departed this life 4th April, in the 19th year of his age.

HE is gone, the much lov'd youth is gone,
From whence, alas! he will no more return.
How short the radiance of thy rising ray,
Just call'd to shine—and only shine a day:
Yet why lament, 'twas God that call'd away,
'Twas virtuous fure, the summons to obey;
Now joy supremely great he does receive,
And dwells with him who died that we might live.
Yet tears will flow for one so dear,
And friendship demands the tributary tear
To thy lov'd memory—be those humble lays,
Whose early merit awakes the voice of praise.
Thy follies none,—but purity and truth,
And spotless innocence, adorn'd his youth.
His generous soul, that scorn'd each mean disguise,
Saw'd sublime, and fought the highest prize.
But lost those charms, the lovely youth is fled,
And sorrowing friendship counts him with the dead.
Thus spread the early lily to the day,
And leaves its bosom to the grateful ray;
In Nature's gay simplicity it stands,
And yields delight,—and modest praise commands.
When a blast from baleful breathing skies,
Abates the flower, it droops its head and dies. 2X

Signior FALCONI

Is arrived in this city, and will exhibit on Tuesday next, if the weather permits, if not the first fair evening, his
Natural and Philosophical
EXPERIMENTS.

By virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed from the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Friday the 22d instant, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND formerly the property of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, now in the possession of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. known by the name of *Part Burgess Choice, Franklin's Enlargement, 120 acres, Part Burgess Choice, Middle Plantation, Covell's Folly and Mount Mercy, 362 acres,* containing in the whole 482 acres, more or less; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Thos. and sold to satisfy a debt due Galloway Watkins. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 5, 1801.

TAKEN up as a stray by CHARLES HAMMOND, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown HORSE, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, the hind left foot lame, and has a new shoe on; has an old shoe on the right foot, and none on before, he appears to have been drawn, is thin, and surfeited, and has warts about his right eye. The owner may have him again on moving property and paying charges. 3X
April 10, 1801.

THE subscriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his sincere thanks for the honourable support which he received at the last election, when he was fairly and honestly elected sheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commission from an unexpected construction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real estate; every cause of dispute on this ground will be removed in future, that the suffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If chosen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he trusts will be discharged with integrity, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY

South river, May 4, 1801. 107/10

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, a runaway, who says he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his clothing a sailor's jacket and trousers, old felt hat, and coarse shoes, no other clothing. His master is requested to come and take him away, or he will be sold out for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this instant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue shalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; she says that she belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her master is requested to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or she will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is an old blue jacket and trousers, of nabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWRETT, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his clothing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, of nabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April, 1801.

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

AMZI BATEMAN, Administrator.

May 5, 1801. 107/10

To be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 9th of May next, at 10 o'clock, for CASH,

SEVERAL articles of household furniture, also a negro woman and young child, she is a good house wench and an excellent waiter.

R. HIGINBOTHOM.

April 20, 1801. 2X

Mrs. E. BROOKES

HAS removed from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, and has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by captain S. Godman, and lately by Mr. Addison—She will take boarders by the day, week, or year, at the usual rates.

April 27, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet, on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue to sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals and make transfers of property in said county.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Com. Tax A. A. C.

April 28, 1801. 2X

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.
March 30, 1801.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor ROBERT POTTINGER, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise they will be reduced to the necessity of instituting suits against delinquents, without respect to persons.

MARY POTTINGER.

Prince-George's county, April 26, 1801.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13½ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gaits are a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

April 21, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall, Philemon and Joshua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff,
HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or less, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and sold to satisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for use of Richard Ridgely.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801. 4X

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Disney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801. 4X

I WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house is large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.

I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.

WILLIAM KILTY.

March 31, 1801. 4X

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

IF elected, will serve as an elector of the senate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.
Nicholas Brite, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, physician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, West river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorley, I. & Thomas Dorley, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis. John Gwinn (4), Joshua Geer, Thomas M. Goldborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Gift, Kent-Island.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurst, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harrifon, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis.
Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), West river.
Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.
Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Jesse Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joseph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James West, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magothy river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.
None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. **3 X**

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wagons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.
N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Annapolis, February 19, 1801. **11**

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale. **10**

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—

they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

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

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once used.

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

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gidna White. **36**

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.

(LVITH YEAR.)
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LONDON, MA
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 14, 1801.

L O N D O N, March 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the formidable armament which recently left our ports for the Baltic, we are of opinion that matters will be finally adjusted, at least with Denmark and Sweden. Evidently drawn into the quarrel involuntarily, by the overbearing insolence of Russia, Great-Britain did not bear to proceed to extremities till she had made trial of the effect of conciliatory measures. Such is the object of the mission of Mr. Nicholas Vansittart, who has been now for some time at Copenhagen, although this circumstance is not generally known. Upon the reception experienced by that gentleman, and the propositions he is charged with, must depend the fate of that city and of the naval power of Denmark.

I R E L A N D.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

The accounts which have been recently published of this country, afford but an imperfect idea of its situation. I am assured by some of the best informed persons from several parts of it, that it now contains more wheat and other grain than at the conclusion of 1799, and in general of the best quality; but two thirds of the people have been accustomed to subsist entirely upon potatoes, whose general failure, adding to the usual consumption of corn, has increased the price beyond all precedent; and whilst the extensive farmers receive the amount of the fee of their land for its last year's produce, multitudes are perishing by want.

Avarice, to excuse its want of feeling—its caldness—has asserted, that the governors of the House of Industry offered to receive and maintain the poor of Dublin, and that the proposition had been rejected by the government: but were houses of industry as numerous as the barracks, which, happily for the quiet of the city, are established in almost every street, they would all be incompetent to receive a tythe of the indigent.

Instances of individual wretchedness occur in all countries, but it remained for Ireland to harrow up the soul, by personifying famine in more than half its population.

In Dublin, the subscriptions of the benevolent, under the immediate auspices of the viceroy, alleviate the sufferings of the poor by the weekly issue at the district kitchens of about 14,000 quarts of soup for a penny each quart, besides what is given at other places; but in the country where there is no such aid, and where the people ineffectually offer their labour for their food, the grave teams with victims to the various diseases incident to famine.

It cannot be matter of surprize that disaffection, too prevalent before, increases with the wants of the many; whilst the hope of the future is poisoned by a pretended prophecy, calculated to promote the most nefarious purposes, that the next summer will be alike distinguished in Ireland for abundance and for slaughter.

Martial law, which I find is to be again established is an ill substitute for food—Let them go together, and should it be known beyond the statute book, the world will applaud its operation.

The small farmers and peasants are unable to purchase either corn or potatoes for seed, wherefore scarcity will not terminate with the commencement of the next harvest, unless national aid is afforded, and I know not how the revenue of the nation can be more advantageously applied, than feeding its population.

There are vast commons and other tracts of land, comparatively useless, which, tilled by the state, would employ the multitude, whose food would be most beneficially paid for their labour, exclusive of the present consideration, which ought to be imperative, that without some assistance they must perish. Nor can it be objected to the principle, that farming or traffic would not become the state. Even the contents of the granaries, so providently, and (however injurious to the public by raising to the often unprincipled will of the seller the prices of the market) so necessarily provided by government, would if obtained through another medium, leave an immensity for general consumption.

March 29:

According to the statements in the *Moniteur* of the 24th instant, which we received yesterday, the expedition had not approached the coast on the 4th ult. at this period, however, two French frigates, *La Justice*, and *L'Egyptienne*, having on board 15,000 muskets, a supply of ammunition, and 500 men, one hundred of whom were engineers, had entered Alexandria in ten days from Toulon:—it is added that twenty small vessels, with military stores, had likewise arrived in safety. Menou, in his dispatches to the chief consul, which he sent by citizen Costa and Defcofcolis, in the *St. Philip* corvette, and who landed at Frejus on the 16th, speaks in confident terms of his means

to resist the menaced attack of the British and Turkish armies.

From the prevalence of west and south-west winds, the admiralty remains without advice of the Baltic fleet since its entering the Cattegat on the 17th.

Of Gantheaume's squadron nothing is known since the 10th ult. Apprehension is the general attendant on incertitude, and the principle, we hope, will be admitted in apology for our fears, that he will effect the object of his enterprise.

By the *Mayflower*, arrived at Guernsey, we yesterday received letters from Madeira, dated the 5th instant. By these we receive the mortifying intelligence that admiral Calder, misinformed by some vessels, which he spoke at sea, and which are supposed to have been appointed for the purpose by the French government, as to the destination of admiral Gantheaume, has failed for the West-Indies.

[We feel much satisfaction from being enabled to insert the following paragraph respecting the British frigate *Topaze*, capt. Church, which was last week stated to have met the same calamity as the *Invincible* of 74 guns, admiral Tott's flag ship, which, with many hundred lives, was totally lost near the port of Yarmouth, on its destination to join the three admirals, viz. Sir Hyde Parker, lord Nelson, and Sir C. Fairfax in the Baltic, and there act against the Russians, Swedes and Danes.]

On the 26th of February Sir R. Calder, in the *Prince of Wales*, of 98 guns, with the *Pompee*, and *Juste*, of 80; *Courageux*, Cumberland, and *Spencer*, of 74; and *Diamond*, of 38, appeared of Madeira. They did not anchor, but failed the next day for the Canaries, from whence they proceeded to Martinique. The same conveyance possessed us of accounts from the *Topaze* frigate, captain Church, for whose safety the most serious apprehension had been entertained. She arrived at Madeira in company with the *Heurex* sloop and eighty sail of merchantmen, on the 26th February, and failed on the 1st of March for the West-Indies.

The *Topaze* frigate has detained and sent into Madeira a Danish and two Swedish vessels.

The *Thames* frigate has arrived at Madeira.

Our funds have, during the week, risen about two per cent. on the rumour of adjustment, and were yesterday a fraction better than on Friday. Lord St. Helen, it is stated, is to be employed on the occasion.

By a messenger who left Constantinople several days subsequent to the courier charged with the ordinary correspondence of that capital, we are possessed of a letter to the 16th of February: the latest accounts which had then been received from Syria were dated 26th of the preceding month. The *Tigre* and other of his majesty's ships had at that period joined lord Keith at Marmorissa, and the whole expedition in perfect health, full of confidence and spirits, and with the most abundant supplies of every thing requisite to the enterprise, were on the eve of their departure for Egypt.

Our fleet comprised one hundred and nine ships, independent of small craft, which were to be employed in landing the troops.

Constantinople, on the 16th, was very sickly; great numbers of the inhabitants had died of an epidemic disorder, and most of the English residents had been affected by it.

We are sorry to have to confirm the report of gen. Koehler's death; he survived his wife only 15 days.

The Algerine ambassador some days since notified to the ministers the receipt of intelligence from his court, that the French envoy who has lately resided at Algiers, and where, with a view to induce the friendship of the dey towards France, and to excite him to hostility with England, he has expended immense sums of money, has been dismissed, and ordered to inform the French government, that preliminary to any negotiation they might offer to the Algerine State, must be the evacuation of Egypt by her troops;—upon this condition, Algiers had consented to four months armistice, which had been prolonged under an opinion that this stipulation alone would be complied with, and upon this condition alone would the listen to any overture for the re-establishment of peace. We have the further pleasure to state, that on Thursday last the distinguished station of high admiral of Algiers, officially communicated to ministers, that the dey, in testimony of his friendship for his Britannic majesty, had ordered that a knight of Malta, and 263 Maltese, who had been captured by his cruisers previous to the reduction of *La Vallette* by the British, and sold unto slavery, should be liberated without ransom (which would have amounted to upwards of 100,000*l.*) considering them subjects of his majesty, and has directed that whatever supplies of provisions may be wanted by the garrisons of Malta or Minorca, shall be furnished by his states.

B E R M U D A, April 18.

By the *Pheasant*, from New-Providence, we are sorry to learn, that his majesty's frigates *Cleopatra* and *Andromache* went on a secret expedition to cut out of a port on the north side of Cuba, near Punta Malas, with all the boats they could collect, failed in the object from the information given to the Spaniards by a schooner which failed from New-Providence three days before the frigates. The Spaniards being apprised of their coming were ready with their gun-boats, batteries, &c. and never fired a shot until the boats were opposite, when they cut them almost to pieces with a number of their crews.—Lieut. Joseph Taylor, and two midshipmen, of the *Cleopatra*, with eight men, were killed, and a great number desperately wounded, among which were some brave officers. The ships had been dismantled and all that was acquired was a king's armed schooner of little value.

The situation of these islands at present is truly alarming for want of corn, flour, rice, pork, &c. not a bushel or barrel of which is for sale here at present. Many poor families have been for several days without a mouthful of bread kind, and at present there is no likelihood of a remedy. From the weather blowing almost continually gales of wind, very little fish has been caught, which has also been very distressing to the poor.

The ship builders and others who employed a great number of men, are obliged to discharge them, as they cannot procure provisions, the workmen being generally found by the employers.

B O S T O N, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the island of St. Croix, dated April 3, 1801.

I hasten to communicate to you such information of the late change which has taken place here, as may be acceptable, though not perhaps pleasing. On the 31st ultimo, in the morning, appeared off our harbour, 21 sail of armed vessels, commanded by admiral Duckworth; at 11 o'clock, a truce arrived from his ship with a summons to our general to surrender the island to his Britannic majesty, offering terms, that were thought mild; and assuring us, at the same time, that resistance against a force so far superior to that of our island, would but involve the inhabitants in innumerable difficulties; being very illly prepared for defence, it was thought prudent to make the best terms we could, without bloodshed; and possession was accordingly given on the 1st inst. St. Bartholomews, St. Martins and St. Thomas have also fallen in possession of the English, within the last ten days. All the floating property, with the king's stores, and debts of every description, together with the property of all the Danish captains, and European Danes, that have never inhabited this colony, suffers confiscation; those of our unfortunate planters who are in arrears of payment to his majesty, will be very hard pushed for payment. His excellency general Fuller, is to command our island; and by him and the admiral, we are assured, every step will be taken to insure peace and security to the inhabitants. This day, however, a proclamation has been issued, on pain of banishment and forfeiture of property to deliver up their arms, and to take the oath of allegiance before the 8th inst. Which oath we have softened, in terms to one of neutrality. We shall be allowed to carry on business, as formerly, by the Americans being permitted, as usual, to import every article on the same duties, and carry away one half the proceeds of their cargoes, only in sugar, and the other in rum. Four hundred troops are quartered here, and 200 at West End; the officers only are billeted with the inhabitants; our Danish soldiers and sailors are about embarking as prisoners, for Martinique."

P R O V I D E N C E, April 8. CAUTION.

At Sterling, on Thursday last week, three children of Mr. Samuel Kinyon (one of them 11 or 12 years of age) in digging for ground-nuts near a brook, found a whitish poisonous root, of which they unfortunately ate and two of them expired in a few hours. The youngest was first effected, and after one of the others had ran to a neighbouring house, and was returning, the third child was next day interred. The third child was affected, but recovered. The root which proved fatal to those innocents, is supposed to be what is commonly called musquash root.

N E W - Y O R K, May 6.

More counterfeit notes.

Yesterday arrived in 13 days from Nassau (N. P.) the sloop *Washington*, captain Weston, who informs, that one Thomas Bradley and Brant, of New-York, and a captain —, of Baltimore, were detected in passing counterfeit notes of the United States bank;

to a very large amount. They had passed off about 10,000 dollars before they were detected, and about 60,000 dollars more were found in their possession, when taken up. This discovery was made by the house of Forbes and Co. who had taken one of these bills.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter dated

CORR, 2d mo. 27th, 1801.

"This city, the night before last, was alarmed with an apprehension, that a mob was forming in order to rise, in consequence of their suffering state, for want of bread; about eleven o'clock many guards of soldiers, both foot and horse, were passing under my window, marching in different directions, in order to put a stop to this awful scene which, however, took place next morning; and awful indeed it was to me, to behold the street darkened with poor miserable looking creatures, marching through the town; their sign as they marched, was a very small poor looking loaf of bread, fixed on the end of a wooden staff, and just above it a small piece of barley bread, dressed in black, in token of their distress; they did not appear to have any weapons, not even clubs, but thus marched down to the house of the mayor of the city. An officer of the military rushed on just before them, and desired the mayor to go out and speak comfortably to them, in order to prevent mischief, which he did, and promised them some steps should be taken for their relief, when they quietly returned to their homes; but relief not coming according to their expectations, the street is again darkened with a mob, with the token, a reduce piece of bread on the staff. The consequence is dreaded, but not yet known, so I stop awhile.

"Three o'clock in the afternoon. Several guards of soldiers being called out, stood and surrounded the mob, which was more formidable than yesterday, and the general reasoned with them, telling them efforts were on foot, for their relief, if they'd have a little patience; and then the troops were ordered to disperse them, which they submitted to without any resistance, and again returned to their homes."

From the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

[We have seen the original of the following letter. It is in the hands of a very respectable member of the Society of Friends, and was communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser, as an evidence (amongst many which might be produced) that our fellow creatures of the African race are not only susceptible of the liveliest gratitude, and capable of attaining to eminence in literature, and in every branch of science; but that slavery, whilst it enervates the body, paralyzes the faculties of the mind also, and reduces both to a state of mutual degradation and debasement.]

Philadelphia, January —, 1800.

SIR,

When the hand of sorrow presses heavy on us, and the generality of mankind turn un pitying from our complaints, if one appears who feels for and commiserates our situation, and endeavours all in his power to alleviate our condition, our bosoms swell with gratitude, and our tongues instinctively pronounce our thanks for the obligation.

We, therefore, Sir, Africans, and descendants of that unhappy race, respectively beg leave to thank you, for the philanthropic zeal with which you defended our cause when it was brought before a part of the general government, by which only we can expect to be relieved from our deplorable state, interested ourselves in the business, because we knew not but ere long we might be reduced to slavery: it might have been said that we viewed the subject through a perverted medium, if you, Sir, had not adopted and nobly supported those sentiments, which gave rise to our petition. Though our faces are black, yet we are men; and though many amongst us cannot write, because our rulers have thought proper to keep us in ignorance, yet we all have the feelings and passions of men, and are as anxious to enjoy the birthright of the human race, as those who from our ignorance draw an argument against our petition; when that petition has in view the diffusion of knowledge amongst the African race, by unfettering their thoughts, and giving full scope to the energy of their minds. While some, Sir, consider us as much property as an house or a ship, and would seem to insinuate, that it is as lawful to hew down the one as it is to dismantle the other, you, Sir, more humane, consider us as a part of the human race, and were we to go generally into the subject, would say, that by principles of natural law our thralldom is unjust; judge what must be our feelings, to find ourselves treated as a species of property, and levelled with the brute creation; and think how anxious we must be to raise ourselves from this degrading state.

Unprejudiced persons, who read the documents in our possession, will acknowledge that we are miserable! Humane people will with our situation alleviated! Just people will attempt the task! And powerful people ought to carry it into execution.

Several hundred thousand of the human race were concerned in our petition; their thanks, their gratitude to you, they now express; their prayers for you will mount to Heaven; for God knows they are wretched, and will hear their supplications!

A deep glow now envelopes us; but we derive some comfort from the thought that we are not quite destitute of friends; that there is one, who will use all his endeavours to free the slave from captivity; at least render his state more sufferable, and preserve the free black in the full enjoyment of his rights

This address cannot increase the satisfaction you must derive, from your laudable exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, but it serves to shew the gratitude and respect of those whose cause you espoused.

G. JAMES FORTEN.

The honourable George Thatcher,
member of congress.

In consequence of numerous applications for relief, the legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act, granting to each non-commissioned officer and private who enlisted in the American army as a part of that state's quota, and served till the termination of the war and were honourably discharged, or unto the widows or children of such persons as enlisted and served as aforesaid, and died in the service—two hundred acres of the unappropriated lands of that Commonwealth; or should it be preferred, the selectmen of the several towns are authorized to pay to every applicant that answers the above description, twenty dollars, to be drawn from the public treasury, in lieu of the land before mentioned. This act is intended to answer the two-fold purpose of relieving the wants of that class of men whose meritorious services during the revolutionary war entitled them to the eternal gratitude of their country; and to promote the settlement of lands hitherto vacant.

A letter from St. Thomas (enclosing a copy of the summons from the British commanders requiring the surrender of that island) was received by a gentleman in this city on Saturday last, from which we have been permitted to extract the following:

St. Thomas, 7th April, 1801.

"You will undoubtedly have been informed of the expedition sent out from England under general Triggs and rear-admiral Duckworth, to capture the Danish and Swedish islands. They took St. Bartholomews first, then St. Martins, this island, and St. Croix. I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy of the summons and surrender, &c. of this island—the same summons was sent to St. Bartholomews and St. Croix; I have not seen the capitulation of the former, or of St. Martins, at which latter place there was some small resistance. The governor of St. Croix surrendered to the summons, without capitulating; of course the Danish and Dutch loans are sequestered.

"A fleet of six sail of the line has escaped out of Brest waters; admiral Calder, with nine sail and three frigates, followed after them, and arrived off this island last Thursday—but never fell in with the French, they having failed immediately to leeward, fearing a fleet might have failed for the Cape.

"Four companies of the royals No. 1, command here, and two companies of blacks of the Martinico regiment. The 64th, of about 1100 men, are at St. Croix. There never were better troops—their conduct, as also that of the fleet, do honour and credit to his majesty.

"The French consul Michael is sent to Guadeloupe; they gave him up all his papers, appertaining to the delegation, &c.

"Americans will be allowed in these islands to take off coffee, sugars, for half proceeds of their cargoes—the rest in cash or dry goods. It is said the forced trade will be carried on as before.

"No Spanish property has been touched, and the Spanish prisoners were all released and sent down to Porto-Rico. Measures will be taken to make this port a kind of free port, by endeavouring to cultivate a trade with the Spanish Main and Porto-Rico. A capitulation has been agreed upon at St. Croix, similar to the one here. All Danish ships are given up to their owners, on security being entered into for their value in case of a declaration of war."

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, to a merchant in this city.

"The English sloop of war Legere, of 24 guns, captain Clinton, was cast away about 12 leagues from Carthage—The captain and crew surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

"A Spanish privateer brought into Carthage, the 25th February, an English brig from Jamaica to Cape-Francois. She had on board Mr. Ruff, midshipman, (son of Dr. Ruff) and eight sailors, belonging to the frigate Adams, who had brought into Jamaica an English vessel, retaken from the French by the frigate, and were as passengers on board when brought into Carthage."

Arrived yesterday, the ship Martha in 34 days from Portsmouth, England. Her London papers are not later than those brought by the Active and Sampson, of course they do not furnish us with any additional articles of news.

The Martha sailed from Portsmouth, the 30th March.

A few days ago, on foundings, captain Martin spoke the brig Lark, Wicks, from Gonaives, out 12 days.

We have been politely favoured with the Norfolk Herald of the 2d instant, which contains the following

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Woodrop Sims, arrived here yesterday from Rochelle, sailed on the 28th of March, and the same evening was boarded by an English cutter, tender to the Doris frigate: at 4 o'clock next day was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Brest and l'Orient, that were to assemble at Rochefort, as was supposed, on some secret expedition. There had arrived at Rochefort, 10 days before their departure, an 84, a 74, and two frigates, from Brest and l'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many

more, as the fleet was intended to consist of 25 sail, most of which were to be line of battle ships.

On the 22d of March, all the private copper-bottomed ships and brigs in France, were put in requisition, for the purpose of making transports of them, for the intended expedition against Portugal. Eighteen thousand men were assembled in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and were to be increased to 30,000, to go from that place against Portugal. The Portuguese ambassador passed through Bourdeaux on the second of March, on his way to Paris; and on the 7th of March a general embargo through Spain was laid on all Portuguese vessels.

The queen of Spain died on the 26th February. Provisions in France were remarkably plenty and cheap. Orders have been given to British ships not to molest the Prussian flag.

The above ship was detained 30 days on account of the supposed rejection of the treaty by the senate; nor was she permitted to sail until the news of its ratification reached France.

May 7.

A Norfolk paper of the 29th ult. says—"By an arrival at this port from the West-Indies, we are informed that the island of St. Eustatius was captured by the British about the 20th March."

The Madona Rosario arrived at New-York yesterday from Messina in 120 days passage. The captain informs, that orders have been issued at Malaga for all vessels from America to perform a quarantine of 40 days. That it was reported at Malaga that an action had taken place between an English and Danish frigate, which terminated in the capture of the Dane, who was carried into Gibraltar. That it was also reported that a French fleet of men of war had passed Malaga about the middle of February—Malaga was crowded with Danes and Swedes, who resorted thither to be out of the way of the British.

The above-mentioned captain also informs, that he left at Messina on the 6th of January, the ship Louisa, Ramdale, of Philadelphia. She had put in there on her way to the Levant, and was detained by order of the American consul at Naples, without any reason being assigned for such a measure. The brig Fox, of Boston, on her way to the Levant, put into Messina, and was likewise detained by the American consul.

The schooner Trial arrived at New-York from Point-Petre, and brings information of a French fleet being expected there to go against Martinique.

The schooner Betsey, at New-York, from Havana. The captain informs, that an embargo was to be put on all vessels in the Havana—the day after he sailed, 14 days ago.

We understand, at the general meeting of the Friends, lately held in this city, a very melancholy account of the distresses of their brethren and others, in England, in consequence of the great scarcity of the necessaries of life in that country, was laid before that body, which immediately took the subject into consideration, and came to a resolution to recommend the opening of subscriptions in their different societies for the benevolent purposes of affording relief to the unfortunate subjects of this distressing calamity. We further learn that the disposition evinced by the individuals of this very respectable denomination of christians, in furthering the laudable attempts of the meetings, proposes an honourable issue to the praiseworthy undertaking.

May 9.

A CHALLENGE.

Captain Clark, of the sloop Betsey, arrived at New-York, in three days from Norfolk, informs, that the British frigate Boston had arrived in Hampton Road, four days before he sailed, and intended waiting for the French frigate Semillante, and that the captain of the Semillante received a challenge from the captain of the Boston, to come out and meet him at sea; to which the captain of the French ship replied, that if he would assure him, on honour, no other British ship should interfere, he would accept it. The Semillante was lying in Norfolk. It was generally supposed that a meeting would take place.

CHARLESTON, April 25.

Captain Hunter of the brig Friendship, who arrived here yesterday, was at St. Thomas, when that place was taken by the British. Being in the office, he was by signal ordered in; but took advantage of a heavy squall to effect his escape, and ran down the south side of Porto-Rico. While passing through the Mona passage, he was brought to by a French frigate, treated politely, and without detention, permitted to proceed. At the same time discovered 7 sail of the line, some of which were ninety guns—they appeared to stand for Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Arrived on Friday James Madison, secretary of state.

We understand that in consequence of the desension of captain Truxton to command the squadron fitting out in Hampton Roads, captain Dale has been appointed to that duty; and that captain Bainbridge has been appointed to supply the place of captain Prebble, who from indisposition is unable to fill it. The squadron is expected to sail between the 10th and 15th instant.

It is with sincere pleasure that we inform the public, that on the 1st instant all the shares of stock for the erection of a bridge over the eastern branch of the Patowmack were subscribed for. The company are authorized, if necessary, to call for 45,000 dollars.

This sum will be fully adequate to the erection of a permanent bridge—whereby a constant intercourse

will be insured between the

and extensive district of coun

LEGHORN BL.

Extract of a letter from the

States at Genoa, dated 8

I have just received a letter

ton, Esq; of Leghorn, by wh

on the 4th inst. the English

facial information that the

an order given to all neutr

the place in 8 days, or they

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he acted from superior order

hourly expected in the roads

and the fleet.

BALTIMORE

INDIANA TE

Cantor

14th

SIR,

It is my duty, (although

you) to report that yesterd

hours of four and five o'cl

visited our camp. It came i

accompanied with a torrent o

skirt of the quarter-master's

on N. E. over our encampme

the roots, and carrying all

great quantity of our camp,

which is not yet accurately

painful to relate, by the falli

and killed some of our fello

following is a statement.

Total killed—One serjeant

Total wounded—One ca

two quarter-master serjeants,

poral, one musician, and two

One woman killed and sev

Names of the officers w

badly, lieutenants Webster,

lieutenant Hooke's leg bro

wounded.

I have the honour to b

Your most obedient

(Signed) FERDIN

N. B. Several of the bo

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THIS is to give notice,

obtained from the or

county, in Maryland, letters

personal estate of WILLI

Charles county, deceased,

against the said deceased a

hibit the same, with the vou

scriber, at or before the fi

they may otherwise by law

ment of the said estate. C

23d day of March, 1801.

H. H. Chapman and W

THIS is to give notice,

obtained letters of ad

sonal estate of JOHN ME

Arundel county, deceased,

persons who have claims a

them in, according to law, a

manner indicated are desired

10th RICHARD JAC

By virtue of a writ of fi

from the high court of

on Friday the 22d inst

vern, in the city of Ann

ALL that tract or par

property of HENRY

the possession of Nicholas

by the name of Part Burges

plantation, 120 acres, Par

Plantation, Covert's Folly and

containing in the whole 4

the above is taken as the

WATKINS, of Thos. and

Galloway Watkins. The

clock.

2 HENRY

Anne-A

May 5, 1801.

Agreeably to an order of t

Arundel county, will

AUCTION, on Tuesd

at the office in the city

THE valuable and con

of HENRY HALL,

erty of the late John Hal

city of well chosen books

lawyers and others will fi

to make a valuable addition

books have been selected w

RICHARD G. S

of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of th

applying to col. John

Annapolis.

April 11, 1801.

For S

A LARGE broad whe

plete, two horse driv

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or terms apply to

WILLIAM

near Annap

will be insured between the city and a very fertile and extensive district of country.

LEGHORN BLOCKADED.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Genoa, dated 8th December, 1800.

I have just received a letter from Thomas Appleton, Esq; of Leghorn, by which he informs me, that on the 4th inst. the English commander sent him official information that the port was blockaded, and an order given to all neutral vessels to depart from the place in 8 days, or they could not be suffered to sail. He then sent a flag on board to obtain a prolongation of that term, but received for answer that he acted from superior orders, but that lord Keith is hourly expected in the roads with gen. Abercrombie and the fleet.

BALTIMORE, May 8.
INDIANA TERRITORY.
Cantonment, Wilkinsonville,
14th March, 1801.

Sir,

It is my duty, (although but too well known to you) to report that yesterday evening, between the hours of four and five o'clock, a dreadful tornado visited our camp. It came in a S. W. direction, accompanied with a torrent of rain, taking along a skirt of the quarter-master's camp, and in an oblique on N. E. over our encampments, tearing trees up by the roots, and carrying all before it, destroying a great quantity of our camp, equipage and clothing, which is not yet accurately ascertained—and, though painful to relate, by the falling of trees, has maimed and killed some of our fellow-soldiers, of which the following is a statement.

Total killed—One serjeant.

Total wounded—One captain, four lieutenants, two quarter-master serjeants, two serjeants, one corporal, one musician, and twenty-one privates.

One woman killed and several wounded.

Names of the officers wounded: captain Lukens, badly, lieutenants Webster, Layborne and Shiras, lieutenant Hooke's leg broke, and otherwise badly wounded.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE.

N. B. Several of the boats are destroyed, particularly the quarter-master-general's.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM SWANN, 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, he therefore requests all persons who have claims against said estate to bring them in, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make payment, to

RICHARD JACOB, jun. administrator.

By virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed from the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Friday the 22d instant, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND formerly the property of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, now in the possession of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. known by the name of *Part Burgess Choice & Franklin's Enlargement*, 120 acres, *Part Burgess Choice, Middle Plantation, Cowel's Folly and Mount Misery*, 362 acres, containing in the whole 482 acres, more or less; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Thos. and sold to satisfy a debt due Galloway Watkins. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
May 5, 1801.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceased, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Esq; together with a variety of well chosen books on other subjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as those books have been selected with taste and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be seen by applying to col. John Galloway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping ax, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Prinsess-Hill, near Annapolis.

THE subscriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his sincere thanks for the honourable support which he received at the last election, when he was fairly and honestly elected sheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commission from an unexpected construction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real estate; every cause of dispute on this ground will be removed in future, that the suffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If chosen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he trusts will be discharged with integrity, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

South river, May 4, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, who says he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his cloathing a sailor's jacket and trouters, old felt hat, and coarse shoes, no other cloathing. His master is requested to come and take him away, or he will be fold out for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this instant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue shalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; she says that she belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her master is requested to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or she will be fold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trouters, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWRET, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trouters, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be fold for their prison fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April, 1801.

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

AMZI BATEMAN, Administrator.

May 5, 1801.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris, junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES,

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,

BEING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

APPROVED PRECEDENTS,

CONSISTING OF

CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS,

REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.

WITH AN

INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.

By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR, OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk District Court, Maryland.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13½ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gait is a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

April 21, 1801.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Administrator of JUDSON M. CLAGETT.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor ROBERT POTTINGER, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise he will be reduced to the necessity of instituting suits against delinquents, without respect to persons.

MARY POTTINGER, Prince-George's county, April 26, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FOREBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Disney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff. April 11, 1801.

Mrs. E. BROOKES

HAS removed from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, and has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by captain S. Godman, and lately by Mr. Addison—She will take boarders by the day, week, or year, at the usual rates.

April 27, 1801.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogsheds of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price.

March 20, 1801.

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 ofsnabrig shirt and trouters and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

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

November 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

BRICE HOWARD, JOHN ROWAN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis. Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, physician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, West river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsey, I. & Thomas Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis. John Gwinn (4), Joshua Geer, Thomas M. Goldborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Gruppy, Annapolis; James H. Gift, Kent-Island.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurst, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harrison, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis. Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis. Thomas Norman (2), West river.

Richard Owen (2), Annapolis. Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis. Jesse Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joseph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James West, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magothy river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

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

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wagons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW. N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

LAWS of MARYLAND, Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE, With a copious INDEX, In two volumes, Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered, Printed under the authority of the General Assembly, Price, Twenty-five Dollars, Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this State now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801. THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN. JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar, The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1800.

SIDEON WHITE, HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE, From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore, A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

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

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR, For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard. FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

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

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

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET. Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

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

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REECE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, 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 stomach and bowels of whatever is stout or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, Celebrated for Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

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

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER. An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS, A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, 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 when 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 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. Giddens 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.

LATEST FROM

By the ship Penman, captain... received London papers to the most important articles will be gazetted.

No event of political importance since the date of our former Couriers pass frequently between the two great contending powers negotiation for peace; but, to form a judgment from any able event is yet at some distance in London on the 2d of April.

In the house of commons, on Mr. Sheridan gave notice of forwarding a motion tending to late ministers, for reducing the situation in which it is the 20th April.

TIEBAU, (Ru) THE price of wheat is 21 and per last, flax 21 and pound, hemp 15 six dollars per Our store of salt is exhausted 100 six dollars, Liverpool and per last.

CONSTANTINO The Turkish admiral... 23d inst. was the most fortunate the Turkish fleet, it got underway following day, and proceeded whence it will again sail with This naval armament, which Egypt, consists of four ships, gates, and a number of galleys, joined by fifty others at Rhodes Captain Pacha commands and the ship of the line in which is fitted out, and admiralty. The English admiral sail from Mamora, till he is of the captain Pacha.

According to accounts from dragoman of the grand plague.

COPENHAGEN The English fleet, under which is cruising in the North between the 22d and 23d inst. Gillette, on the northern coast anchored. Yesterday and today again retired.

The English legation, which left this city and went to Elsinore on board the English frigate came with the flag of truce to sea. Mr. Westling, the minister.

Several English families Mr. Drummond. P. S. At this moment (11 o'clock) is north-west, and the fleet, so that we may tomorrow in the Sound.

ELSI NE U On the 22d, in the evening Mr. Drummond, and the captain Vanstarr, arrived here from the ship who reside here we have Denmark with them, some of them even said, that Denmark, whatever might be the English consul, and for particular reasons for it, which frigate lying here, which English fleet lying above only received permission from to remain here, but are everywhere they will receive full and protection from The day before yesterday the fleet was very plain On the day before yesterday Forrekow, but yesterday the Danish coast, near Giron Elsinore. It is said that a fast sailing ship to England before he undertakes any of this report, however, yesterday afternoon the ship sailed from hence for Copenhagen have received orders from themselves in readiness; to repel any hostile attack

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1801.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Penman, captain Marschalk, we have received London papers to the 3d of April. The most important articles will be found in this day's gazette.

No event of political importance has occurred in Europe since the date of our former accounts.

Couriers pass frequently between the governments of the two great contending powers, on the subject of negotiation for peace; but, if we may be allowed to form a judgment from appearances, that desirable event is yet at some distance.

Flour in London on the 2d April was at 85s. sterling, the barrel.

In the house of commons, on Tuesday, March 31, Mr. Sheridan gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion tending to criminate his majesty's late ministers, for reducing the country to the perilous situation in which it now stands. He named the 20th April.

T I E B A U, (Russia) February 23.

THE price of wheat is now here 150 six dollars per last, flax 21 and 22 six dollars per ship pound, hemp 15 six dollars per ditto.

Our store of salt is exhausted. St. Ubes salt costs 100 six dollars, Liverpool and French 80 six dollars per last.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.

The Turkish astrologers having declared that the 23d inst. was the most fortunate day for the sailing of the Turkish fleet, it got under sail on that and the following day, and proceeded to the bay Buschektar, whence it will again sail with the first fair wind. This naval armament, which is destined against Egypt, consists of four ships of the line, seven frigates, and a number of gun-boats, which will be joined by fifty others at Rhodes.

Captain Pacha commands this Squadron, in person, and the ship of the line in which he sails is very magnificently fitted out, and provided with every convenience. The English admiral, lord Keith, will not sail from Mamora, till he is joined by the Squadron of the captain Pacha.

According to accounts from the Turkish camp, the dragonman of the grand vizier has died of the plague.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.

The English fleet, under admiral Sir Hyde Parker, which is cruising in the North Sea, in the night between the 22d and 23d inst. sailed from Anholt to Gilletteve, on the northern coast of Zealand, and there anchored. Yesterday and this day, however, it has again retired.

The English legation, which on Saturday evening left this city and went to Elfineur, on Sunday went on board the English frigate the Blanche, which came with the flag of truce, and sailed for the North Sea. Mr. Westling, the messenger, was sent off for England.

Several English families have left this city with Mr. Drummond.

P. S. At this moment (seven in the evening) the wind is north-west, and therefore fair for the English fleet, so that we may to-morrow expect very serious events in the Sound.

E L S I N E U R, March 24.

On the 22d, in the evening, the English minister, Mr. Drummond, and the envoy plenipotentiary, Mr. Vanfittart, arrived here from Copenhagen. The English who reside here were required immediately to leave Denmark with them, but they refused; and some of them even said, that they would remain in Denmark, whatever might be the consequence. Only the English consul, and some other persons who had particular reasons for it, went on board the English frigate lying here, which about noon sailed for the English fleet lying above Kullen. The rest have not only received permission from the Danish government to remain here, but are even permitted to choose the place where they will reside, and are promised security and full protection from the laws.

The day before yesterday, and yesterday, the English fleet was very plainly to be seen from hence. On the day before yesterday it was in the bay of Korrekow, but yesterday in the afternoon it was on the Danish coast, near Gilletteve, two (German) miles from Elfineur. It is said the admiral has dispatched a fast sailing ship to England, and waits its return before he undertakes any thing further. The truth of this report, however, is much doubted.

Yesterday afternoon the Danish cutter brig Ganven sailed from hence for Copenhagen. The inhabitants have received orders from the magistrates to hold themselves in readiness; in short, we are prepared to repel any hostile attack with vigour.

To-day we can see nothing of the English fleet.

The day before yesterday it was reported here that the great Russian fleet of 61 sail had arrived at Bornholm. This, however, we now know to be without foundation. It is now said, that not the great fleet from Cronstadt, but the small Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line, and some frigates, has already arrived in the vicinity of Copenhagen.

To-day, from noon, till four in the afternoon, the wind has been N. W. and therefore very favourable for the English fleet, if they intend to attempt the passage; but as yet not a ship is to be seen; they seem all to have vanished. We are, however, fully prepared for them.

P. S. We are this moment assured that the English fleet is at the entrance of the Sound, and will take advantage of the favourable north-west wind to attempt the passage of it.

A L T O N A, March 26.

We have received intelligence that the English fleet is off Anholt, steering towards the Belt. The guns have been taken out of some of the frigates. It appears, therefore, that the passage will be attempted with the smaller ships of war.

P A R I S, March 23.

Citizen Costaz is arrived from Egypt in the Avfso le Saint Philippe, which anchored in the port of Frejus on the 16th. This vessel sailed from Alexandria on the 4th of February, and the preceding day the two frigates la Justice, of 44 guns, and l'Egyptienne, of 50 guns, arrived there from France, with 15,000 muskets, 60,000 bullets, and 500 picked men, of whom 100 were artillery of the line. The frigates put to sea from Toulon on the 25th January so that they had a passage of ten days only.

On the 4th of February the plague had not shown itself in Egypt, but continued its ravages in the camp of the grand vizier.

De Costaz, member of the institute of Egypt, in his letter to Buonaparte, dated the 16th, on board the packet boat le Saint Philippe, gives a long account of the state of the French army and Egypt, from which we extract the following passages:

"The day before we sailed from Alexandria, the two frigates la Justice and l'Egyptienne, entered that port, and immediately landed the detachments belonging to the artillery, and the other reinforcements which they brought. The following day they proceeded into the old port, for the purpose of more conveniently disembarking the ammunition, arms and artillery.

"The army of the east is in the most flourishing state. The soldiers are armed and clothed in a superior stile of magnificence, that has excited the admiration of the French recently arrived from Europe, where it appears to me that the most absurd ideas are entertained with respect to our situation in Egypt.

"The most perfect discipline and good order are observed throughout all the branches of the military department. The hospitals are provided with every thing necessary for the sick, of which I was myself an eye-witness. The sentiments of the army are truly patriotic, and the soldiers are convinced that they are responsible to France for the preservation of Egypt, which they know they cannot abandon without betraying their duty, their glory, and the interests of the state.

"There is at present no difficulty in collecting the taxes, and some villages have demanded permission to pay them in freely, and without solicitation. Signal posts are placed along the coasts, to enable our troops to transmit the earliest news of the enemy's movements.

"The army of the grand vizier is ruined, so fatal have been the ravages of the plague. It is also in want of the means of subsistence, as the Turks committed the most dreadful excesses and devastation on their way through Syria, and that country can no longer furnish them with necessaries.

"We were chased by an English frigate and a sloop on leaving Alexandria; but escaped by using our oars, as there was very little wind, and the sea was calm. We were afterwards driven by a violent gale as far as Malta, but it seems certain that the enemy has no cruisers off that island."

Extract of a letter from general Menou, to the first consul.

Head quarters, Cairo, Jan. 25.

"Rest assured that every physical and moral faculty which I possess shall be exerted in executing your views for the preservation of the conquest you have made. No force shall wrest it from the army of the east. Its bayonets are prepared to receive and defeat any enemy that may present himself.

"The troops have read with sentiments of gratitude, the account of the negotiations entered into with England, for the purpose of concluding an ar-

mistice, and are convinced of what importance Egypt is in the political balance. They have beheld the interest which you have taken in their situation, and charged me to offer to you the tribute of their gratitude. It is here, citizen consul, that I am called upon to represent to you the indignation felt by the army on hearing of the attempt made upon your life by villains; but it directs me to say, that you are bound in such circumstances to forget your customary principles of generosity. Your days are not your own—they are the property of the republic, and of all the French who love their country.

"The Ottoman army is reduced to the most deplorable condition, and is daily destroyed by the plague, by famine, and by desertion. I often send detachments to cut off their convoys, and the dromedaries would have taken El Arifch, were they not apprehensive of the plague.

"The English have resumed their station off our ports.

"The commerce of the Red Sea has been resumed with activity, and seven vessels laden with coffee, have entered the port of Suez. I have issued proclamations, which have been circulated as far as the Persian gulf.

"The interior of Egypt enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The taxes are levied with facility, and the inhabitants repose in us the utmost confidence."

L O N D O N, March 31.

A messenger arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, with dispatches from Mr. Vanfittart, by which we understand that government has reason to expect, that the obstinacy of that court is likely to produce an early commencement of hostilities.—The dispatches were dated the 15th. We still, however, anxiously hope, that the moderation, and sincere disposition shewn on the part of ministers to terminate the dispute by negotiation, may yet prevent things from coming to that extremity.

We this morning received a set of Paris papers to the 29th instant. The following observation is the only extract which the Moniteur affords us:—

"The English last year refused to conclude a naval truce. The chief reason for their refusal was, that the French wanted to send six frigates to Egypt. Citizen Otto required from the English government passports for the safe return from Egypt of six Savans, members of the committee of arts. This was refused by the English. In the course of the winter, more guns, more bullets, and more men, have entered Alexandria and Damietta, than six frigates could have carried. Of the six Savans to whom passports were refused, three have arrived; the other three had not arrived from Mount Sinai when the last ship failed."

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last. It has brought us no intelligence which changes the state in which affairs have for some time remained. The military preparations for defence continue in Denmark and Sweden. The embargo imposed on our ships in the latter country still continues, but none has been laid on in the former. The most recent letters from Stockholm are of the 10th, and from Elfineur of the 17th. The next mail will, therefore, probably bring us intelligence, by way of Germany, of the arrival of our fleet in the Sound, but it is probable that we shall receive earlier advices of it through other channels.

The emperor of Russia, accustomed to destroy his own acts, has revoked the prohibition of exporting merchandise from his territories, but has permitted it only under severe restrictions.—If we are to give any credit to letters from Vienna of the 4th, Turkey has already taken umbrage at the military preparations of the emperor on the frontier of his states, and at the quantity of troops which he is collecting there. We should not be astonished if it should prove true, the sultan has made such a remonstrance to the emperor of Germany, while we see that he has not ventured to do the same with the emperor of Russia.

The greatly increased number of foreign vessels which frequented Calcutta during the last season, and the consequent extension of foreign trade, have excited the jealousy and attention of our government, which we understand to have in contemplation some arrangements to prevent the further growth of the evil.

Such has been the alarm excited in India, by the apprehended establishment of the French in Egypt, that all the principal forts on the Malabar coast have been double garrisoned. A Frenchman who had long resided at Onore and carried on a political correspondence with his countrymen, by means of native contraband traders, has been taken into custody.

Hamburg, March 20.

A very singular affair has happened here, which has thrown the city into great embarrassment. Last Tuesday a courier, called citizen Le Conte, arrived here from Paris, with dispatches from the minister

Talleyrand, addressed to the Syndic Doorman, who had left Hamburg eight days before, as deputy to the French government. The superscription was, "To M. Doorman, minister for foreign affairs of the republic of Hamburg." There is at Hamburg a very considerable merchant, M. de Chapeaurouge, who, during the revolution, furnished the French republic, on account of the government, with merchandise, &c. to a great amount, and the latter still demands four millions of livres, as a balance due to it. The senate of Hamburg is therefore required by the French government to pay that sum: this mode is stated to have been adopted for the purpose of avoiding all tedious and troublesome processes. The senate assembled to take the requisition into consideration, and the public curiosity is very much interested in the issue.

April 1.

We understand that lord Whitworth is to go to Paris.

The Paris Journals to the 29th, received yesterday, seem to assume a triumphant tone as to the security of Egypt; but it should be recollected, that last year, just before the surrender of Malta, the Moniteur, the official journal, was not less positive nor circumstantial as to the security of that place.

M. Tallien arrived at Dover on Sunday evening, and embarked on Monday for Calais.

April 3.

The vessel, by which we received the last French journals, brought back the messenger dispatched by M. Otto, on Saturday night to Paris, with the result of the cabinet council which sat on that day. The messenger has returned with the answer of the chief consul, which yesterday was reported to be favourable, and the funds rose upon the news; but it is obvious that no material step can be taken with a view to negotiate, till Buonaparte has consulted his allies; a proceeding which will occasion a delay of some weeks.

Between one and two o'clock this morning we received the Hamburg mail which fell due on Wednesday. Its contents are very important. The English ministers Drummond and Vanflittart went on board the fleet on the 23d, all negotiation being at an end. The fleet has made no hostile attack, nor has it yet attempted to pass the Sound, for which purpose the wind had not been favourable; but, at noon, on the 24th, the date of the last advices, the wind shifted to the north-west quite favourable, and the Danes seem fully to have expected we would attempt to pass. It is said they are well prepared for defence, and it is believed the passage of the Sound will not be effected without a warm contest and much bloodshed. The most important intelligence may be hourly expected.

The British consul, we are informed, at Hamburg, intimated, sometime ago, an order to all the commanders of British ships there, to leave that port as soon as possible. In consequence of that order the ships set sail, and are arrived at Yarmouth, under convoy.

Letters from the inshore squadron, at Brest, dated the 25th ultimo, state, that the Beaulieu, of 44 guns, had looked into the outer road on the 24th, and counted 24 sail of the line and 15 frigates, of which 7 sail of the line were ready for sea. To the above date, no other squadron had failed than Gantheaume's.

A cartel which is arrived at Plymouth from Moravia, says that the French army marching against Portugal, amounts to 45,000 men.

The court of Berlin continues to assure Hamburg that its free trade and privileges will be respected, though Prussian troops are immediately to occupy its territories. The senate of Hamburg has met on the subject, and great uneasiness prevails. Prussia will, no doubt, seize the city with as little alarm as possible, as commerce is timid and may fly, leaving a city without wealth.

An attempt is to be made to unite the Dutch fleet in the Meuse, consisting of three ships of the line and some smaller vessels, and the squadron in Flushing, with the fleet in the Texel; and it is to prevent this that admiral Dickson had failed.

The Russian troops that were prisoners in France are not to return home, as was intended, but are to be encamped with a large body of French near Dunkirk. General Moreau is to have the command of all the troops that are to be assembled on the line of coast from Havre to Ostend. From Ratisbon, we learn, that his Imperial majesty's principal minister had orders to adjourn the diet immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Luneville, in order that they might be again convoked when his majesty had adjusted the plan of indemnifications, to ratify them also.

The Portuguese government, finding its resources in England exhausted, has just raised a million and a quarter sterling among five capital houses at Lisbon with which some hopes are entertained of making peace with France.

N E W - Y O R K , May 8.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing ship Hazard, captain Gardner, of Salem, after a remarkably short passage of 44 days from the Cape of Good Hope. This arrival has furnished us with Calcutta and Cape papers to the 21st March. From the last paper our readers will perceive, in this day's Gazette, some interesting extracts.

In addition to the articles which are extracted from our Cape-town papers, captain Gardner informs, that the ships for the expedition, which had sailed from Calcutta and the coast, were to rendezvous at Trincomalee, the greater part of which had arrived. The

last ships for this expedition were to sail from Calcutta in 2 or 3 days after the Hazard—their destination unknown—but it was supposed to be against Batavia, Manilla, and Mauritius. At the Cape, however, it was believed to be destined for the Red Sea.—Three or four transports had failed from the Cape, and as many more were on the eve of sailing when the Hazard left that place.

CAPE-TOWN, March 21.

We are informed that the governor-general of Manilla has issued a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants to give in a return of all persons capable of bearing arms. It is further enjoined all the militia to be particularly attentive to guns of alarm, as they more than ever apprehended an attack from the English. This is said to have gained much credit among the merchants, since the news arrived of an attempt on Batavia, inasmuch, that there was a suspension of all commercial affairs, and the warehouses, which were pretty full of goods, were entirely shut up. There were only two frigates, at Manilla, fit for sea; two ships of the line, in the harbour, had been so disabled in various typhons, that their commanders would not venture out to sea in them. Great consternation prevails at the place, in case an attack should be made, as they are by no means in a state of resistance.

By the Unanimity we have at last received some accounts respecting Batavia, which place is not in possession of the British as was supposed. The following is the statement we have been enabled to gather on this subject: A small English force, consisting of about 200 men, landed on the island of Ourouf, near Batavia, in September last, not with the intention of taking possession of the place, but for the purpose of destroying the vessels, &c. in the harbour, which service was performed with the greatest success; also, all the warehouses and storehouses, with their contents.

We learn, that when the accounts of this transaction reached the Manillas, the Spaniards, apprehensive of a similar visit, were making the greatest preparations to repel an attack.

Later accounts state, that the inhabitants of Batavia themselves have destroyed their ships and stores, to prevent them falling into the hands of the English.

May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Batavia, dated 16th December, 1800, to his friend in this city.

"We were informed about three weeks before our arrival, the English had left this place after having blockaded it for 13 or 14 weeks and burnt the buildings on the island of Ourouf, where had been erected by the company, cranes for the purpose of heaving vessels down, large stores containing fundries for repairing and fitting out ships, destroying a quantity of coffee, distressing the inhabitants of Batavia for bread and rice, and losing of their crews upwards of 200 men and officers by death, and distressing other vessels as well American as others, for fresh provisions and vegetables, they left it without effecting their purpose. The force consisted of four heavy frigates, and a brig commanded by captain Ball.

"I have just been informed that the ship Portland, of Boston, when nearly ready for sea, some days ago sprung a leak and has this day sunk with part of her cargo and all her provisions."

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

As a measure consequent upon the reduction of our naval establishment, we hear that the war and navy departments will hereafter be united, under the direction of the officer at the head of the department of war. Since the resignation of Mr. Stoddart, the naval department has been under the official direction of general Dearborne, with Mr. S. Smith, of Baltimore, as an occasional adviser.

Mr. Gallatin will take upon him the charge of the national treasury in a few days.

May 11.

Recent consular appointments.

Jacob Lewis, consul at the Isle of France and Bourbon; Tobias Lear, consul-general of Hispaniola; William Dahndridge, consul at Aux-Cayes.

On Tuesday last the honourable Oliver Elsworth, late envoy of the United States to the French Republic, arrived at Boston, in the ship Nancy, captain Orne, from Bristol.

The following facts, relative to the valuable properties of the elder tree, have been ascertained by the privy council of his Britannic majesty in their inquiries relative to the Hessian fly:—

1. Saving turnips from the fly.
2. Preserving wheat from the yellows.
3. Preserving fruit trees from the blight.
4. Preserving cabbage plants from caterpillars.

The dwarf elder has the most potent effluvia; and it requires no other trouble than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to strike fruit trees with the twigs.

ST. EUSTATIA.

Captain Goreham, who arrived yesterday, in 15 days from Dominica, informs, that the French had evacuated St. Eustatia, and it was supposed they had gone to Guadaloupe.

May 12.

Captain Neil, of the Agnes, from St. Sebastians, politely favoured the editor of the New-York Gazette with the following copy of a letter from Lewis M. O'Brien, Esq; American consul, to James Cahill, at St. Sebastians, dated

St. Andero, March 27.

"Please to acquaint the masters and supercargoes of American vessels in your place and at Passage,

that there is a scarcity of vessels at Malaga, and many freights offer, and very high: also tell them, that by a circular I received yesterday, and of which I shall send you a copy next post, the *bashaw* of Tripoli, in Barbary, has declared hostile intentions towards the United States."

May 16.

From the MEDITERRANEAN.

A Spanish gentleman of respectability, who arrived at Boston on the 8th inst. in the Catharine, from Corunna, informs, that previous to his leaving that place he read, in a Madrid paper of the latter end of March, an account of the Port of Mahon, (in the island of Minorca) having been taken by a French squadron consisting of six ships of the line and 2 frigates, supposed to be Gantheaume's division of the Brest fleet. He further informs, that an army of 35,000 French had entered Spain by Pampalona, and were on their march to Badajoz, where they were to be joined by 30 battalions of Spanish infantry, and 20 of horse, who were to repair thither through Galicia; immediately after forming this junction they were to enter Portugal and commence the sanguinary trade of war.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

The ship Gladiator, of Boston, with a cargo worth two hundred thousand dollars, from Buenos Ayres, has been taken by the British ship of war St. Albans, John Oaks Hardy, Esq; commander, and sent into Halifax for adjudication. The supercargo, J. R. Parker, of Boston, came passenger in the packet Lady Hobart, arrived at New-York.

The growth of the city of Baltimore certainly exceeds any thing in the history of the United States. It has become the third seaport of our country, in point of population, having 26,514 people. Philadelphia and New-York are before it; but they alone, its exports exceeded those of Philadelphia last year. The opening of the river Susquehanna will give Baltimore those supplies of boards, plank, scantling, shingles, staves, heading, hoops, ship timber, masts, spars, and wharf logs, which it much wants.

The people of Maryland, and particularly of Baltimore, Annapolis, Havre-de-Grace and Elkton, are purchasing wood-lands upon the different branches of the Susquehanna, Juniata, and Penn's creek, which must prove highly profitable to them. Those properties merit the attention of the people of Lancaster, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

[Phil. pap.]

By the list of post-offices in the United States, lately published at the City of Washington, it appears there are 1017.

Died, on the 18th ult. on Patterfon's creek, Hampshire county, V. Matthias A. Herfmon, a native of Germany, aged, by the most accurate accounts, 125 years.—He lived upon low diet, and drank but little ardent spirits, had three wives in Germany, and one in this country.

Died, on the 8th inst. near Hanover, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anne Maria Schrieber, the consort of the late Mr. Andrew Schrieber, in the 92d year of her age. She lived in a state of matrimony with her late husband 66 years, and resided on the plantation where she died 70 years. Her descendants, including children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, amounted to 126, at the time of her death.

May 16.

By the James, from Hamburg, we have received Hamburg papers to March 25th; but their contents are mostly copied into the London papers received by the Penman, arrived at New-York, the following article accepted, which we have not before seen:—
Hamburg, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 1.

"Citizen Beaumont, adjutant of general Murat, has arrived here. Immediately after an embargo was laid on all English shipping. The British merchants here have demanded passports of general Murat to return to England by land.

"A Swedish frigate arrived here informs, that she spoke two French frigates off the heights of Sicily, which formed the van of the French fleet." Copy of the postscript of a letter, dated Hamburg, March 26, received by the above vessel.

"Since closing this letter, the English fleet is arrived in the Sound, and the Prussians have already begun to take possession of Hanover, and have also lodged troops in our territories to enable them to keep the communication open with the line of demarkation drawn in Holstein by the Danish troops. The city, its political existence, and its trade, will not be molested—and we foresee from this circumstance, that our intercourse with England will be, if not entirely stopped, at least much lessened. A considerable risk in all W. India produce."

Captain Bullock from Lisbon informs, that great preparations were making at Lisbon for opposing the threatened invasion of the French. The prince Augustus, who was in Portugal for his health, offered to take command of the forces of that country to act against the invader, but which was declined. The government were sending all their specie and valuable plate to the Brasils, and it was said a vessel was held in readiness to convey the queen and principal nobility to the same place, in case of imminent danger.

A Mr. Collet, the Author of "An Impartial Review of the Life and Writings of the reverend J. Wesley," has recanted all that he advanced against that great father of Methodism, in a letter to Dr. Coke, the successor of Wesley. He likewise confesses that two letters in that work, said to be original letters of Mr. Wesley, and calculated to injure his character, were forgeries.

NOTICE

THE subscribers, appointed day, agreeably to advertisement for receiving subscriptions for a copy of the Eastern Branch, and subscribed, hereby give notice, stockholders is requested to be hotel, in the City of Washington, Monday in July next, for the purpose of directing for managing the concern.

NOTLEY YOU
DANIEL GAR
THOMAS LA
WILLIAM M
GEORGE WA
Washington city, May 1

NOTICE

ALL persons having claim against WILLIAM SEFTON, del county, deceased, are requested to legally authenticated, and those who are desired to make immediate application to

SAMUEL WA
May 18, 1801.

This is to give

THAT the subscriber has been appointed executor of the will of JOHN SMITH, of Maryland, letters of administration of the estate of JOHN SMITH, of Maryland, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified, that they are to be presented to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of May, 1801, or they will be excluded by the said will. Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of May, 1801.

BENNET WAL
de bonis non.

Twenty Dollars

RAN away from the subscriber January last, negro JELLY, years of age, she was formerly THOMAS JONES, of this county, deceased, all persons having claims against her when she had been months run away, and was discovered in the neighbourhood of Herndon, in the county of Prince-George, may be lurking at the time, and is desired to get off to the subscriber, a mother living with Mr. Philip TOM, who calls himself about the third instant, he will look for the above negro and his wife. Whoever will take care them in any gaol, for which shall receive for negro Jenny and for negro Tom TWELVE dollars, and for negro TWELVE dollars brought home all reasonable

FRED
Calvert county, April 28,

THERE are at the subscriber's the Governor's Bridgman, one bay, about thirteen years old, bob-tail, cut ears, and shod before; twelve hands high, about eight full mane, a small star in his forehead, and branded on the near side of his neck. The owner or owners may be seen at the subscriber's property and paying charges.

10/2/0
Prince-George's county,

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration of the personal estate of WILLIAM CHARLES, deceased, of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified, that they are to be presented to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of March, 1801.

2
W

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration of the personal estate of JOHN M. ARUNDEL, deceased, of Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified, that they are to be presented to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of March, 1801.

2
RICHARD JA

By virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus from the high court of chancery, on Friday the 22d instant, in the city of Annapolis, the property of HENRY WATKINS, of Thos. a Galloway Watkins. The above is taken as a security for the same.

3X HENR
Anne
May 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertisement, opened books for receiving subscriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eastern Branch, and the same being fully subscribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the stockholders is requested to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Washington, on the second Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing five directors for managing the concerns of said company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Washington city, May 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM SEFTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Executor.
May 18, 1801.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN SMITH, senior, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1801.

BENNET WALKER, Administrator
de bonis non.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, negro JENNY, upwards of forty years of age, she was formerly the property of Mr. THOMAS JONES, of this county, from whom I purchased her when she had been upwards of twelve months run away, and was during part of that time in the neighbourhood of Herring Bay, where she may be lurking at this time, or she may have endeavored to get off to the Susquehanna, where she has a mother living with Mr. Philip Thomas. Also, negro TOM, who calls himself TOM PEEL, run away about the third instant, he went off with permission to look for the above negro Jenny, who he claims as his wife. Whoever will take up said negroes, and secure them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive for negro Jenny EIGHT DOLLARS, and for negro Tom TWELVE DOLLARS, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by FREDERICK SKINNER.

Calvert county, April 28, 1801.

THERE are at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, two stray MARES, one a bay, about thirteen hands two inches high, three years old, bob-tail, cut mane and fore-top, foxed ears, and shod before; the other mouffe coloured, twelve hands high, about eight years old, switch tail, full mane, a small star in her forehead, shod before, and branded on the near thigh with the letter S. The owner or owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH POWELL.
Prince-George's county, May 15, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM SWANN, 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; he therefore requests all persons who have claims against said estate to bring them in, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make payment, to

RICHARD JACOB, jun. administrator.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Friday the 22d instant, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, ALL that tract or parcel of LAND formerly the property of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, now in the possession of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. known by the name of Part Burgess Choice & Franklin's Enlargement, 120 acres, Part Burgess Choice, Middle Plantation, Covel's Folly and Mount Misery, 362 acres, containing in the whole 482 acres, more or less; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Thos. and sold to satisfy a debt due to said Watkins. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
May 5, 1801.

THE subscriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his sincere thanks for the honourable support which he received at the last election, when he was fairly and honestly elected sheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commission from an unexpected construction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real estate; every cause of dispute on this ground will be removed in future, that the suffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If chosen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he trusts will be discharged with integrity, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.
South river, May 4, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, who says he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his cloathing a sailor's jacket and trousers, old felt hat, and coarse shoes, no other cloathing. His master is requested to come and take him away, or he will be fold out for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this instant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue shalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; she says that she belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her master is requested to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or she will be fold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWRETT, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be fold for their prison fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
April, 1801.

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

AMZI BATEMAN, Administrator.
May 5, 1801.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris, junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES,

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,
BEING A
COMPLETE SYSTEM
OF
APPROVED PRECEDENTS,
CONSISTING OF
CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS,
REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.
WITH AN
INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.
By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR,
OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk
District Court, Maryland.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13½ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gait is a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.
April 21, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.
Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a stage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the city of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Island, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. Line of stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the city of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way passengers six cents per mile. The subscriber desires to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a sober and careful driver. The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the subscriber has at all times private single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.
Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801.

To the CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,
If elected, will serve as an elector of the senate.—
This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill,
near Annapolis.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.
P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.
March 20, 1801.

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 ofsnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.
N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.
November 15, 1800.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from employing, or in any manner dealing with, my negro man WILL, being determined to prosecute every person who shall do so from this date.

JOHN WELLS.
Annapolis, April 8, 1801.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 28, 1801.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, From London papers to the 19th April—fifteen days later than our former accounts—received by the Suffolk, arrived at New-York.

L O N D O N, April 16.
COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY.

THE park and tower guns were fired yesterday at two o'clock, to announce a complete NAVAL VICTORY which we have gained over our ancient ally the Danes. Capt. Otway, Sir Hyde Parker's second captain, arrived in the forenoon at the admiralty, with dispatches, containing the official account of this engagement, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to the lord mayor in the following letter:—

My LORD,
I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that a dispatch has been received from Sir Hyde Parker, dated the 6th inst. giving an account of an attack having been made on the 2d, under command of lord Nelson, on the enemy's ships, composing the line of defence at Copenhagen, consisting of two decked ships, frigates and floating batteries, and that after a severe conflict, which lasted several hours, the principal part of the line was silenced, and of 23 ships and vessels which composed it, 18 were taken or destroyed, including in that number 7 ships of the line.
The loss on our side has been 234 killed, and 641 wounded; among the former are captains Mofse and Riou, and among the latter captain Sir T. B. Thompson. I have the pleasure to add, that Sir Hyde Parker was at anchor with his fleet before Copenhagen, when the officer left him on the 6th instant, and that none of his ships or vessels had been lost or disabled.

Admiralty, 2 o'clock, P. M.
April 15, 1801.

The right hon. the lord Mayor.

(Signed)

ST. VINCENT.

Admiralty office, April 15, 1801.

Captain Otway, of his majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning, with dispatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a squadron of his majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esquire, dated on board the London, in Copenhagen roads, the 6th inst. of which the following are copies:

Sir,

You will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a most violent squall from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, to the southward of well.

On the 30th of last month the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound, with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes, to oppose our passage, as the papers marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, will prove; after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Hain, I reconnoitred with vice-admiral lord Nelson, and rear-admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships and gun-boats, flanked and supported by the extensive batteries on the two islands, called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon: these were again commanded by two ships of 70 guns, and a large frigate of the inner road of Copenhagen, and two 64 gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after the wind being southerly, we again examined their position and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice-admiral lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his lordship proceeded with the 12 ships of the line named in the margin, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Drægo point to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the southward.

Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glutton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of vice-admiral lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have here tofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament, that the fort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships, particularly under my command, from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we were engaged, will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of captains Mofse and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, and the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordships to captain Otway, who was with lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their lordships, that captain Mofse being killed very early in the action, lieutenant John Yellund continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their lordships favour.

April 17.

The first effect which has resulted from our victory over the Danish fleet, has been the removal of the sequestration upon British property at Hamburg. The Danish troops are also quitting the city.

The Danish ships which were destroyed in the action of the 2d, were cut down ships of the line and floating batteries. The remainder of the Danish fleet is in the harbour. When captain Otway, however, came away, our bomb vessels were so disposed, as to be able to bombard the fleet and the city with great effect.

It now remains to be seen whether the Danes will risk the renewal of hostilities. Undoubtedly the death of Paul must produce a considerable influence upon their councils and conduct, unless the communication of that event be accompanied with an assurance from the new emperor, that he will not abandon the northern confederacy. Perhaps our opinion upon that subject is different from that of other persons. The release of the British seamen detained in Russia proves that his Imperial majesty disapproves that part of the conduct of his predecessor; but it will be recollected that the cause of that proceeding was not the northern confederacy, but the refusal of Great-Britain to cede Malta.

When the last accounts were dispatched from Copenhagen, the negotiation was still going on, but nothing had transpired to enable any one to judge whether Denmark would accede to our proposals, one of which was known to be the abandonment by Denmark of the northern confederacy. Perhaps she wishes to ascertain whether she is to expect naval assistance from Russia and Sweden. His Swedish majesty is represented as the most determined and active supporter of the coalition. He was expected at Copenhagen to concert measures with the prince of Wirtemberg, who has been appointed governor of the Danish capital. It is now said that the ice prevented the Swedish fleet from sailing from Carlscrone. Still, however, whatever may be the sentiments or intentions of Sweden, we cannot suppose that Denmark will renew the contest. Our fleet is so disposed that

it commands the remainder of the Danish fleet and Copenhagen, and can lay them both in ashes. The Danes have certainly behaved with much gallantry; they returned our fire with great vigour and briskness, and did not yield till almost all the crews were killed, and their guns rendered useless.

We mentioned a rumour in circulation yesterday, that Prussia had abandoned her designs upon Hanover. Some articles from Bremerlehe and Cuxhaven mention, that the march of the Prussian army had been stopped. But we feel no reason for giving credit to these assertions. The Prussian troops were ordered into Hanover after the intelligence of the death of the emperor had reached that city. Indeed the character of the Prussian cabinet, cautious and tardy in conceiving, but determined and persevering in the execution of its plans, does not justify us in supposing that it would hastily abandon so favourite a project. Prussia and France, and indeed every power in Europe, must, we should think, have been prepared to expect that the power of such a sovereign as Paul, in such a country, was not likely to be very lasting.

By letters received from Trieste, we learn, that the English have taken Corfu.

On the 5th the Danish troops, under the command of prince Frederick of Hesse, took possession of Lubec.

April 15.

A messenger yesterday to government, with a similar communication to count Woronzow, Russian ambassador, confirms the death of Paul, noticed in our yesterday's paper. It is the mere statement of the fact, mentioning, that the emperor went to bed apparently well the 11th March, Old Style, and was found dead next morning, the 12th, or 24th New Style.

Paris papers to the 13th instant, were received at our office this morning between three and four o'clock. In our cursory view, we find, by a letter from Berlin, March 29th, that field-marshal the duke of Brunswick has accepted the command of the army destined to occupy the electorate of Hanover; and that these troops had already passed the frontiers. The Moniteur states, that prince Adolphus and lord Carysfort had been actively employed to retard their hostile operations, but that his Prussian majesty had persisted in his resolution.

In a letter received yesterday, written by doctor Rogerfon, the physician of the emperor, to Mr. Bonar, a respectable Russian merchant in Broad-street, it is stated, that his Imperial majesty died suddenly of an apoplexy, on the night between the 11th and 12th March (O. S.) or the 23d and 24th (N. S.) and that the Czarowitz, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor. Dr. Rogerfon sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the younger czar on his ascending the throne. This proclamation, we understand, throws no light on the conduct which the new government may adopt. It was reported that the English prisoners in Russia had been set at liberty. The above intelligence has had a considerable effect in raising the funds.

The king of Sweden was, during the whole cannonade, a spectator of the passage of the English through the Sound.

In the course of the last week there arrived at Greenock three vessels from America, with 3800 barrels of flour and meal, 600 bushels of wheat, and 100 barrels pork.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 14.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington) — "In answer to a question put by an hon. gentleman, yesterday, I stated a ground of expectation, that to-morrow I should have it in command to present a communication from his majesty, on the subject of the disputes subsisting between this country and the northern powers. I now wish to apprise the house, that intelligence has since been received from the north, in consequence of which it has not been thought desirable at present to make such a communication."

April 18.

Copy of the proclamation of the new emperor of Russia, on his accession to the throne.

"We, by the grace of God, Alexander the first, emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful subjects,

"It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved parent sovereign emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died suddenly by apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We, on receiving the hereditary Imperial throne of the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who rests in God, our august grand-mother sovereign empress, Catharine the

great, whose memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wife intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Russia to the summit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all seeing God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to support the weight now resting upon us.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 12th March, O. S. 1801."

Some accounts arrived yesterday, brought by his royal highness prince Adolphus, landed on Thursday at Yarmouth, that give the most favourable account of the progress of the negotiation carrying on between lord Nelson and the prince royal of Denmark, which has for its object the restoration of a perfect good understanding with all our ancient maritime allies of the north.

The account of the evacuation of the Hanoverian territory by the Prussians, we apprehend, was rather premature.

April 15.

DEATH OF PAUL.

The report of the death of the emperor of Russia, which we mentioned in our paper of yesterday, proves to be well founded; but so many falsehoods have been circulated respecting the fate of his majesty, we at first received it with suspicion. It appears that on the 23d ult. his Imperial majesty went to rest as usual, and next morning was found lifeless in his bed, having died, as it is given out, in an apoplectic fit; but, as is suspected, by violent means, some say poison. He had disgusted or affronted all his nobles and officers, taking them into favour one day, and disgracing them the next. His tyranny had left him no friends; he was universally hated; every individual was afraid of becoming the victim of his caprice. The history and practice of the Russian court pointed out his fate; he himself dreaded it, and seldom slept twice in the same room. The present event was foreseen, and predicted by persons in this country, the best informed on Russian affairs.

His eldest son, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor; and he commenced his reign by issuing an ukase, or proclamation, which was read on Change, announcing, "that as it had pleased God to take his father, who died in an apoplectic fit, the government devolved on him; that he would rule with justice, and follow the maxims of his illustrious grand-mother; by which means he hoped to conduct his people to happiness and glory!"

Among other steps the new emperor, Alexander, dispatched a messenger to count Woronzow, in this country, re-appointing him ambassador from Russia. The messenger came over from Hamburg in the Dolphin packet, captain Hearne, (without a mail) and arrived in London about 8 o'clock on Monday night. His dispatches were delivered to the chaplain of the Russian legation, in Harley-street, and an express was immediately sent off to count Woronzow, at Southampton.

The messenger brought a letter from M. Vander Pahlen, the Russian secretary of state, to lord Hawkesbury, our minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him with the event, and assuring him it was the wish of the emperor to re-establish the relations of amity between Russia and England. A letter was also brought, written by the emperor Alexander himself to our king, full of the most conciliatory expressions—Mr. Shairpe, our late consul in Russia, but now in London, is said to have received passports and to have been intreated to return immediately. The British seamen have been set at liberty by the new emperor, and the sequestration taken off British property including ships.—In consequence of this intelligence, merchants, who a week ago would have sold their property in Russia for ten per cent. yesterday refused fifty: the greatest joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it than the death of Paul. The funds rose nearly two per cent. and the speedy dissolution of the northern confederacy was regarded as certain.

ELSINEUR, April 7.

Our government has sent to admiral Nelson its ultimatum, with respect to the proposals he has made, which, as we are assured, is, that Denmark will never recede from the convention of neutrality, and if this must be a condition of peace, lord Nelson may recommence hostilities as soon as he pleases: Denmark will defend herself to the last extremity.

Persons who have returned from the English fleet say, it is impossible to describe how much it is damaged; ours do not make a better appearance. But against such a superiority!!!

Yesterday a Swedish officer arrived here from Landferona, who brought to our commandant a quantity of papers, found on board an English boat on the Swedish coast; they belong to admiral Nelson himself. His journal to the 1st of April is among them.

This morning about six o'clock an English cutter brig, with a flag of truce from the English fleet, sailed from the Sound.

HAMBURG, April 3.

We have advice here, that a British squadron or flotilla has made its appearance off the Danish fortresses of Gluckstadt, to bombard it. Should this happen, the Danes will perhaps find themselves induced to quit Hamburg.

It is true, that they are so afraid on the Elbe, that, by order of the Danish admiralty, all the tops or buoys have been taken out of the Elbe, and the lights are no longer put up at Heligoland. Near

Cuxhaven too, they have destroyed the beacon raised by the senate of Hamburg, at an expence of 80,000 marks banco.

The citizens of Altona rejoice much at the oppression which the unoffending Hamburgers must daily suffer from the Danish intruders. The latter have now seized every gate and military station, and threaten to seize the senate house and bank.

Though prince Charles of Hesse promises in his manifesto, to protect the trade, privileges and properties of this place, yet he belies his professions every day.

Yesterday the senate and citizens were assembled till a late hour at night, to take into consideration new exactions made by the Danes, viz. to permit the sequestration of all British property, with the threats of military violence. This the senate was forced to comply with; but, thank God, very little will be found here, as most of the merchants had time to send their goods and effects to Leipzig, where they are in safety. The houses of Messrs. Thornton and Power, Blacker, Thompson, Sturtevant, &c. will be the greatest losers.

This peremptory order was accompanied by a requisition of shoes, boots, linen and regimentals for 12,000 Danish troops, who are half naked and almost famished. The expence will amount to near 500,000 marks.

The prince of Hesse farther demands a daily pay of four-pence for 12,000 soldiers, which would make the sum of 2,000,000 of banco marks per annum.

Nothing can exceed the astonishment with which these demands have been received; but the senate and citizens have not as yet taken an ultimate resolution on the subject, and will have another assembly to-morrow.

Last Wednesday night a great number of the Danish troops broke up from hence in great haste, and near 500 horses were put in requisition to transport their baggage. Whether they are gone is not yet known, but they seem much alarmed about Gluckstadt.

There is certain advice from Berlin of the 31st ult. that lord Carysfort is preparing for his departure.

The king of Prussia is going to send a commission to Hamburg, to co-operate in settling the demands of the Danish government, of whose conduct to this city his majesty has expressed the fullest approbation.

On the 1st instant, the Prussian minister of state, count Schulenberg, arrived at Hanover, to make arrangements for the Prussian troops, who are to occupy that electorate entirely. The regency of Hanover has received a requisition to submit to all the dispositions of the Prussians, in which case the country should be treated in a friendly manner; if not they must expect the consequences resulting from a contrary conduct.

The court of Berlin was about to issue a manifesto against the elector of Hanover, and most of the regiments have received orders to march.

HANOVER, April 8.

To-day the first Prussian troops entered Hameln and the vicinity, and took possession of fort George.

HANOVERIAN STATES, April 8.

By the convention dated the 3d, the regency of Hanover have agreed with the Prussian counsellor of state, Schulenberg, to make no opposition to the entrance of the Prussian troops; his Prussian majesty promising to protect the constitution of the state and the property of individuals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.

On the 29th the Turkish fleet sailed from Beshitza for Egypt. It consists of 4 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 65 gun-boats, and will be joined by many others at Rhodes. Six Turkish ships of the line are already cruising off Egypt, where admiral Keith will soon arrive with 60 ships of war of different rates.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith will command a corps of 3000 soldiers in the expedition against Egypt. The harbour of Alexandria is blockaded by admiral Bickerton.

The new republic of the Seven United Islands, in the Archipelago, has been acknowledged by the English.

The fleet of the captain Pacha will soon be reinforced by another division of four Turkish ships under Ingha Bey. The Turkish fleet will join the English under lord Keith.

The English fleet sailed from Marmora for Egypt ten days since. As a great sickness prevails on board the fleet, it left 1000 sick at Rhodes. The troops under gen. Abercrombie, in this expedition, amount to between 9 and 10,000 men.

March 10.

The fleet of the captain Pacha is arrived at Rhodes. Admiral Keith, who, on the 13th ult. was still at Rhodes, is expected to make a landing in Egypt about the 28th.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

The day before yesterday a number of our brave warriors, killed in the battle of the 2d instant, were buried with great solemnity. The body guard of the prince royal, with his chief, several officers, navy officers, clergymen, and a number of other persons walked in the procession through the city, to the naval burying ground, where the noble defenders of their king and country were interred. A dirge, composed by three of our best poets, sung before, during, and after the ceremony, heightened the solemnity of the funeral, after which five young women bestowed

the tombs with flowers. His majesty has appointed a committee for investigating the circumstances, and inquiring into the number of the wounded and widows and orphans of the slain, in the battle of the 2d, who are likewise to receive the very liberal descriptions made for the relief of these people, and to make proposals for their support. The royal family reside at Rosenburg, except the prince royal, who remains at Ameliaburg, to be near our roads.

There is still but one voice here: "We will stand or fall, like our brethren of the 2d of April, if honourable terms of peace are not proposed."

Admiral Nelson admits his loss is very great. He told the aid-de-camp Lenobolin, who waited on him respecting the flag of truce, that "the French fought bravely, but that they could not have stood an hour the fight the Danes had maintained for four. I have been in 105 engagements (said he) in the course of my life, but that to-day was the most terrible of all." Men's minds are prodigiously wrought up, and every body exclaims—We will fight and die, like our brethren of the 2d of April, rather than submit to degrading terms.—"When Nelson landed he was surrounded by the populace, some viewed him in solemn silence, others cried, no peace!"

HAMBURG, April 10.

Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul, has protested against the pulling up the buoys in the Elbe, and declares, that he considers the Danish government as accountable for every loss which American ships may sustain in consequence. This spirited application has, it is said, had the desired effect.

LONDON, April 8.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Otto had a long conference with his majesty's minister for the foreign department, in which he communicated dispatches, received in the morning from his government, accompanied by an official note, renewing the request already offered, that the negotiations should be opened in London, and soliciting passports for persons nominated by the chief consul.

It is thought his majesty's servants will feel the less difficulty in advising him to acquiesce in this reiterated desire of the French government, as the dispatches of Mr. Otto have removed, in a great degree, the doubts that might have been entertained, either of the sincerity, or the moderation, of his court.

The basis of the treaty is distinctly agreed upon between the contracting powers, and is calculated to give satisfaction, and secure the true interests of both nations, without any violation of the respective feelings, or avowed objects of either.

Passports are making out at the foreign office for M. M. Joseph Buonaparte, De Gayot, and Mart. A communication will be made to the lord mayor in the course of this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

By the ship Harry, Boyd, from Lisbon, we learn, that the war between Portugal and Spain had not commenced; that the "two hostile armies were looking at each other, but not a blow had been struck on either side." It was the general opinion at Lisbon, that a reconciliation would be effected.

The following article is a few days later from Lisbon, than the intelligence by the Harry.

Late from PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, May 17.

Yesterday arrived the schooner John, captain Edwards, from Lisbon, 38 days.—He informs, that when he sailed there was a prospect of an accommodation between Spain and Portugal; and that a courier had arrived at the court of Lisbon, announcing the approach of an ambassador from Madrid.—That the British troops and subjects were preparing to embark immediately; and that the expedition fitting out in England to aid Portugal had been counter-ordered. We feel confident an accommodation has taken place; that the *sine qua non*, dictated by Buonaparte, has been the exclusion of the British from the Portuguese territories; and shutting the ports of that kingdom against their vessels; and in addition thereto, that Portugal adds another link to the long chain of Gallic heavy laden tributaries.

By an arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn, that the British have made an unsuccessful attack on Senegal, and lost a sloop of war.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMERCE.

It is extraordinary that our government has not yet caused official publication to be made of the state of our affairs with the dey of Tripoli. Merchants are extremely anxious for correct information on the subject. A very large amount of American property is now afloat in the Mediterranean—and hundreds of our valuable seamen are there employed. If the dey of Tripoli is as hostile as he is represented, no time should be lost in dispatching frigates to afford all the protection possible to our vessels.—Some of the exposed property and persons might certainly be preserved. There should be no delay to collect a squadron: A single frigate might be of very great service. If the Tripolitans are more pacific than we are told, government should announce it, and remove the distressing apprehensions of thousands variously interested, and enable merchants to resume their trade in the Mediterranean.

May 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north of Ireland, dated March 19.

"The situation of the poor here is more distressing than you can imagine—provisions more than four times their usual value—labourers wages, unfortunately

by, one third less than in times of plenty. Many have a struggle for existence, and are filled with the greatest grief. The widows of the soldier and the farmer—both abundant to fill the mouth of the poor. Would to God the rich were enabled! But those who are well in comparison to the houses, till weakened by a war, are unable to crawl after nature.

"There will be a greater number of ships this year than ever known, already apply to go out at an early date for their passage. I find a shelter from oppression."

"As to political news here, general dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs is the cry. It is very sorry to say, such is the impression who risked life and property would not now take the field. We have already 5000 Dutch troops; also a regiment prepared us for the effects of reason to rejoice you have thought the prospect before the gloomy one."

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

Appointments by the president: Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury; Henry Potter, judge of the district of Virginia; Thomas Sumpter, jun. secretary of the French republic; George Gilpin, judge of the district of Columbia; Alexandria county. George Dent has resigned for Patowmack.

May

Yesterday commodore Dashiell, and this morning Commodore Perry, take command of the squadron.

BALTIMORE.

A London paper of March 20th, says, that the king had a design of quitting this country to America. Considerable numbers of the British fleet have diverted them from this design.

May

We refer our readers to the papers for a very late and important news received by the way of New York.

That the English fleet under Hyde Parker, obtained a victory over the Danish fleet, on the 2d of April, and that lord Nelson outdid all his former exploits.

Both houses of the Imperial Diet have voted thanks to lord Nelson, and to the men of the fleet, "for their victory, obtained over the Danish fleet, on the 2d of April." And "that monarchical power, to the members, captains Riou and others, in the engagement."

That a capitulation was signed by the remaining Danish troops, which was likely to prove the English being placed before Copenhagen at pleasure.

That the emperor, Paul, died on the 29th of March, and is succeeded by Alexander. It is expected that a peace will be concluded between Russia with respect to the new emperor having unequalled success to enter into a treaty with the British.

That the death of Paul was a great loss to the British.

That on the 16th ult. a British consul on the 12th ult. received three in 24 hours.

That a British army of 10,000 men, sent from the East-India Company, that flour was at from 10s to 12s per barrel.

That the British house of commons, on the 3d of April, fixed the 3d rate of interest for the succeeding month. That 3 per cent. consolids were sold at 105, in consequence of the late victory.

It was yesterday from the British house of commons, that a squadron in the Mediterranean, of the line, as also a number of frigates, had accompanied it, as further said, that Sir John Borlase had defeated one division of the French fleet, the latter had evacuated of Egypt.

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ly, one third less than in times of plenty. I am well assured many have a struggle to exist: Our streets are filled with the greatest objects of charity, and the widows of the soldier and rebel are relieved from the same hand—but abundant indeed must be the store to fill the mouth of every object of pity! Would to God the rich were as bounteous as they are enabled! But those who stroll from door to door are well in comparison to those who remain in their houses, till weakened by a want of the necessaries of life, are unable to crawl after a mere support of nature.

"There will be a greater emigration to your happy shores this year than ever known, I think—numbers already apply to go out as bound for three or four years for their passage. I sincerely hope they may find a shelter from oppression and poverty.

"As to political news here there is little, but a general dissatisfaction at the union business. I am sorry to say, such is the impression made, that many who risked life and property in the late troubles, would not now take the field in support of their government. We have already got a Scotch primate; 5000 Dutch troops; also a regiment of Germans, to prepare us for the assess tax; and I think you have reason to rejoice you have removed from here. I think the prospect before the rising generation but a gloomy one."

WASHINGTON, May 15.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.
Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury.
Henry Potter, judge of the 5th circuit.
John Monroe, of Virginia, attorney for the western district of Virginia.
Thomas Sumpter, jun. secretary of the legation to the French republic.
George Gilpin, judge of the orphans court of Alexandria county.
George Dent has resigned the office of marshal for Patowmack.

May 18.

Yesterday commodore Dale took leave of the president, and this morning proceeded to Hampton, to take command of the squadron.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

A London paper of March 30 says—A great number of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud lately had a design of quitting their country and emigrating to America. Considerable pains have been taken to divert them from this design.

May 22.

We refer our readers to the mail head of this day for very late and important advices from London, received by the way of New-York—by which it appears,

That the English fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, obtained a decisive victory over the Danes off Copenhagen, on the 2d of April, in which Lord Nelson outdid all his former actions—

Both houses of the Imperial parliament have passed a vote of thanks to Lord Nelson, Sir Hyde Parker, Col. William Stewart, the captains, officers and seamen of the fleet, "concerned in the late glorious victory, obtained over the Danes, before Copenhagen." And "that monuments be erected in St. Paul's cathedral, to the memory of those gallant officers, captains Riou and Mosse, who gloriously fell in the engagement."

That a capitulation was going forward for the surrender of the remaining ships of the Danish navy; which was likely to prove successful; the bombs of the English being placed in such a situation as to destroy Copenhagen at pleasure—

That the emperor, Paul of Russia, died on the 25th of March, and is succeeded by his son Alexander. It is expected this event will produce a decisive alteration in the principles and measures of Russia with respect to the northern confederacy, the new emperor having unequivocally declared his readiness to enter into a treaty for peace with England—

That the death of Paul was communicated to the first consul on the 12th ultimo—

That on the 16th ultimo, M. Otto received dispatches from Paris by extraordinary couriers, having received three in 24 hours from the French government—

That a British army of 12,000 men, had arrived at Suez from the East-Indies—

That flour was at from 88 to 91s. the American barrel—

That the British house of commons, on the 17th of April, fixed the 3d reading of the corn bounty bill for the succeeding Monday—and

That 3 per cent consols were up to 61 1/4 and in consequence of the late victory, omniums rose to 11 above par.

It was yesterday strongly reported, that Sir John Boscawen had fallen in with Gantheaume's squadron in the Mediterranean, and taken seven ships of the line, as also a numerous convoy of transports that had accompanied it, bound for Alexandria. It was further said, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie having defeated one division of the French army under Menou, the latter had proposed to capitulate for the evacuation of Egypt. We could not trace either of these reports to their source.

[Public Ledger of April 18.]

The Philadelphia, Blis, has arrived at Philadelphia with London news to the 13th April. The particulars by this arrival, which we forbear to copy, are but little importance, compared with those we daily lay before our readers. They state, however, that large reinforcements were failing to join Sir H.

Parker in the Cattegat, where they will not probably be wanting—that France and Naples had finally concluded a peace, the latter ceding the island of Elba to the former for ever—that a truce has been concluded between France and Portugal for 4 months—that Gantheaume's squadron left Toulon on the 17th March, but having descried Sir J. B. Warren, returned on the 19th, where they were blockaded by the latter—that the island of Zante, together with 5 Russian ships lying there, had been captured by gen. Abercrombie, respecting whose operations in Egypt accounts at that time were uncertain and contradictory—and finally, that wheat, flour and rice, had considerably fallen in the English market.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 15th April, to a gentleman of this city.

"All the ports of the North are open to us. Paul is no more, and the Danish fleet is all our own. In short, every thing that any one could wish, has fallen out to our advantage."

Napper Tandy, who was tried in Ireland, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death on the 4th of May, has received the king's pardon.

Annapolis, May 28.

IMPORTANT.

By an arrival at New-York from Bristol, London dates, 5 days later than in the preceding columns, have been received. From these it appears, that the French, in Egypt, under the command of Menou, attacked and defeated gen. Abercrombie, killing 3000 and taking 600 prisoners; among the latter is gen. Abercrombie himself.—These accounts come through different channels.—An armistice, for 14 weeks, has been concluded between England and Denmark.

China, Glass, and Queen's ware Store.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has just received, and for sale, at his store between Mr. Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's, a general and complete assortment of the above articles, which are too numerous to give in detail, but amongst which are, some sets of handsome china, in boxes, elegant cut wines, tumblers, goblets, decanters, &c. &c. He expects to receive in a short time from Philadelphia, another assortment of glass and china, amongst which there will be sets of cups and saucers, which will be sold by themselves; being determined to keep up a regular and complete assortment of every article in the line, the public will always find them of the best quality, and on the lowest terms.

He has just received excellent brandy, gin, spirit, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, teas, &c. &c.
WILLIAM W. BREWER.
May 27, 1801.

IN CHANCERY, May 25, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sale made by SAMUEL MOALE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL HEPBURN, mortgaged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 15th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or served on the said Samuel Hepburn, before the end of June next.

The report states, that a tract of land, in Montgomery county, called the HERMITAGE, containing seven hundred acres, was sold for fifteen hundred pounds, current money.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertisement, opened books for receiving subscriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eastern Branch, and the same being fully subscribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the stockholders is requested to be held at Tunnick's hotel, in the City of Washington, on the second Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing five directors for managing the concerns of said company.

**NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.**

Washington city, May 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **WILLIAM SEFTON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Executor.
May 18, 1801.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JOHN SMITH, senior**, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1801.

BENNET WALKER, Administrator
de bonis non.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, negro **JENNY**, upwards of forty years of age, she was formerly the property of Mr. **THOMAS JONES**, of this county, from whom I purchased her when she had been upwards of twelve months run away, and was during part of that time in the neighbourhood of Herring Bay, where she may be lurking at this time, or she may have endeavoured to get off to the Susquehanna, where she has a mother living with Mr. Philip Thomas. Also, negro **TOM**, who calls himself **TOM PEEL**, run away about the third instant, he went off with permission to look for the above negro Jenny, who he claims as his wife. Whoever will take up said negroes, and secure them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall receive for negro Jenny **EIGHT DOLLARS**, and for negro Tom **TWELVE DOLLARS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK SKINNER.
Calvert county, April 28, 1801.

THERE are at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, two stray **MARES**; one a bay, about thirteen hands two inches high, three years old, bob-tail, cut mane and fore-top, foxed ears, and shod before; the other mouse coloured, twelve hands high, about eight years old, switch tail, full mane, a small star in her forehead, shod before, and branded on the near thigh with the letter **S**. The owner or owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH POWELL.
Prince-George's county, May 15, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **WILLIAM SWANN**, 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a stage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the city of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Island, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. Line of stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the city of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way passengers 1/2 cents per mile. The subscriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a sober and careful driver. The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the subscriber has at all times private single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.
Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of **LAND**, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. **WILLIAM TILLARD**, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.
P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. **T. T.**
March 20, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of **JOHN MERRIKEN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; he therefore requests all persons who have claims against said estate to bring them in, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make payment, to

RICHARD JACOB, jun. administrator.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

If elected, will serve as an elector of the senate.— This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

For SALE.

ALARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill,
near Annapolis.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencing his present business, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour him with their custom. His house is now completely provided with every necessary article of the best quality, and he solicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious house lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, distinct from his tavern, in a handsome style, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himself with the best hay and oats, he will take horses to stand at livery, on the lowest terms. He has also laid in a large quantity of ice for the summer season.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the house in Corn-Hill-street, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give satisfaction.

He has also opened a grocery store, where he keeps a general assortment of groceries of the best kind, which he will sell for cash on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wagons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windfor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this State now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 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, relaxation, 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 affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,
I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, 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 McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in
Head-aches, Sore throats,
Catarrhs, Wheezings,
Shortness of breath, Congerated phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.
Asthmas and consumptions.

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

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

**PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

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

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

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

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE captain Pacha has sailed the 26th of last month with his two ships of the line, three frigates, and a third division is to sail in a few days; all this naval force is directed to the coast of Egypt. In appearance, the Porte is resolved to make efforts to get possession of the provinces were never carried on. People are employed day and night in new armament, but notwithstanding this, it is doubted whether our army of the grand vizier is able to resist the plague, famine and desertion to this generalissimo a man who serves him as an escort. It is confirmed that the French have reinforcements, which has been a great political change; a great number of themselves in readiness to depart. Mr. Smith will set out in a few days to London.

Lord Elgin, who for six months has been at the Hotel de France, is to leave for London. This is a great quality of envoy extraordinary and ordinary minister of his Britannic Majesty to manage the affairs of the company.

STOCKHOLM

As the English fleet may not be able to attack on Sweden, his Majesty's orders that several more frigates shall be put in commission, and the military preparations day and night. The garrison with several regiments of the English fleet attempt an attack on the fleet, it will find success. Col. Ebbeltoft is chief of the fortresses, and is to be with the English fleet with red hot balls.

BREMEN

The report that counter-attacks by the Prussian troops is evident of those troops arrived at seven o'clock, and took possession of the new town, and the about ten o'clock the batteries immediately had quarters affixed to the town. To-morrow the same, and the next day the same.

HAMBURG

Yesterday morning arrived in Hamburg, Mr. Doyle, from Copenhagen on his journey with the son of the general officer.

PARIS
ARMY

The maritime prefect of the marine and of the

CITIZEN MINISTER

The Orlins packet boat sailed yesterday, I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you that the general Rhamanie on the 20th concentrated the army. 21st of March. If the Orlins packet boat had not sailed before that day, we have learnt nothing certain of the enemy's ships. We have several merchant ships, which makes the number of the fleet greater than it really is. Most they have not met.

(Signed)

The chief of military and maritime prefect of the Orlins, 15th Ventose (1797).
CITIZEN PREFECT
The 18th instant, at a general assembly of the citizens, about one hundred sailed to the shore, lay to, and were fired. The fleet consisted of about one hundred ships, and a great number of