

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 3, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
From Glasgow papers to the fourth of July.
LONDON, June 24.

WE learn from Leeds, that such is the happy effects of the northern ports being again free, that the industrious in that town are all employed; and that the spirit of trade, which has advanced the West Riding of the county of York to its present commercial importance, has again had all its energies called into action.

Mr. Pitt attended on Sunday at the treasury for several hours. The principal clerks were busily employed under his direction in superintending the financial statement brought forward by Mr. Addington.

From the Glasgow Courier, of June 30.
VENICE, June 6.

The British frigate the *Osiris* is arrived in our port. She comes from Egypt by way of Malta. She states, that at her departure from Egypt, the British had succeeded in cutting off the water from Alexandria. It adds, that 6 or 7000 British and Sepoys had landed at Suez.

ROME, May 30.

The greatest silence is preserved here upon all events, particularly upon his Sardinian majesty's departure, and the political state of the papal territories. It is certain that several thousand French troops are cantoned at some leagues from this capital, and that a great number file off daily towards Naples, whose political horizon is still cloudy, notwithstanding the production of Russia and Prussia.

HAGUE, June 14.

We learn that the mission of citizen Hultman to Berlin, draws to its conclusion. The negotiations carried on between him and the deputies of the prince of Orange, under the mediation of France and Prussia, are on the point of being terminated, to the satisfaction of all the parties. The house of Orange will be suitably indemnified for the loss of his personal properties situated in the Batavian republic. We do not know whether this indemnity will be made in money or in lands situate within the Germanic empire.

Another letter of the same date. The number of emigrants passing and repassing between this city, Paris and Vienna, is very great. Early in the month an extraordinary courier arrived from Vienna, with important intelligence; and this morning at nine o'clock, arrived one of general Buonaparte's secretaries, who immediately proceeded to the French minister, Caucourt. A confistory was lately held by the pope, which lasted fifteen hours, and his holiness proposed to renounce the temporal government.

Cardinal Mauri, and several other prelates, concurred in sentiment with the pope, but the majority expressed a different opinion, and his holiness has adhered to the recommendation of the latter. On the breaking up of the confistory, the cardinals Ruffo and Albini set out for Naples.

The speedy arrival of the French troops seem certain, and they are preceded by the arrival of several of the most distinguished of the Roman patriots, particularly M. Pisanelli, who commanded the Roman troops when the republican government was established.

June 27.

A letter was received yesterday from on board *La Loire* frigate, dated the 23d instant, which mentions, that on the 20th, that ship, in company with the *Mudstone* frigate and *Wolverene* gun vessel, attacked 27 French gun boats close under the batteries of Havre: that the action continued an hour, until the tide ebbed, when our ships were obliged to return, without receiving any material damage, though red hot shot were fired from the batteries. The letter observes, that the inhabitants of Havre have been much alarmed of late in consequence of the repeated attacks made by our ships of war; and the commander of the French Squadron is much harassed, notwithstanding at other times great civilities pass between capt. Newman and him; the latter frequently sending the French papers by the fishing vessels.

Accounts from the Channel fleet, received at Plymouth, on Monday afternoon, state, that the combined fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, which were distinctly counted, was at single anchor in the outer road of Brest.

A body of 5000 infantry have either sailed, or are about to sail, on a secret expedition, from the Cove of Cork. This does not augur much apprehension on the part of government for the security of Ireland.

The Chouan chief Vidolot, the friend and confidant of Georges, was apprehended on the 16th inst. in a concealed apartment of Morbihan. His retreat was discovered with the utmost difficulty, though so large as to contain 200 men with ease. A casket filled with important papers were found in it. Vidolot had 24 double louis and nine guineas, which were taken from him, and distributed among the party who

seized him. Two ladies of the name of Penvern, to whom the castle belongs, are also taken into custody, on a charge of assisting the internal enemies of the republic.

The prorogation of parliament is now certainly fixed to take place, by commission, on Thursday next. The house of commons is to adjourn on Monday next, in order to give time to the house of peers to go through the pending business.

Many of the French papers endeavour to represent the matter of the German indemnities as of little moment; they cannot, however, conceal the anxiety with which this subject is viewed by all parties. The primary object of Duroc's mission to Petersburg, is, it is said, to obtain the emperor's consent to the French plan of indemnification. "The *Adriatic*," says the *Moniteur*, "is covered with British vessels. The commandant of their flotillas, having entered Trieste, issued a notification, that all the ports in that sea, where there were French troops, were in a state of blockade, and that all ships bound to those ports would be deemed lawful prizes."

The pope has sent his secretary to Paris to soothe Buonaparte, but it is thought this condescension will have little effect.

From a Glasgow paper of July 2.

PARIS, June 20.

The communication between Dover and Calais is, at this moment, more than usually free, and though great measures are in preparation, conducted with equal vigour and ability, the friends of peace expect that the two governments will at length come to a good understanding. [*Clif du Cabinet.*]

All the accounts we received here from sea, says a letter from Marseilles of June 16, agree in announcing the total defeat of the British under the walls of Alexandria; and they also confirm the excellent disposition of Mourad Bey, and of the Egyptians towards the French, notwithstanding all the arts of the British to debauch their principles.

Letters from Florence state, that the fortress of Porto Ferrajo consisted of 400 Corsicans, 300 British, several artillery-men, and some Neapolitan deserters, making in all 1500 men; the inhabitants are also armed, but it is thought they experience a great dearth of provisions.

It is generally thought that the summer solstice is the longest day of the year; this year, however, according to the astronomer Lalande, the solstice having taken place about midnight, the 21st and 22d were of perfectly equal length.

HAGUE, June 13.

On the 11th instant, the great question relative to the new constitution, was discussed, and the plan proposed, as was expected, rejected.

VIENNA, June 6.

On the 4th instant lord Minto received a courier from Constantinople, containing official advice that the corps of British troops which had sailed from Bombay were safely landed at Suez.

The prince of Conde is arrived here on his way to Britain; he has had a conference of two hours with the archduke Charles.

It is mentioned as probable that count Cobentzel, who had solicited his recall from Paris, will remain much longer there.

June 10.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 23d of May, a French corps of 2000 men, which occupied an entrenched position in Egypt near Rhamanich, was on the 9th May, attacked by the British and Turks under captain Pacha, and driven from thence.

On this occasion 200 of the French were taken prisoners; the remainder retired to Cairo; against which the grand vizier, the captain Pacha, and some divisions of the British are advancing, while lord Keith will support the operations against that city with a number of gun boats on the Nile.

AUGSBURG, June 15.

The British admiral Campbell, and colonel Delme, have arrived here from Egypt. They assure us, that at their departure nothing new had occurred in that colony, and that the French continued to maintain themselves in Alexandria.

ANTWERP, June 24.

The military preparations on the French coast still continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from Garonne to the mouth of the Scheldt, will, it is said, be distributed in the following manner:

A corps of 25,000 men, all chosen troops, under the command of the republican general Hedouville, convoyed by 30 French and Spanish ships of the line, and a proportional number of frigates, will sail from Brest; a second corps of 10,000 men, under the com-

mand of general Humbert, and escorted by four ships of the line and a frigate, will sail from the harbour of Normandy, and a third corps of 12,000 men, under a convoy of one ship of the line and eight frigates, and a great number of smaller ships of war from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy.

LONDON, June 29.

Saturday nearly a thousand letters from Minorca and Gibraltar, brought to Plymouth by the *Santa Margarita* of 36 guns, were delivered from the post-office. A letter from Port Mahon mentions, that the expedition fitting out at Carthage was supposed to be destined against that island, some correspondence between a French emissary and the governor of Majorca, expressive of a project having been intercepted. The garrison was healthy and fully competent to the defence of that place.

An account has been received at the admiralty of a very gallant action having been fought by capt. Lord Cochrane, commanding the *Speedy* sloop of 14 guns, and a Spanish xebec of 26 guns, which ended in the capture of the Spanish vessel. This action, we learn, displayed more than common gallantry and skill on the part of the British vessel, which carrying only 50 men, killed and wounded no less than 80 of the enemy.

The French have imposed a contribution of thirty millions of crowns on the pope, for the support of the French army.

In Spain a contribution has been recently levied on the clergy, of five millions of piastres.

GLASGOW, July 2.

French papers till the 26th ult have been received since our last, but they contain nothing new.

On Sunday and Monday, the first and second of the three Hamburg mails which were due arrived. The intelligence brought by them is favourable, and of considerable importance, and proves the falshood of the rumours of the defeat of our army in Egypt, as will appear from the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, June 29.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the earl of Elgin, by the right honourable lord Hawkebury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Copy of a letter from lord Elgin to lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, May 23, 1801.

My Lord,

An officer is arrived from the captain Pacha, with the intelligence that general Hutchinson had marched from Roletia on the 8th instant, with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the captain Pacha, and on the 29th, attacked the French near Rhamanich. The enemy were driven in, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the intrenchments of Rhamanich. On the 10th, the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the grand vizier, who was at El Hawks, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north east direction. Our loss at Rhamanich is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

Rt. hon. lord Hawkebury, &c.

From the Glasgow Courier, of July 4.

LONDON, July 1.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Arthur Whetham, Esquire, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Curacao, in the West-Indies. He this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governor of his majesty's plantations.

Late last night Paris papers were received of the 27th ultimo. They contain the substance of two extraordinary gazettes published at Madrid, giving an account of the successful progress of the Spanish army in Portugal, the capture of Campo Mayore, the occupation of Azumare, Alegretta, and Porto Allegre, and the retreat of the Portuguese troops across the Tagus to Abrantes, a fortified post about 14 leagues from Lisbon. The French troops have not yet been engaged with the Portuguese; they have acted hitherto as a kind of army of reserve. They will, however, march against Lisbon and Oporto, if the Portuguese government do not prevent them by acceding to the terms demanded of them. An article from Monte de Marson, states, that they have already acceded to them, and quotes a letter from general Mounet to the commander at Bayonne, informing him that peace has been actually signed with Portugal. We are still, however, of opinion, that the first intelligence of that event, will be communicated by the *Moniteur*.

The army of observation is said to have begun its march to Rome. The departure of the French am-

ambassador from Rome, afforded us reason to expect that such a measure would be immediately adopted.

The vessel that brought these Paris papers brought also dispatches to Mr. Otto. The intercourse between the two governments is extremely active, and the state of the negotiation has, it is rumored, induced the French minister for foreign affairs to delay his departure for Paris for a few days.

The French funds are rather higher—they are at 47.

The mails from New-York and Halifax, which arrived yesterday, brought no intelligence of importance. The success of the British fleet in the Baltic, and the death of the emperor Paul, have had a very sensible effect upon the politics of America.

A letter from on board L'Immortalite, dated off Brest, June 18, states as follows: "We have been off this place near six weeks, and for the greater part of the time at anchor, within about six miles from the entrance of the harbour. When we got under way to look in they gave us plenty of shot and shells. We had a bit of skirmish the other day, singly and alone, with two of their frigates, La Furieuse and Syren, the first of superior force, the latter very little inferior. They were close under their batteries, but we cut up their rigging pretty well, notwithstanding; and I make no doubt could we have got them from their shelter, we should have at least taken one, if not both. We have not the least expectation of being relieved, or going into port, till their fleet come out, as we are supplied with beer, water, &c. from Plymouth."

Admiral Lord Nelson arrived yesterday at the admiralty. After visiting the hospital at Yarmouth, where he arrived on Monday in the Kite brig, he gave each of the nurses a guinea for the care they had taken of the wounded seamen; his lordship went to Nelson's hotel, and partook of some refreshments. He was there waited on by the naval and military officers, and the principal inhabitants of the place, who were all anxious to pay their respects to the hero; after which his lordship set out for town in a post-chaise and four. The horse and chaise were decorated with ribbons, as were also the postillions, who were in sailor's dresses, the master of the hotel officiating as one of them.

Captain Porter of the 23d dragoons, and lieutenant Ogden, of the 17th dragoons, left town on Sunday evening for Plymouth, in order to embark with the troops for Egypt. The former gentleman volunteers his services.

At a court of common council held yesterday at Guildhall, Mr. Gerrard, of Bridgeward, informed the court that at their next meeting he would move as follows:

"It appearing from the best information that the farmers and dealers in corn are still withholding the grain from the regular markets, and the price of course continually on the advance—Resolved that a humble petition be presented to parliament, humbly praying that a survey of all the grain from which bread is made, be immediately taken, and the returns made by each proprietor or possessor, on oath, throughout Great-Britain, specifying the separate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, barley flour, oats and oat meal, rye and rye flour, likewise that the different grains unthreshed, be returned to the best of their knowledge and belief of what is supposed they will produce when threshed."

A fleet of 107 sail for the Baltic, sailed from Sheerness on Friday.

Corn Market, Mark Lane, July 1.

This day the market continues very brisk at Monday's prices, a number of country buyers being at market. Oats quick sale; wheat 100s. to 120s. Dantzic wheat 144s. to 154s. red wheat 124s. to 127s. rye 50s. to 60s. short small oats 31s. to 43s. 6d. fine do. 32s. to 45s. malt 50s. to 75s. price of flour 110s.

STOCKS—July 1.

Three per cent. red. 60 3/4—Acct. 62.—Omnium 6 3/4 prem. paym. 10.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.

The following ships, bound on a secret expedition, returned from Cowes, with the troops, and last night sailed from Spithead, for the place of destination: Argo, of 44 guns, capt. Bowen; Carysfort, of 32, Drummond; Majestic, of 74, Gould; Alexander, of 74, Dixon; Champion, of 64, Stuart; Warrior, of 74, Tyler; and Cygnet, of 18. These ships are furnished with flat bottom and gun boats, and it is generally believed they are to take possession of the Brazils.

LONDON, June 25.

The opinion of a negotiation being opened between England and France gains ground daily, and is authorized by the frequent conferences between Mr. Otto and our minister; he had yesterday a conference with Lord Hawkebury. Hardly a day passes without dispatches from Dover to Calais, and from Calais to Dover.

June 27.

Mr. Otto has resolved not to go to Paris, since in the course of the communications he has had with Lord Hawkebury he has found much moderation, and a spirit of conciliation on the part of the British government.

All the vessels which were at Plymouth, ready to put to sea, received orders on Wednesday to join the Channel fleet immediately: this order was carried to them from the admiralty by a courier extraordinary. They write from that place, that the movements of the French fleet in Brest have redoubled the activity in preparations for defence, which were making in the maritime department at that port.

June 29.

The emperor of Germany has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, until the indemnifications to the grand duke of Tuscany are settled.

HAMBURG, June 22.

It is generally believed here and elsewhere, that the English ministry regard a peace between that country and France as very distant, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary given by Mr. Addington, at the last session of the house of commons. The English ministry, who regard a peace with the northern powers as certain, cannot fail of being more hard in their conditions with France, since a duration of the war will increase the prosperity of their commerce. It is also generally believed that the French will find a peace only in London, as they found a continental peace at the gates of Vienna. Now, an undertaking of this nature will require long preparation, and peace will still be retarded many years, unless there should happen in England one of those great revolutions, which no human prudence can either foresee or prevent; and which must necessarily result from imperious circumstances, such as the discontent of the people arrived at a certain height—an overburthen of public contributions—and a too great augmentation of the armed force. It must be acknowledged, that, in effect, the British government has, under this triple point of view, trusted her fortunes too much to chance, to the danger of public liberty. Her sea and land forces bear no proportion to the population of the three kingdoms; and it cannot be wondered at that the nation should want bread, when it is considered that the royal marine consists of 120,000-130,000 men, able to bear arms; that her merchantmen give employ to nearly double that number; that her colonial possessions and her conquests employ 100,000 national soldiers, including the army of Egypt; that Ireland requires 100,000 armed men, including the militia of the country; and that the coast of England and Scotland are guarded by 200,000, with the regular militia. Here are nearly 800,000 men taken from agriculture and manufactures; and if it be considered that their population is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions of males at most, of whom two thirds are to be deducted for those under 20 and above 60, it will be found that the country employs in its defence or commerce a third or nearly of the able-bodied men; so that there remain little more than 15 or 1,600,000 men to attend to agriculture, manufactures, arts of all kinds, liberal professions, trade, sciences, the administration of civil affairs, &c. &c. These calculations, should the English ministers sometimes reflect on them, would occasion serious alarms.

PARIS, (14 Messidor) July 2.

The government has purchased for the museum of national history the library of the late Mr. Lheritier, the celebrated botanist, who was last year assassinated at the door of his house.

We learn from good authority, says the *Clef du Cabinet*, No. 1620, that the emperor has made a formal declaration at Paris, "that it is impossible for him to execute the plan of indemnities for the secularizations, which had been agreed upon between the republic and himself; and that he would leave the affair to the republic, if it would take the trouble upon itself."

The last letters from Vienna, on the contrary, assure us that the plan of indemnities and secularizations has already been communicated to Mr. Hugel, Imperial commissary near the diet of the empire; and that it will be submitted in a few days to the deliberations of the diet.

Letters from Germany and Italy agree in saying, that the actual negotiations which are carrying on between the first consul and the holy father, have principally for their object to put an end to the schism of the French clergy. "We expect," they add, "to see realized the vow which Benedict XIII. (and not Benedict XIV. as was mentioned this morning) expressed to the father of Montfaucon;—*Les Gallic liberties, and less ultra-montane pretensions, and we will put things on their proper level.*" It must be acknowledged that these Gallic liberties, and these ultra-montane pretensions, are expressed in an ancient manner which we did not expect to see revived at the present day.

RATISBON, June 21.

The most profound silence is observed on the subject of the indemnifications; but the negotiations are not the less active. Some politicians conceive that this calm covers and precedes a final and definitive resolution. The great powers are never in the wrong!

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated August 5, received by a merchant in New-York.

"There are official accounts in town of the French having landed 400 men in Dominico from Guadeloupe. They have met with a repulse from the militia, and it is expected they will all be taken prisoners."

The brig Tartar, Rogers, arrived at this port yesterday, in 50 days from Greenock, which place she left on the 6th July, and brings Glasgow papers to the 4th.

The British government (as captain Rogers informs) have offered to the French republic the preliminaries of peace, which have been published, and which captain R. says he read in a Greenock paper, but neglected to bring it out with him.

Respecting Egypt, the great bone of contention, and the principal obstacle to peace, we find little in the papers we have received except vague rumours. Several accounts speak of an engagement having taken place there in the month of May, to the disadvantage

of the English, who were said to have re-embarked; but these are contradicted in the official dispatches from Lord Elgin, and in private correspondence subsequent to those dispatches—One circumstance appears, however, to be generally agreed to—that the French still retained Alexandria, and that the prospect of reducing it had not brightened since our last advices from that quarter.

Immense quantities of American corn, meal, flour, and rice, are advertised in the Glasgow papers to be sold at auction, agreeably to the act of the British parliament offering a bounty on those articles. We have taken the trouble to calculate the contents of each individual sale; and find that the aggregate quantity advertised to be sold between the 26th June and 16th July, is,

24,295 bushels Indian corn,	
959 barrels Indian meal,	
9086 barrels } flour,	
650 half do. }	
414 tierces }	
994 half do. }	
507 barrels }	
11 half do }	rye meal.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

We understand, that letters by the Columbia, from Amsterdani, announce, that in consequence of the very flattering prospect of peace, trade had experienced a considerable depression, and that the market for produce there was extremely dull.

CHARLESTON, August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 25, 1801.

"Mr. Addington, with an intention of bringing about his grand and darling object, a speedy peace, and at the same time an honourable one, is at present preparing an extensive expedition against the West India islands yet in possession of the enemy—this fleet is to consist of six sail of the line, ten frigates, and two sloops of war, with about forty sail of transports, which are to be joined by the ships already on the Jamaica station: the troops intended for this expedition are to be chiefly drafted from old regiments that have been injured to old climates. Their first efforts, it seems, are to be directed against Porto-Rico, which is to be succeeded by an attack upon Guadeloupe. The command of the army, it is thought, will be given to general Lord Grey; at least, from his local knowledge of the West India islands, he has of late been frequently consulted. It is not yet even conjectured who will take the command of the fleet. This will shew you in what estimation we hold the French marine, when at this time so considerable an armed force is about to leave the country—the harbour of Brest is almost filled with the combined fleet, which is at present ready for sea."

WASHINGTON, August 28.

COMMUNICATION.

We learn, that the late Mr. Robert Randall, who departed this life on the 5th June last, at his seat near this city, in the 50th year of his age, has left, by his last will and testament, the principal part of his estate, estimated at upwards of thirty thousand pounds, for the establishment of an asylum for infirm and disabled seamen, to be called the *Sailor's Snug Harbour*. This property, we understand, will be under the superintendance of the governor and chancellor of the state—the mayor and recorder—the eldest minister of the episcopal and presbyterian churches—the president of the chamber of commerce—and president of the marine society of this city, for the time being, who are appointed trustees by the will, and are authorized and directed to commence the operation of this benevolent and truly laudable institution, as soon as the incomes of the estate shall be sufficient for the maintenance of fifty patients of the above description. [N. York Gaz.]

BALTIMORE, August 22.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A coal mine has been discovered in this county, about eight miles from the city, which promises to render fuel much cheaper to our citizens, than it has ever been procured in this country. All the objections as to smell, which have hitherto prevented the general use of the Richmond and Liverpool coal, are inapplicable to this lately discovered, which is said to partake of the qualities of hickory while burning, both in heat, brilliancy, and smell.

August 25.

The trial of Alexander Kaminsky was yesterday brought on in the criminal court in this city, for forging and uttering notes of hand to the number of twenty-eight, amounting in the whole to 18,300 dollars. The attorney-general had filed against him eight and twenty indictments, to each of which the prisoner plead guilty to the court. And this morning—Kleinschmidt, a clerk and accomplice of Kaminsky, was also arraigned at the bar of the court upon similar indictments, to all of which he likewise plead guilty, and submitted to the court. The judge then sentenced the offenders to fourteen years hard labour upon the roads—a sentence which it is to be hoped will annihilate the practice of counterfeiting and forging, which has already risen to an alarming height in this country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated at East-Williamson, on the frontiers of Georgia, the 27th of July, 1801, to a correspondent in Philadelphia.

"I left col. Hawkins's establishment, near Took-subatchee, on the 19th inst. The colonel was in very ill health, being much afflicted with the gout. He being one of the commissioners lately appointed to treat with the southern Indians, had just received an

rice to be at S. W. Point, in the month of August, to meet the generals Davie and Wilkinson, and off for that purpose on the 22d, to him.

"Bowles's vessel which arrived April, was, before it had finished, compelled to give the Indians all the provisions he had on board, and he and his associates are to remain in the Spanish possession, and still keep on the Spanish shore.

"About the last of June, a vessel over the bar of Pensacola, with flour, fired at the fort, and failed off unmoored with its cargo. The Spaniards in the town occasion was great; some fled to the woods, and were preparing to take to the water.

"The Indian reports at Cowpens, that the firing of cannon had been heard at Marks and St. Augustine, which of them that Bowles's vessels had better mind their farms and their white people to fight their own battles, and make settlements near the river, which, several years ago, of the white people, they had in consequence of the fertility of the soil, understood that has subsisted few years past, they have been in

"The citizens of Georgia are in possession of territory. The 'promised land,' has drawn to from all parts of the United States this year have had the boldness to plant on the line, which must be immediately forfeit the friendship of the

August 28.

Up to the 19th of June last three hundred and seventy-nine children since the first institution of a hospital in London in the year 1780 purposes of it are now extended years after birth, and to the wives of soldiers and sailors in

Chester.

A melancholy affair happened on the morning of the 17th of the day, the eldest daughter went out and gathered what they brought them to their motherly dressed them in the best manner with half her little flock, par

morfel. On the 18th, about themselves getting sick. At 3 o'clock of the 19th, the youngest died the second died; at 3 o'clock of the 20th the eldest died; and at six of the 21st the mother died.

physicians proved in vain. The father, with his three little boys, providence of God, were no more.

August 20.

Yesterday afternoon returned of war Maryland, John Rog which took out Mr. Dawson French treaty, to France. The

have on the 15th of July, but several weeks previous to her departure received on board so late as previous have been. What the editors indebted for to the politeness of the passengers, but as they are

sider (July 2.) they are depriving any thing worthy the notice of their readers: In fact, year nearly as barren as in a time of peace, and are as newsworthy as few translations, however, are

ladies's sake, than the importance. By verbal information, of gentlemen, it appears, that a

logue at Paris, and sanguine opinion, that the grand event; and true, would be proclaimed July, the political birth-day

petition, however, with due accuracy and local knowledge conceive, should not be too fast as it appears to be built by the shock of war on too slender a base, and borders more on

liberty. No official news had been sent of Egypt—nor was any the squadron under Gantheil it appears by the French in Paris the end of June, upon Warren had fallen in with part of them.

The destiny of Portugal, authority, is finally sealed—the European possessions under British having sent out a squadron under their.

The convention between curious as it may seem, was Maryland failed, though made fair say.

... to be at S. W. Point, in the state of Tennessee, on the first of August, to meet the other commissioners, generals Davie and Wilkinson, and intended setting off for that purpose on the 22d, three days after I left him.

"Bowles's vessel which arrived from Providence in April, was, before it had finished discharging its cargo, compelled to cut cable and clear itself. He still continues to give the Indians assurances, or rather to make them promises, that his other vessels will shortly arrive. He and his associates are in a state of starvation, and still keep on the Spanish side of the line.

"About the last of June, a British ship of war failed over the bar of Pensacola bay, took a brig laden with flour, fired at the fort at the Barrancos, and sailed off unmolested with its prize. The consternation of the Spaniards in the town of Pensacola on this occasion was great; some fled to the fort, while others were preparing to take to the woods.

"The Indian reports at Cowetuhlaulhauffee were, that the firing of cannon had been heard towards St. Marks and St. Augustine, which gave hopes to some of them that Bowles's vessels had arrived; but the large majority of the nation are of opinion that they had better mind their farms and huntings, and leave the white people to fight their own battles. They continue to make settlements near the state of Georgia; this year they are making corn at several places on the Flint river, which, several years ago, through dread of the white people, they had deserted, and which, in consequence of the fertility of the soil and the good understanding that has subsisted between them for a few years past, they have been induced to settle.

"The citizens of Georgia are very anxious for an extension of territory. The magnetic charm of the 'promised land,' has drawn to the frontiers, people from all parts of the United States, some of whom this year have had the boldness to violate the intercourse laws, by planting on the Indian side of the line, which must be immediately put a stop to, or we shall forfeit the friendship of these injured people."

August 28.

Up to the 19th of June last, fifty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine women have been delivered since the first institution of the Lying in Hospital in London in the year 1752, and the humane purposes of it are now extended to the infant poor two years after birth, and to the distressed widows and wives of soldiers and sailors in their country's service.

Chester county, August 24.

A melancholy affair happened in the family of John Dugan, of East-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the morning of the 17th inst. when his three eldest daughters, the eldest about eleven years of age, went out and gathered what they thought mushrooms. They brought them to their mother, who unfortunately dressed them in the best manner she could, and she, with half her little flock, partook of the poisonous morsel. On the 18th, about 10 o'clock, they felt themselves getting sick. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, the youngest died; at 1, the same day, the second died; at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th the eldest died; and at six o'clock in the evening of the 21st the mother died. The aid of two skillful physicians proved in vain. The poor disconsolate father, with his three little boys, by the over-ruling providence of God, were not present at the deadly meal.

[Phil. pap.]

August 29.

Yesterday afternoon returned to this port the sloop of war Maryland, John Rogers, Esq; commander, which took out Mr. Dawson, messenger, with the French treaty, to France. The Maryland sailed from Home on the 15th of July, but as she lay off and on several weeks previous to her departure, no papers were received on board so late as probably otherwise would have been. What the editors have received, they are indebted for to the politeness of captain Izard, one of the passengers, but as they are only to the 14th of July (July 2,) they are deprived the pleasure of detailing any thing worthy the curiosity and anticipations of their readers: In fact, the papers of Paris appear nearly as barren as in a time of the most profound peace, and are as newsless as those of America. A few translations, however, are made, more for translation's sake, than the importance of the articles.

By verbal information, obtained from intelligent gentlemen, it appears, that a general peace was on the tapis at Paris, and sanguine expectations were entertained, that the grand event; or its precursor, a general truce, would be proclaimed on the 14th of July, the political birth-day of France. This expectation, however, with due deference to the more accurate and local knowledge of our informant, we conceive, should not be too sanguinely indulged here, as it appears to be built by persons there tired of the havoc of war on too slender and speculative a foundation, and borders more on possibility than probability.

No official news had been received at Paris of the late of Egypt—nor was any thing certain known of the squadron under Gantheaume. Some uneasiness, it appears by the French papers, had prevailed at Paris the end of June, upon a rumour that Sir J. B. Warren had fallen in with and captured the greater part of them.

The destiny of Portugal, we learn by the same authority, is finally sealed—the French having taken her European possessions under their protection, and the British having sent out a squadron to take the Brazils under theirs.

The convention between this country and France, curious as it may seem, was not ratified when the Maryland sailed, though matters were said to be in a fair way.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1801.

Wilfred Neale, against *Edward Digges, heir of Edward Digges, deceased* ORDERED, That a dividend of the money arising, or to arise, from the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid deceased, under the decree in this cause passed, shall, on application, be made at any time after the last day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times before the end of September next.

True copy. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Administratrix.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of CUMBERLAND DUGAN, in Anne-Arundel county, near Patapsco lower ferry, taken up as a stray, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, she has a blaze in her forehead, a white spot on her off side, and appears to have been worked this summer, as she has the marks of a collar, and has worn leathers. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, 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 subscribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix, WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself DAVY, about forty-seven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his clothing is, ofnabig shirts and trousers, coarse hat and shoes; this fellow affects to be a methodist preacher, says he belongs to ARMSTEAD LONG, in Loudon county, Virginia, from whom he ran away about twelve months ago. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold agreeable to law for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 10, 1801.

WILLIAM BREWER, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his customers, and the public, that he has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of BOOT LEGS, and a supply of superior leather for gentlemen's dress SHOES. He intends always keeping an assortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.

Annapolis, August 27, 1801.

Blacksmith and Farrier.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with since he commenced business; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his shop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, such as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one shilling, all cart and plough works at eleven-pence, spikes and bolts for vessels at eleven-pence, the rigging work will be done for one shilling all round, shoeing of horses all round six shillings, laying of plough-shares six shillings a piece, house work eleven-pence, all heavy plain work besides eleven-pence, and all other small, such as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the same. The above business will be done in the best and neatest manner, and quickly dispatched. All orders from the Eastern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business; to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reason that the above business is made so cheap, it is for cash, or a regular credit to punctual customers. Corn-Hill-street, just below the Stadt-house, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the respective districts in Anne-Arundel county on the first Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforesaid, to elect a senate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH FINOUR, Tin-plate worker, Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's store, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis.

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced business in this city, and begs leave to state, that he has on hand a large assortment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He has also on hand a full supply of all materials for carrying on his business, and will faithfully and with dispatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above business. N. B. The highest price will be given for old copper, brass, powder and lead. August 11, 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 of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, 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 thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

FREDERICK STRINGER. N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-street, at the house of Mr. James Martin; cabinet-maker. F. S. Elk-Ridge, July 2, 1801.

To be RENTED, MY FARM, on the North side of Severn, stock, hands, and a quantity of corn sufficient for the support of the place. August 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county. ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801. By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limited the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee. Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapsco river, about the 1st instant, a small BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four feet wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges; by applying to the subscriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek. JOHN BOONE, Senr. Anne-Arundel county, August 11, 1801.

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 waggon, 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.

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."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

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

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

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

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which 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 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 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 innocuous and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, lunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

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

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

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

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

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

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the diseases 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. Gidfon 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.

(LVIIth YEAR.)

MAR

New
By the arrival yesterday of the ...
in 34 days from Greenock, ...
gow papers to the twenty-fifth
London dates to the 22d ...
former accounts—By which ...
that official accounts from B ...
captain Pacha had defeated ...
vairy of 3000 men, which ...
the post of Rhamanich; and ...
had in 6 days also taken ...
550 camels, and a large qu ...
provisions intended for the ...
The army of general Baird ...
to amount to 5000 men, ...
grand vizier. The captain ...
under him, the grand vizier

GLASGOW
THE letters from the Nor ...
terms of the convention ...
and Russia. It consists of te ...
bilities peace and friendship bet ...
provides that the contracting ...
their ordinances, prohibiting ...
modities deemed to be contrab ...
the ships of neutrals shall sail ...
the coasts and harbours of the ...
on board those ships, with ...
deemed to be contraband of w ...
right to search is confined to sh ...
Paris Journals to the 18th, ...
an account of the fete on the 1 ...
great eclat—Buonaparte, who ...
ed, was present, and afterwa ...
to the corps diplomatique, ...
speeches on the occasion, the ...
sidered as sufficient.

July 25
From the London Gazette
Dow
Dispatches of which the fo ...
been this day received at the ...
noble lord Hawkesbury, h ...
cretary of state for foreign ...
Elgin and major Halloway.

Imperial Ottoman camp
Bena!
My lord,
I had the honour of address ...
al of May from Salahich, ...
the grand vizier left the 7th ...
arrived at Belbeis, where th ...
army had been encamped for ...
On the 15th inst. his highn ...
that the enemy had early that ...
siderable force from Cairo, ...
ben, where his highness was ...
creating a farther confirmation ...
brought, when the enemy w ...
vizier, after dark, ordered ...
thousand cavalry, and three ...
vance to meet them, and if ...
offered, during the obscurity ...
if not, to impede their progr ...
About ten o'clock at night th ...
camp, when each halted and ...
the night, and until eight in ...
time Tahir Pacha commen ...
soon after reinforced by five ...
was now found the enemy ...
about fourteen pieces of artil ...
and four thousand infantry ...
ordered Mehemed Pacha to ...
thousand men, cavalry, and ...
nine light field pieces; the ...
in the field. His highness ...
left, and took the command ...
the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a ...
they were attacked by the ...
great spirit for three hours ...
from the wood, taking po ...
left to the wood, and formi ...
right. The Albanian infan ...
of the wood, and in this ...
siderably; and upon the T ...
their right, they changed ...
gain the heights, in which ...
rapid movement of cavalry ...
to this manoeuvre they w ...
which were advanced by hi ...
At this time the French cor ...
and were driven beyond El ...
about 7 miles from the pla ...
The grand vizier, who h ...
with great gallantry and ...
orders for them not to pa ...
on either side, for the tim ...
small. The Turks had abo

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 10, 1801.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship *Huron*, capt. Hill, in 34 days from Greenock, we have received Glasgow papers to the twenty-fifth of July, containing London dates to the 22d; 7 days later than our former accounts.—By which we are enabled to state, that official accounts from Egypt mention, that the captain Pacha had defeated a French corps of cavalry of 3000 men, which was going to succour the post of Rhamanich; and that general Hutchinson had in 6 days also taken 1600 French prisoners, 550 camels, and a large quantity of all kinds of provisions intended for the garrison of Alexandria. The army of general Baird, from India, is slated to amount to 5000 men, and to have joined the grand vizier. The captain Pacha has 17,000 men under him, the grand vizier 35,000.

GLASGOW, July 24.

THE letters from the North have brought us the terms of the convention between this country and Russia. It consists of ten articles. It re-establishes peace and friendship between the two powers; provides that the contracting parties shall abide by their ordinances, prohibiting all commerce in commodities deemed to be contraband of war; declares, the ships of neutrals shall sail without molestation to the coasts and harbours of the belligerents; the effects on board those ships, with the exception of goods deemed to be contraband of war, shall be free. The right to search is confined to ships of war.

Paris Journals to the 18th, are received, containing an account of the fete on the 14th. It passed off with great eclat.—Buonaparte, whose health is re-established, was present, and afterwards gave a grand dinner to the corps diplomatique, &c. There were no speeches on the occasion, the proclamation being considered as sufficient.

July 25.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, July 21.

Dispatches of which the following are copies have been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hawkebury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from the earl of Elgin and major Halloway.

Imperial Ottoman camp of the grand vizier, Bena'baffer, May 20, 1801.

My lord,

I had the honour of addressing your lordship on the 2d of May from Salahich, which place his highness the grand vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th inst. his highness received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his highness was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thousand cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and if a favourable opportunity offered, during the obscurity of the night, to attack, if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten o'clock at night they met three leagues from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, six hundred cavalry, and four thousand infantry. His highness therefore ordered Mehemed Pacha to move forward with five thousand men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry who gained the summit. In this manoeuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than 7 miles from the place of the first operations. The grand vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any farther. The loss on either side, for the time they were engaged, was small. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty

wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed, and one prisoner: the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed nine thousand.

While I was congratulating his highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lisbie, at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your lordship, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lisbie on the morning of the 14th, when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your lordship, that during the action of the 16th inst. myself and major Hope of the royal artillery, were in the field with the grand vizier; captain Lacy, of the royal engineers, with Mehemed Pacha, and captain Leake, of the royal artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render every assistance in our power.

The combined forces under major general Hutchinson and the captain Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the general this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and six hundred French prisoners.

(Signed)

CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Com. &c.

Downing-street, July 21.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general the honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head Quarters, camp near Alkum, June 1, 1801.

My lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the French had abandoned the position of El Aft, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th we were advanced to Rhamanich, where the French were posted with upwards of three thousand infantry, and eight hundred cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanich in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night, between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a chef de brigade; we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the grand vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of general la Grange from Rhamanich. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkum, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of brigadier-general Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert; where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them by major Wilson of the Hometech, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dragoary

corps, one four-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbie, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burlos; this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and crossed the river Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the grand vizier's army. His highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in the presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours the French retired, having lost between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanich, and were about four thousand or four thousand five hundred men.

I congratulate your lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Osman Bey, (successor of Murad Bey) have joined us, to the amount of about fifteen hundred cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanich, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the right hon. lord Hobart.

Fort of Rhamanich, May 10, 1801.

The garrison of the fort of Rhamanich will surrender to the Ottoman and British forces on the following conditions:

1. The officers shall wear their swords and retain their effects. They, as well as the soldiers, shall be prisoners of war. Granted.
2. The garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the king of Britain, nor against his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations. Granted.
3. The wounded are placed under the protection of British humanity.

(Signed)

LA CROIX, Chef de brigade.
CAPTAIN PACHA,
J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Major-general, commanding in chief,
JAMES STEPHENSON,
Captain, royal navy.

Rhamanich May 9, 1801.

Return of killed and wounded of the army under the command of the hon. major gen. Hutchinson.

Total, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

20th light dragoons. Captain King.
Royal artillery. Lieutenant-col. Thompson and captain Ayde.
79th foot. Capt. Macdonall.

(Signed)

JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from lieutenant-colonel Murray, dated Cossire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of general Baird with the remainder.

STATE PAPERS.

The following is a copy of the note lately presented by the Russian ambassador, count Kalirichoff, to citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs.—

Paris, June 30.

The undersigned takes the earliest opportunity of acquainting citizen Talleyrand with the orders he has just now received from his court. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias hopes, from the good opinion he entertains of the equitable disposition of the first consul, for which he has been so much and so deservedly celebrated, that he will fulfil the engagements

entered into between him and his Imperial majesty the late emperor—namely, not to insist any longer on the hard conditions which had been extorted from the king of Naples. Citizen Talleyrand must recollect that the five articles proposed to the French government, as an answer to the pressing representations made by the same, when negotiations had been opened, were the only motives for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions which he has received, require him to insist on the speedy fulfilment of these five articles which had been made the basis of the negotiations. By these articles, both powers had agreed that the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, should be again put into possession of the states which they enjoyed before the entrance of the French troops into Italy. Citizen Talleyrand had full powers again to declare that the five articles had been accepted and carried into effect—but since it now appears that certain conditions have been imposed on the king of Naples by force of arms; and that contrary to the former promise of granting a peace to the king of Sardinia, by means of which he might have been reinstated in his territories, he has been excluded from the same; there is no reason to think unforeseen circumstances have changed the sentiments of the French government, and caused it to entertain views hostile to the above mentioned articles and regulations that had been entered into with his Imperial majesty; the undersigned has orders to signify to citizen Talleyrand, that unless he is positively assured of the fulfilment of the five articles which the French government had accepted as preliminaries, the re-establishment of harmony can no longer continue between the two countries; and therefore he declares that neither the armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions which had been proposed to the marquis de Gallo for entering into a peace with the king of Naples, and which, on the refusal of the marquis, were sent off to general Murat, in order that they might be signed by the chevalier de Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by his Imperial majesty; and that they must always be considered as a direct violation of the promise which the first consul had made. This is the substance of the orders which the undersigned had received, and of which he is bound to give information to the French government. He must himself add, that the views which had been held out by the first consul, the report that was circulated concerning his moderation, and his wishes to bring about a general peace, were the only reasons which made all Europe hope that the period of this general pacification was not far distant: that there was a possibility to expect in future the fulfilment of the assurances given to the people that the system of plunder pursued by the directory would no longer exist. This alone was the cause which induced his Imperial majesty to send a minister plenipotentiary to Paris, by whose means it was hoped that an amicable intercourse might again have taken place between both nations. The undersigned flatters himself that the first consul, upon being made acquainted with these things, will consider how much it concerns his own reputation to fulfil his promises, as well as the hopes that have been entertained of him; as it depends on him whether Europe, by a general peace, shall enjoy tranquillity. He therefore requests citizen Talleyrand will communicate the contents of this note to the first consul, and inform the undersigned as soon as possible of the determination of the French government on the subject of it. The undersigned takes this opportunity of, &c.

(Signed) KALITSCHIEFF.
No answer having been returned to this note, C. Kalitschiff transmitted on the 1st July a second note, as follows:
The undersigned reminds citizen Talleyrand, of his having received no answer relative to the circumstances which he had the honour of communicating to him, in consequence of the orders of the emperor, his master; and he begs he may be informed whether the French government intends, in pursuance of the acceptance of the five preliminary articles, to perform its promise with regard to the integrity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and the restoration of the king of Sardinia to his territories, on the same footing as those countries were before the march of the French troops into Italy. The undersigned, deems it useless to make any further declaration on a subject already sufficiently discussed, and hopes that citizen Talleyrand will as speedily as possible lay the contents of this note before the first consul, and acquaint the undersigned with his determination.

(Signed) KALITSCHIEFF.
As to the other three articles, not mentioned in this note, it is thought that the first contains a positive assurance that the pope was to be re-instated in his temporal principality; the second, that the grand duke of Tuscany was to be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany, and the third, that the establishments which were to be formed in the empire, pursuant to the treaty of Luneville, were to take place only with the consent of Russia.

LONDON, July 21.
According to the Hamburg mail, which has arrived this day, Gantheaume sailed from Sicily for Egypt in the end of May or beginning of June, intending to land his troops in Syria; and admiral Warren had arrived at Corfu, and sailed thence on the 7th of June, in pursuit of the French fleet. It is possible, and that in all we can say from these statements, the latter if pursued might run into some creek on the African shore and land the troops; but if Derna be the quarters, there is little likelihood of their ever reaching Egypt.

Letters from Munich of the 6th July, announce a piece of news which has excited considerable surprise. The Austrian troops, to the number of 5000 men, have advanced from Bohemia into the Upper Palatinate, a province belonging to the elector of Bavaria, and by force compelled the Bavarian troops to retire. The causes of this movement are variously accounted for. Some state that this province forms part of the indemnity which Austria is by the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville, to receive. Others state that it arises from a dispute about some Italian fiefs in that district, which Austria claims. Be the causes what they may, the circumstance excited great alarm at Munich, and the elector of Bavaria, after it is said, detaching troops to repel force by force, immediately sent off couriers to Petersburg and Berlin, announcing the aggression, and requesting support. So much for the good understanding that prevails among the continental powers, and the views of the general interests of Europe, by which their conduct is influenced.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th inst. by the mail, brings pleasing intelligence from Egypt, but we are a little apprehensive that the whole may turn out to be only an exaggerated account of the news brought by the last messenger, and published five days ago.—“Yesterday, (says the letter,) a courier arrived at lord Minto’s from Constantinople, who pursued his way to London almost immediately. He is the bearer of the important intelligence that Cairo has surrendered, on capitulation, to the English and Turks. Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo. The garrison of that place is well supplied with provisions, but is in want of water, and the Turks were already in possession of the outer harbour; and according to the statements of the above courier, the place was so narrowly blockaded, that it could not possibly hold out long.”

A letter from Copenhagen, July 11, “says, Sweden has already, it is said, acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and England. Denmark has, as yet, come to no resolution on the subject.”
The Dover letter states, that a vessel is arrived from Calais, with a report of telegraphic account having been received at Calais from Paris, of an engagement having taken place in the Adriatic, in which one of our ships was driven on shore, and another set on fire. The loss of the French is not mentioned, nor the day when the action took place.

[London Courier].
On Saturday evening government received dispatches from Mr. Merry, being the first since his arrival at Paris.

NEW-YORK, September 3.
Captain Wyeth, who arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, politely favoured the editors of this gazette with two Gibraltar papers (the 10th and 17th ult.) from which they extract the following

INTERESTING NEWS.
Capt. Wyeth is the bearer of dispatches for government, which will be forwarded to Washington this morning.
The United States Squadron has arrived at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.
NAVAL ACTION,
Off Algeiras, Monday, July 6.

The French Squadron consisting of three line of battle ships and one frigate, stated in our last to have entered the bay, proved agreeably to our information at that time, to be part of admiral Gantheaume’s squadron, under the command of rear-admiral Linois. The ships of the line are the Formidable, L’Incomptable and Le Desaix. It was reported that their object was to join the fleet at Cadiz, for the manning of which they had about 2000 men on board more than their complement. On Saturday morning the wind having come to the eastward, they again stood into the bay, and came to an anchor in front of Algeiras;—the frigate being close in shore on the southern part of the town. The next day they altered their position and moored in a line of battle, about a cable and an half distant from each other, in which situation they remained until Monday morning the 6th instant, when the signal being made for a squadron from the west, we had the pleasure soon of perceiving it was an English squadron, and of ascertaining it to be rear-adm. Sir James Saumarez in the Caesar with 5 of his ships.

The front of Algeiras is defended by various batteries of heavy guns, on the island, as well as upon the banks to the north and south of the town; the fire from which crosses before the town and harbour, and intersects in front of the French ships taking in stand any assailants who might approach them. The anchorage here is also extremely dangerous, the whole harbour and island being surrounded by reefs of funk-en rocks.—In short it was imagined, that even had there not been a single man of war in that harbour, no hostile ship would have the boldness to venture to come near the port, or expose itself to the dangerous obstructions which both nature and art had provided for the security of this place. But no dangers can appal or discourage our intrepid tars when the enemy appears to be within reach.

We beheld with admiration, though not without anxiety, the English Squadron hale up directly for the French ships. The Venerable under the command of captain S. Hood, led the line, according to his orders, with his usual address, and passed the batteries, and the French ships, without returning their fire until he arrived at his station. The French ships opened their fire at 25 minutes past 8 o’clock. The English were to come up in the following order, as directed by the admiral.

The Venerable to lead in, and pass the enemy’s ships without coming to anchor.
Pompee, to anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy’s line.

Audacious, Caesar, Spencer, Hannibal, to anchor abreast of the enemy’s ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the sudden failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious—at 9 the Caesar opened her fire—a quarter of an hour afterwards the passed the Venerable and came to an anchor.—At 35 minutes past 9 the Spencer opened her fire, and soon afterwards the Hannibal.—The roar of cannon was, about this time, incessant and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral; who, however, as well as the two other French ships, run close in upon the shore, and apparently grounded. About half an hour past ten, the fire from the enemy’s batteries on shore became so galling to the Caesar and Pompee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make sail. The Pompee was so much injured in her masts and yards that the signal was made to tow her out of the action. About 12 o’clock the Hannibal was discerned through the smoke, close to the French admiral, and there was great reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along side of his ship when the contest would have probably terminated in the surrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical instant grounded, immediately opposite to the battery on the north of the town, she, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral; but under such disadvantages, the valour of her officers and crew could not avail. Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on shore, Capt. Ferris had the misfortune to see a considerable number of his brave crew killed and wounded, before he would consent to strike his colours. The wind being now entirely failed, and the British admiral finding it totally impracticable to bring any of his ships near enough to those of the French, found himself (at 35 minutes past one o’clock, P. M. after an action of five hours, with very little intermission,) under the necessity of withdrawing his force, excepting the Hannibal, which being ashore, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom, however, we do not conceive she can be of any service.

We have great reason to believe that the French ships have suffered to severely by this attack, that it will be a considerable time before they can be fit for sea, if at all repairable; and so far Sir James Saumarez has attained his object. For our part, we must observe, that the daring and valiant characters of Britons, was most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict, which would have been crowned with more complete success had not the breeze failed. It is not in the power of mortals to command the elements, but men who are capable of seeking glory in the midst of such perils, will have the good wishes and admiration of their countrymen on their side, and must at last triumph over every foe.

The circumstance of an English ship having fallen into the enemy’s hands, is no doubt, an uncommon event at present; but, though it may be, from that consideration, a matter of exultation to them, we must beg leave to observe, that the loss of the Hannibal is not to be attributed to any superior skill or courage in her opponents, but solely to the disaster of her being becalmed and running on shore upon a strange coast.—The enemy, instead of hoisting the customary prize colours, kept the English flag flying, with the union reversed, which being with us the signal of distress occasioned a number of boats to go off, with a view of affording assistance, all of them, with their crews, were captured by the enemy.

Total killed of officers, seamen and marines, 121.
Wounded 210. Total killed and wounded—331.

It is reported that the French ships had about 3000 men killed, and near 600 men wounded in this action.

We are glad to hear that the town and inhabitants of Algeiras, have not suffered to any considerable degree from the heavy cannonade in their neighbourhood. The long prevailing westerly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt, arriving at the rock—but rumours from all quarters concur in stating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the English. They also say that the other part of admiral Gantheaume’s squadron, has fallen in with Sir John B. Warren, and has been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms that the conquerors of Portugal are determined upon assaulting Gibraltar!!!

Yesterday afternoon (July 9) a squadron of French and Spanish men of war, under the command of a French admiral and a Spanish vice-admiral, entered the bay, and came to an anchor a little to the northward of Algeiras, which place they saluted.—This squadron consists of two Spanish three-deckers, and three two-deckers, one of them a French ship, the other two Spanish, and two frigates. They were preceded by his majesty’s ship Superb, captain Keate, the Thames frigate, captain Luken, and Sir Thomas Paisley brig. They anchored off the garrison.

Two or three small vessels lying at Tangier, destined for this garrison, mistook the enemy’s squadron for English, and having joined them, were captured. The novelty of such an enemy’s fleet parading in these seas, we may venture to predict cannot be of long duration, their trusting themselves out of port generally the prelude to a British victory.

This morning another Spanish two-decker came into the bay and anchored at Algeiras.

This squadron corresponds in number with the same time since arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol.

July 17.
SAUMAREZ’S VICTORY.
In our former Chronicle we stated the arrival at Algeiras of the Spanish Squadron intended to act in conjunction with the French; and our readers will recollect we then observed, that “their trusting themselves out of port, is generally the prelude to a British victory.”

And we have now the satisfaction of seeing the accomplishment of this prediction. It was upon Sunday the 12th of July, that we saw the combined Squadron get under way, and this formidable Squadron, as it were, through the bay, towards the English ships under Sir J. Warren, the Thames frigate and Calpe sloop were in motion to the encounter. As the night advanced the enemy’s ships could just discern the African shore, and down upon them, when both fleets were, however, distinctly heard, and occasioned no small anxiety to the admiral with his prize, a French commodore’s brother. [We much regret, that the supplementary Chronicle of the 17th July particulars of this combat, we have not yet seen. In addition to the above, we inform us, that he saw, the morning (the 18th) two Spanish ships blown to two-deckers, each having on board

PHILADELPHIA
J. Quincy Adams, Esq; late of Berlin, and family, came from America from Hamburg.

The following extracts are from the Happy Couple, arrived at N. York. Extract of a letter from a gentleman correspondent in New-York, dated

By the arrival of the American mail, we learn the bey has against the United States of America. The United States mean to send this business will soon be settled.

Another letter, dated Tripoli, has with these pirates is certain. We were sitting out their whole force to cruise near the mouth of the Nile.

Another, dated Tunis, “Marseilles is again blockaded. Extract of a letter from an officer Philadelphia, dated

“In the action of the 6th of Hannibal of 74 guns, and 1800 men killed, and a greater part of the latter have fallen. 17 Dames and Swedes were taken at Algeiras, where they lay; one out. In one of the forts the Spaniards were the French every man to the sword.—On the 10th place between the French and the Spaniards when the English, got into confusion, got foul of each other—they began firing at one another—fire and both blew up.—There were run and left the French English. The headmost of the French was disabled. By that time came up—the Frenchman fired into Cadix. At one time the English 74’s upon him, and

“There are a number of them challenged the Tripoli him, but the latter would not. He is afraid to leave Gibraltar.

BALTIMORE
Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States have resulted to this negotiation being dampened within these two weeks by the late communications of the latter.

As frequent as ever, till last week which failed for Calais. Ono returned the same afternoon the dispatches, which were not was any person permitted to state that an embargo had been laid at Calais. What the may be, is difficult to conjecture, probably connected with the French coast, are extremely deficient on this count, though that one bold stroke is yet necessary for Egypt.

The style and tone of the preceding article noticed in the 15th fabricators of impertinent observations on the relations of France, founded on the of the last, if not of the make no peace but on their conquests. (We have said, although we recollect was made to restore near rejected by France.)

“Had she acted upon the usual Venetian, Styria, and we have now the satisfaction of seeing the accomplishment of this prediction. It was upon Sunday the 12th of July, that we saw the combined Squadron get under way, and this formidable Squadron, as it were, through the bay, towards the English ships under Sir J. Warren, the Thames frigate and Calpe sloop were in motion to the encounter. As the night advanced the enemy’s ships could just discern the African shore, and down upon them, when both fleets were, however, distinctly heard, and occasioned no small anxiety to the admiral with his prize, a French commodore’s brother. [We much regret, that the supplementary Chronicle of the 17th July particulars of this combat, we have not yet seen. In addition to the above, we inform us, that he saw, the morning (the 18th) two Spanish ships blown to two-deckers, each having on board

PHILADELPHIA
J. Quincy Adams, Esq; late of Berlin, and family, came from America from Hamburg.

The following extracts are from the Happy Couple, arrived at N. York. Extract of a letter from a gentleman correspondent in New-York, dated

By the arrival of the American mail, we learn the bey has against the United States of America. The United States mean to send this business will soon be settled.

Another letter, dated Tripoli, has with these pirates is certain. We were sitting out their whole force to cruise near the mouth of the Nile.

Another, dated Tunis, “Marseilles is again blockaded. Extract of a letter from an officer Philadelphia, dated

“In the action of the 6th of Hannibal of 74 guns, and 1800 men killed, and a greater part of the latter have fallen. 17 Dames and Swedes were taken at Algeiras, where they lay; one out. In one of the forts the Spaniards were the French every man to the sword.—On the 10th place between the French and the Spaniards when the English, got into confusion, got foul of each other—they began firing at one another—fire and both blew up.—There were run and left the French English. The headmost of the French was disabled. By that time came up—the Frenchman fired into Cadix. At one time the English 74’s upon him, and

“There are a number of them challenged the Tripoli him, but the latter would not. He is afraid to leave Gibraltar.

BALTIMORE
Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States have resulted to this negotiation being dampened within these two weeks by the late communications of the latter.

As frequent as ever, till last week which failed for Calais. Ono returned the same afternoon the dispatches, which were not was any person permitted to state that an embargo had been laid at Calais. What the may be, is difficult to conjecture, probably connected with the French coast, are extremely deficient on this count, though that one bold stroke is yet necessary for Egypt.

The style and tone of the preceding article noticed in the 15th fabricators of impertinent observations on the relations of France, founded on the of the last, if not of the make no peace but on their conquests. (We have said, although we recollect was made to restore near rejected by France.)

“Had she acted upon the usual Venetian, Styria, and we have now the satisfaction of seeing the accomplishment of this prediction. It was upon Sunday the 12th of July, that we saw the combined Squadron get under way, and this formidable Squadron, as it were, through the bay, towards the English ships under Sir J. Warren, the Thames frigate and Calpe sloop were in motion to the encounter. As the night advanced the enemy’s ships could just discern the African shore, and down upon them, when both fleets were, however, distinctly heard, and occasioned no small anxiety to the admiral with his prize, a French commodore’s brother. [We much regret, that the supplementary Chronicle of the 17th July particulars of this combat, we have not yet seen. In addition to the above, we inform us, that he saw, the morning (the 18th) two Spanish ships blown to two-deckers, each having on board

PHILADELPHIA
J. Quincy Adams, Esq; late of Berlin, and family, came from America from Hamburg.

The following extracts are from the Happy Couple, arrived at N. York. Extract of a letter from a gentleman correspondent in New-York, dated

By the arrival of the American mail, we learn the bey has against the United States of America. The United States mean to send this business will soon be settled.

Another letter, dated Tripoli, has with these pirates is certain. We were sitting out their whole force to cruise near the mouth of the Nile.

17. And we have now the satisfaction of announcing the accomplishment of this prediction. It was upon Sunday the 12th of July at noon, that we saw the combined Squadron get under sail. The side of this mountain was covered with spectators of this formidable Squadron, as it advanced in battle array, through the bay, towards the Straights. A sudden murmur of applause amongst the crowd directed every one's eyes towards the New Mole, where the five English ships under Sir James Saumarez, the Thames frigate and Calpe sloop were spreading their sails, and in motion to the encounter of this greatly superior force. As the night closed upon us, we could just discern the enemy's fleet steering over towards the African shore, and the English bearing down upon them, when both fleets disappeared from our view. The heavy cannonade and explosions were, however, distinctly heard during the night, and occasioned no small anxiety, till the return of the admiral with his prize, a Spanish 74 gun ship, bearing a French commodore's broad pendant. [We much regret, that the supplement to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, captain Wyeth informs us, that he saw, the morning after the battle (the 18th) two Spanish ships blow up, supposed to be two-deckers, each having on board 1040 men.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.
 J. Quincy Adams, Esq; late minister to the court of Berlin, and family, came passengers in the ship America from Hamburg. The following extracts are from letters received by the Happy Couple, arrived at N. York from Gibraltar. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Leghorn, to his correspondent in New-York, dated June 5th, 1801.* "By the arrival of the American consul from Tripoli, we learn the bey has actually declared war against the United States of America. As we learn the United States mean to send a naval force we hope this business will soon be settled." *Another letter, dated June 17, says—* "Our consul from Tripoli has arrived here, and war with these pirates is certain. When he left there they were fitting out their whole force, consisting of only 6 sail, to cruise near the mouth of the Straights." *Another, dated June 19, says—* "Marseilles is again blockaded by the British." *Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, dated July 20.*

"In the action of the 6th the British lost the ship Hannibal of 74 guns, and 14 gun boats—in the whole 180 men killed, and 300 wounded. The greater part of the latter have died of their wounds.—17 Danes and Swedes were sunk at their anchors in Algeiras, where they lay; one poor Yankee rode it out. In one of the forts the Spaniards would not fire on the British—the French went on shore and put every man to the sword.—On the 13th another action took place between the French, Spaniards and English. The Spaniards when they discovered the English, got into confusion, and two three deckers got foul of each other—they cried out enemy! and began firing at one another—in a short time they took fire and both blew up.—There were but 96 men saved from both ships out of 3000; the rest of the Spaniards ran and left the French ships (3) to fight 5 English. The headmost of the English brought to the sternmost of the French. An English 74 was seen dismasted. By that time 2 more of the English came up—the Frenchman struck—the other two got into Cadix. At one time the French admiral had 4 English 74's upon him, and beat them off. "There are a number of Americans here. One of them challenged the Tripolitan admiral out to fight him, but the latter would not accept the invitation. He is afraid to leave Gibraltar."

BALTIMORE, September 3.
Negotiations between Great Britain and France. The sanguine hopes that were entertained of a favourable result to this negotiation have been considerably damped within these two days. The conferences between lord Hawkebury and M. Otto, and the communications of the latter with his government, were as frequent as ever, till last Friday, when a flag of truce which sailed for Calais with dispatches from M. Otto returned the same afternoon, bringing back with her the dispatches, which were refused to be received, nor was any person permitted to land, and the master states that an embargo had been laid upon all the vessels at Calais. What the object of this movement may be, is difficult to conjecture, although it is most probably connected with those preparations which, according to all the accounts from the French and Flemish coasts, are extremely formidable, and of which a descent on this country is still said to be the avowed object, though there are others who believe that one bold stroke is yet to be hazarded for the recovery of Egypt. The style and tone of the official journal accords with these anti pacific movements. We have in a preceding article noticed its philippic against the English fabricators of impertinent maxims on the continent. In the paper of the 11th we find a string of observations on the relative situation of Great Britain and France, founded on the supposed determination of the last, if not of the present British ministry, to make no peace but on condition of retaining all their conquests. (We have never heard of such a proposal, although we recollect the time when an offer was made to restore nearly the whole of them, and rejected by France.) The journalist, however, recommends the example of France for our imitation. "Had she acted upon this principle she would have annexed Venice, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria,

Dalmatia, &c. Naples, half of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, &c. &c. to her dominions, but she had not received an accession of more than five millions of inhabitants, and she had restored countries peopled by more than thirty millions. After advertizing to the situation of affairs in the north, and informing that lord St. Helens was far from finding at St. Petersburg those dispositions with which the English administration flattered themselves, he adds, that in the present state of nations, none has a greater interest than England in abjuring the principle that a nation should keep after peace every thing occupied by its arms during the war, and that the new British administration can only shew its pacific dispositions by proposing an equitable system, which shall conciliate the greatest possible number of interests."

We also find in the official paper a proclamation, ordered by the chief consul to be read in every part of France on the 14th July. It alludes to the important consequences which that day has produced, and contrasts the auspices under which its anniversary was celebrated under former periods of the revolution—occasionally in the midst of triumphs, occasionally under the weight of fetters, and sometimes surrounded by the cries of discord and of factions—with the auspices under which it is now celebrated, when discord is silent, faction checked, and the interest of the country paramount to every interest. It touches upon the continental peace, but takes not the slightest notice of the negotiations with this country.

The government has also published a long address to the people, in which the abuses of the ancient government, and the more recent sufferings of France, are dwelt upon with minuteness, but in no respect whatever is the question of peace between this country and France alluded to, nor in any of the speeches or addresses prepared for this festival is a single expression used that at all indicates the dispositions of the French government towards that of this country.

From this extraordinary reserve inferences are of course drawn by no means favourable to the result of this negotiation. [Lon pap. July 18.]

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated June 26. "It is singular, how dull the demand for sugar and coffee remains. I have seen to-day sugar of a good quality offered at 13 groats, without a buyer. If this continues, it will produce serious losses to some of your bold speculators, and lamentable consequences in America."

OFFICIAL.

The following circular to the agents and consuls of the United States residing in France, Spain, &c. &c. has been written by our consul at Tripoli.

"Gentlemen, In addition to my circular of the 11th instant, I am sorry to inform you that our flag staff was chopped down upon Thursday, the 14th instant, and war was declared in form by the bashaw of Tripoli against the United States of America.

"You will please to give every possible publicity to this circular, and transmit a copy thereof to the department of state. I shall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the president's orders.

I am, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,
JAMES L. CATHCART.
 Chancery of the U States of America at Tripoli, in Barbary, May 15, 1801.

The foreign wheat and flour which will be imported into Great-Britain, from September 1, 1800, to September 1, 1801, is estimated to cost that country ten millions sterling, exclusive of bounty.

Porto Ferrajo (off Leghorn) had not surrendered to the French in June. It is defended by 1500 men, of whom 500 are English. The bombardment is pursued with vigour, and the place promises to be a heap of ruins.

Letters from Petersburg of the 14th June state, that Alexander the 1st, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, is determined to interfere in the most active manner in the general political concerns of Europe. A treaty of the closest alliance and friendship is expected to be formed between him and the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with the avowed intention of compelling France to a general pacification upon equitable principles. Citizen Duroc has actually received a copy of the project of the Russian monarch, and has forwarded it to Paris by a special messenger. [Hamburg paper.]

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is sincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of BRICE HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WILLIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates, or either of them, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, that they may be paid.
GEORGE HOWARD, Administrator de bonis non, of Brice Howard, executor of Anne Howard, and administrator of William C. Howard.

NOTICE.
 WE intend to apply to the justices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
EDWARD WILSON, Senior,
EDWARD WILSON, Junior,
ISAAC CHANEY,
JESSE CHANEY.
 Allegany county, August 4, 1801.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1801.
Wilfred Neale, against **EDWARD DIGGER, heir of Edward Digger, deceased** } ORDERED, That a dividend of the money arising, or to arise, from the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid deceased, under the decree in this cause passed, shall, on application, be made at any time after the last day of December next, provided a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times before the end of September next.
 True copy.
 Test: **SAMUEL H. HOWARD,** Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
ROBERT SWAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next.
SUSANNA TURNER, Administratrix.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of CUMBERLAND DUGAN, in Anne-Arundel county, near Patapsco lower ferry, taken up as a stray, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, she has a blaze in her forehead, a white spot on her off side, and appears to have been worked this summer, as she has the marks of a collar, and has worn fetters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, 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 subscribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1801.
ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.

WILLIAM BREWER,
 BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,
 INFORMS his customers, and the public, that he has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of BOOT LEGS, and a supply of superior leather for gentlemen's dress SHOES. He intends always keeping an assortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.
 Annapolis, August 27, 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 of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, 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 thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.
ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

JOSEPH FINOUR,
 Tin-plate worker,
 Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's store, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis.

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced business in this city, and begs leave to state, that he has on hand a large assortment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He has also on hand a full supply of all materials for carrying on his business, and will faithfully and with dispatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.
 Two apprentices wanted at the above business.
 N. B. The highest price will be given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.
 August 11, 1801.

The PEOPLE of CRUCH,

A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN
ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued

(weekly) if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the above work, may receive the first number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

June 29, 1801.

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

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

June 30, 1801.

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 M. M., 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.

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."

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

Mrs. Mary M'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, lunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIIIth YEAR.)

MAR

T

BASLE, JU

LETTERS from Vienna contain that the court of Vienna has intimation of the approaching arrival of the minister plenipotentiary public, and that M. de Roul Sc definitively named minister for A count Cobentzel will, notwithstanding the pacification of the German brought to a conclusion.

MANHEIM,

Letters from the north of Germany the Hanoverian minister has sent England, to request him to demand the evacuation of that electorate by the maintenance of whom is This step has been taken in consideration of M. de Dohm, that not take place, and the fear that king of Prussia means to unite duchy of Magdeburg, and in the losses he has sustained by ville.

BREST, JU

The spirit of order, of which given such excellent examples, branch of the administration. They have just celebrated, in commemoration of July, presented a spectacle majestic. Worn with a long we wish to turn our eyes towards peace must bring, and on the a culture, commerce and the arts. Such has been the substance announced by citizen Poliguen, many after having gone the round that ed out, returned in order to preceded by six or eight thousand corps from the land and dances then took place; in the liberty were illuminated. The Ocean, should have been also, not permit it.

PARIS, JU

Festival of the

Nothing could surpass the pleasure in the Champ-Elisee Paris repaired thither: balls every direction; pantomimes, decorations, and concerts; the fireworks, and general illumination effect beyond any idea that could be conceived. In the morning the first troops. As he passed he was with universal shouts of admiration the repeated cries of "Long live this occasion he presented a paladins of the chateaux of the and to the cavalry. After the deposition from the tribune their joy upon the re-establishment. The commission of inspectors was then presented to him. The first consul gave audience to the Several generals and other Austrian to him by count Cobentzel. Lucchesini introduced two Princes of the Cisalpine republic and Lucchi. The first consul a of 240 covers, which was parambassadors, the cardinal de the ministers and counsellors of the members of the legislature, the judges of the tribunals, and a great number both civil and military.

July 17

On the 19th inst. will be celebrated a victory, a festival consecrated to the memory of the late emperor, and toleration, as proposed by the Batavian Squadron in the ships of the line and four frigates.

July 2

It is reported at Vienna that numbers of recruits complete the corps in Italy, and appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated in Paris, that the court of Vienna accelerates the recruiting service. It is therefore concluded that the emperor is disposed to war.

It is said in Germany that the emperor has entered Rome, and taken possession of the Holy Father.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 17, 1801.

B A S L E, July 17.

LETTERS from Vienna confirm the intelligence, that the court of Vienna has received official notification of the approaching arrival of citizen Champigny, as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that M. de Roul Schauenstein, has been definitively named minister for Austria at Paris, where count Cobentzel will, notwithstanding, remain till the pacification of the Germanic empire shall be brought to a conclusion.

M A N H E I M, July 19.

Letters from the north of Germany inform us, that the Hanoverian minister has sent a letter to the king of England, to request him to demand, with earnestness, the evacuation of that electorate by the Prussian troops, the maintenance of whom is extremely expensive. This step has been taken in consequence of the degradation of M. de Dohm, that the evacuation could not take place, and the fear that is entertained that the king of Prussia means to unite that country to the duchy of Magdeburg, and indemnify himself for the losses he has sustained by the treaty of Lunenburg.

B R E S T, July 16.

The spirit of order, of which the government has given such excellent examples, spreads over every branch of the administration. The festival which we have just celebrated, in commemoration of the 14th of July, presented a spectacle at once affecting and majestic. Worn with a long and disastrous war, we wish to turn our eyes towards the prosperity which peace must bring, and on the advantages which agriculture, commerce and the arts must derive from it. Such has been the substance of the discourse pronounced by citizen Poliguen, mayor. The procession, after having gone the round that was previously marked out, returned in order to the mayor's house, preceded by six or eight thousand troops of different corps from the land and sea service. Public dances then took place; in the evening the trees of liberty were illuminated. The admiral's ship, the Ocean, should have been also, but the weather would not permit it. [Moniteur.]

P A R I S, July 16.

Festival of the 14th.

Nothing could surpass the effect of the spectacle presented in the Champ-Elisees: all the people of Paris repaired thither: balls and music-parties in every direction; pantomimes, different theatrical entertainments, and concerts; the ascension of balloons, fireworks, and general illuminations; all producing an effect beyond any idea that could have been formed. In the morning the first consul reviewed the troops. As he passed he was received by the people with universal shouts of admiration and applause, and the repeated cries of "Long live Buonaparte." On this occasion he presented a pair of colours to the first battalion of the chasseurs of the guards, and a standard to the cavalry. After the parade he received a deputation from the tribunate, who went to testify their joy upon the re-establishment of his health. The commission of inspectors of the legislative body was then presented to him. Immediately after, the first consul gave audience to the foreign ambassadors. Several generals and other Austrian officers were presented to him by count Cobentzel. The marquis de Lucchesini introduced two Prussians, and the ambassador of the Cisalpine republic presented to him general Lecchi. The first consul afterwards gave a dinner of 240 covers, which was partaken of by the foreign ambassadors, the cardinal de Gonsalvi, the senators, the ministers and counsellors of state, the general officers, the members of the legislative body who were at Paris, the judges of the tribunal of cassation, the prefects, and a great number of other functionaries, both civil and military.

July 17.

On the 19th inst. will be celebrated, in the temple of victory, a festival consecrated to the principles of liberty and toleration, as propagated by Voltaire.

The Batavian Squadron in the Texel consists of four ships of the line and four frigates.

July 22.

[From the Moniteur.]

It is reported at Vienna, that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peschiera and Mantua; that numbers of recruits are passing the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that thus France again appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated by the same agents at Paris, that the court of Vienna are raising new corps; that it preserves on the war establishment its artillery, accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its army. It is therefore concluded that the court of Vienna is disposed to war.

It is said in Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and taken possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

It is said at Paris, that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that actions have taken place there. The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the house of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Lunenburg.

It is announced at Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the Rhine at Cassel, and are advancing by forced marches into Westphalia.

It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the republic will not send an ambassador to his Imperial majesty.

At Paris, it is said, that the count de Cobentzel sets off in a few days.

All these rumours, originating from the same source, and tending to the same end, are equally false.

Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, whose impudence and art are extraordinary. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to all the different journals, diffuse at once all these alarming details; and the journalist, proud of possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

How detestable is that system of politics which can only find repose and tranquillity in the disorder and confusion of the world!

Were all the mothers who have lost their sons—were all the wives who have lost their husbands—were all the children who have lost their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to pass the Channel and present themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would say to the English cabinet, "It was in your camp, it was to gratify your passions, that we lost all that was most dear to us!"

The chancellor of the exchequer might then procure from the treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war; but he would soon be sensible, that the three or four hundred millions granted in subsidies to the princes of the continent, are trifling, when compared with the aggregate of the calamities produced by his politics; and all this crowd of people would exclaim—"Why did you not keep your money, and leave our fathers, and husbands, and our children in the enjoyment of life?" Instructed by experience, all the people of the continent now vie with each other in saying—"English, keep your money, we will no longer cut each other's throats on your account."

July 23.

Citizen Jerome Buonaparte has been on board the flag ship of admiral Gantheaume's Squadron, ever since its departure from Brest. He has shewn a great deal of activity through the whole of the cruise, and particularly in the action with the Swiftsure, an English vessel of 74 guns, of which admiral Gantheaume has taken possession.

July 25.

It was reported yesterday evening, that admiral Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, after having landed 6 or 7000 men within twenty leagues of Alexandria. It was our intention before we mentioned this intelligence, to wait until it should have been confirmed by the official journal; but the Moniteur, does not even notice his return. No matter; it is pretended that it is certain, and that the admiral has disembarked in Egypt the troops which were on board his Squadron. [La Clef du Cabinet.]

L O N D O N, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to lay before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the lord mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, and impeded the service of the country; but since a suspicious print, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed that the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we feel ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening Mr. VANSITTART, one of the secretaries of the treasury, waited on the LORD MAYOR from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to represent that his majesty's ministers FULLY EXPECTED the French would attempt an IMMEDIATE DESCENT on this island; that many seafaring men, whose services at this crisis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and to request that the lord mayor would permit a party, under any circumstances of modification which the city magistrates could suggest. The lord mayor said he could not give an answer till he took the opinion of his brother magistrates; and for this purpose he summoned a court of aldermen to meet early next forenoon, prior to the court of common council. The court, in consideration of the impending danger, and

the handsome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a request to the city magistrates for aid in the defence of the country, than a mean exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow to power, begged of the lord mayor to back the warrants for a month, upon the express condition that a peace officer should attend every party, and that free men and householders should not be taken away without the consent of the lord mayor. The lord mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So greatly do ministers find themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred pensioners from the royal hospital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the different ships which are to be stationed as floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceived, by our Deal letter, that a considerable fleet of fire-ships and gun-boats has arrived there from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coast, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an intention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, ministers have strong suspicions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talleyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been his particular department, and it has proved a business of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted dispatches from him in a cypher, bringing over in a smuggling vessel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decypher them, but without effect. We are assured that the Jacobin faction in particular urges the invasion of England; and that Buonaparte, conscious of the hazard of the enterprise, listens to them with apprehension. Carnot has the most weight with him, and Angereau is the loudest in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, that general will no doubt have a command. He is the most remarkable officer in the service of France, for an attachment to splendid parade, to luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to hope, that he will be able to indulge his passions by the plunder of London; for he is as shallow brained as he is ostentatious.—Ministers have very good information of the designs and proceedings of the French government. They fear for Ireland as much as England, and it is necessary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an admiralty messenger, was dispatched at a late hour on Thursday night to admiral lord Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with instructions for the defence of the Irish coast. With a view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country, no passports to France are at present granted, and very few to Hamburg, or other parts of the continent. It is expected that some measures relative to the calling out of the volunteers will speedily be proposed. [Morning Star.]

The utmost activity prevails in every department of government, in preparation for the French, should they be rash enough to carry their threats into execution. Cannon were yesterday sent from the Tower to the coast. Press warrants have been issued; and the city has agreed to back them for one month. Upwards of 1500 efficient hands have been obtained on the river. The volunteer corps throughout the kingdom are assembling; and appointing waggoners, pioneers, conductors, &c.

His royal highness the commander in chief has issued very spirited and strict orders to the military throughout the kingdom. In one article he directs, "that any superfluous baggage found on the march, shall be immediately burned." All officers absent on leave are ordered to join the corps immediately.

July 26.

The Baltic fleet, under admiral Pole, has returned. He, with 12 sail of the line, is gone to protect the Irish coast, and to co-operate, if necessary, in the blockade of Brest. Admiral Graves reinforces admiral Dickson, off Holland.

Lord Nelson, it is said, will command in chief off the Dutch coast, having under him rear-admirals Graves and Totty.

The alarm diffused through the country during the last week, by the terror of invasion, outstrips in every respect the danger with which it is threatened by any attempts of the enemy. The public solicitude probably has been increased by the vigilance and activity of government in the preparations which are carrying on to meet even the possibility of an attack; but there are certainly at the present less grounds for apprehension and anxiety with respect to our means and resources, both for defence and aggression, than at any period since the commencement of hostilities.

It is not by the vigorous exertions and prompt measures of government that men should measure the perils of the meditated descent, for it is the policy of all wise administrations to prepare for every casualty, and to surround the state by every safeguard and protection which can be derived from the power of the nation and the patriotism of the country. Government, therefore, in calling forth the force of the kingdom, does but its duty; and in proportion to the extent and magnitude of its exertions, the public mind, instead of feeling an increase of alarm, should be strengthened with a real pledge and assurance of additional security. Of the ability and energy of the executive power, in providing for the national defence, no doubt can be entertained by any one who takes a short review of the measures which have been already adopted both internally and externally.

By land, certainly our most vulnerable side, the precautions have been peculiarly gratifying. The Lord lieutenants of the maritime counties have received directions to cause the cattle, public magazines, stores of corn, and provisions of every description, to be removed further into the interior. The principal points along the eastern coast have been strengthened by reinforcements of engineers and horse artillery. A considerable number of cannon and light field pieces have been sent into that quarter from the Tower. An encampment, which will in a very short time consist of 15,000 men, has been commenced near Chatham, from which, by its favourable situation, the troops will be enabled to act with promptitude in several points, according to the exigency of the case, and the military force at Dover, both in militia and regulars, has been greatly augmented. The volunteer corps have in several parts expressed their eagerness to perform the duties of the troops of the line; and as this offer will no doubt become a general measure, it will leave at the disposition of government a very large body of well disciplined men in immediate readiness to take the field. The patriotic example will be given to the rest of the kingdom by the metropolis, and we learn that in the course of the present week, the services of the volunteers both in London and Westminster will be substituted for those usually performed by the guards and the other regulars. At Colchester, there is an effectual force of no less than 6000 men, and the volunteer corps of Suffolk and Essex, have offered to assemble at their customary place of rendezvous, in case of actual invasion. The arms of all the Midland corps have been actually inspected; and we are informed by letters from several correspondents, that a similar degree of vigilance and activity pervades the most distant counties. With these means of defence, we must not forget to combine the glorious results that must be derived from the magnanimity of the national spirit and character in the hour of danger. Should such an hour approach, we understand it is in the contemplation of government to issue a proclamation, requiring all persons of a certain age, and under particular circumstances, to take up arms.

By sea, there is hardly a single point of importance along the coast that is not protected by our squadrons and numerous cruisers, most of which are at the same time employed in the blockade of all the enemy's ports. From the Texel to the bay of Biscay, there is not a harbour belonging to France or Holland of any importance, without British ships of war either before or in its vicinity. In our dock-yards, the most extraordinary activity prevails; and at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerness, all the ships and vessels capable of service, are getting ready for sea. The mouths of the Thames and Medway are defended by the Ardent, the Glatton, and several Dutch ships of war converted into floating batteries; several fail of the line are to be stationed in the Severn, for the defence of the eastern coast, and the entrance of the Colne and Blackwater rivers is effectually guarded. The return of the gun vessels from the Baltic has added much to the security of our shores, and the arrival of the whole fleet, which is shortly expected, will increase the number of the Channel and Texel fleets, and enable the admiralty to have a formidable squadron in constant readiness for the defence of Ireland. The impress service has been carried on with great success, and several hundred able seamen have been procured since last Thursday on the river, and in the city. It has been determined as a measure of general policy, that no person shall leave this country for France, or return hither, and all licences which have been granted to that effect in favour of English subjects, or of foreigners, are suspended for the present crisis.

Every precaution has been also taken in Ireland, for the defence of that country; and instructions of importance were sent off last Friday to admiral Lord Gardner, who commands in chief on that station.

With the exception of the action at Algiers, the intelligence from the continent has been for the last week of little importance. Whatever our loss may have been upon that occasion, we are confident that our naval glory will suffer nothing from an impartial investigation into the circumstances of the engagement. The admiralty had not, at a late hour last evening, received any details of it from Sir J. Saumarez.

An article from Havre of the 6th, brought by the Hamburg mail states, "Yesterday evening fourteen more gun-boats and three pinks sailed from our harbour; it is said they are going to Dieppe. The wind has been in their favour the whole of last night," and another from Ostend of the 14th, observes, "Since the flotillas from Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Niepport and Ostend, have been in motion, the English cruisers have collected before Dunkirk, where it is supposed all those flotillas will rendezvous, and form a naval force of near 200 vessels of war, among which are

several frigates. In any case important events may now be expected to take place on the Belgic coast." The report of the invasion of Hanover by France is revived; and it is asserted, upon the authority of letters from Berlin, that Buonaparte has again urged, in pressing terms, the king of Prussia to consent to the shutting up of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems. Neither of these communications is entitled to credit.

It is reported that a correspondence of a very alarming nature, between the disaffected in this country and Ireland, and the French government, has been discovered in papers seized by one of our cruisers on board a smuggling vessel.

Government has refused permission for any more aliens to return to France at present. We wish also that a stop was put to the great exportation of fine horses from this country, of which a very considerable number have lately been exported to France.

In consequence of some explanations with the government of this country, respecting the protection to be given to the French fishery on their coasts, the prefect of Rochefort has notified that English cruisers will not respect the great fishery, nor the trade in oysters and fish, which is to be subject to the same check as other commerce. The prefect says, that by this the freedom of fishery is reduced to that of shell-fish on the coast, and he gives warning to the fishermen accordingly.

Eight French emigrants of distinction have been arrested at Bareuth, by order of the king of Prussia, and sent to prison, where they are strictly guarded. Pichegru, it is supposed, was also to have been taken into custody, but he left Bareuth some days before the arrest took place. This circumstance, as far as it becomes a question of politics, serves to prove that the king of Prussia, in dealing thus rigidly by the enemies of the republic, entertains no immediate hostility to the confederal government of France.

Talleyrand has written a letter to the Swiss government, demanding that the Valais may be ceded to France, for the purpose of establishing a grand road by the Simplon to the Cisalpine republic. France gives to Switzerland the Frickthal in return.

The first consul of France allows his mother a pension of 24,000 francs (1000l. sterling) a year. On the first day of every month a servant brings her 2000 francs.

The return of generals Regnier, Dumas and Boyer, in the Lodi, from Egypt, proves that a misunderstanding existed among the French officers, which no doubt facilitated the defeat of the republican army. Menou is known to possess no military talents, and it is probable that any other officer would have made a better stand; but then Menou is the officer the most determined on keeping possession of Egypt, a circumstance which must strongly recommend him to the chief consul.

The number of political journals has diminished in France, within the last fourteen months, by from a fourth to a third, while the journals exclusively devoted to agriculture, commerce, &c. have increased within the same time nearly one half.

It is confidently reported the house of Austria and Prussia have assented to the plan of indemnity for the prince of Orange proposed by France.

July 28.

It is now ascertained that Gantheaume's squadron has returned to France. A letter from captain Hallowell, of the Swiftsure, dated on board of admiral Gantheaume's ship, the Indivisible, in the bay of Frejus, July 17, was yesterday received at the admiralty. The Swiftsure was returning to England when she fell in with the French squadron, and we believe that admiral Bickerton was not on board. Captain Hallowell's letter was sent to Mr. Merry at Paris, who immediately transmitted it to England.

Lord Nelson left town yesterday morning for the North. His lordship is appointed to the command in chief of all our naval forces on the extensive line of coast which runs from Orfordness to Beachy Head.

The general command of the land forces along the coasts is given to marquis Cornwallis, who also keeps his local appointment in the eastern district, where his head quarters are established.

We understand that all the volunteers throughout the country have received orders to hold themselves in immediate readiness for action. The Trinity house has engaged fishing smacks, which are to be stationed at the entrance of the Swin, for the purpose of destroying the buoys on the appearance of the enemy's fleet.

Dispatches were this morning received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, announcing the capture of La Chevette French corvette, by the boats belonging to the ships of our look out squadron, off Brest. They succeeded in cutting her out on Thursday night, from under the heavy batteries of the outer road of Brest, after a desperate action, which lasted for several hours, and in which the slaughter on both sides was very great. Our loss, we deeply regret to state, is represented at no less than 180 killed and wounded. Ardently as we admire the daring spirit, and matchless prowess of our gallant seamen, we cannot but observe that their heroism and intrepidity might be tempered with more prudence and discretion than have been displayed in the bay of Algiers or the outer road of Brest. The valour of British tars is proverbial, and requires no heightening from the magnitude of their losses. The capture of La Chevette, notwithstanding the glory of the action, must rank in the list of those victories.

"For which the conquerors mourn'd so many fall."

July 29.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 26th instant.

They afford no intelligence of importance, and do not contain a single article relative to the return of Gantheaume's squadron to France, the reported ratification of the treaty of Badajoz, or the naval and military preparations making along the coast.

The French funds have not of late been subject to any fluctuation worthy of notice. The *tiers consols* was at 44s. on the 24th.

The Paris journals were brought over in a flag of truce with dispatches for our government and M. Otto, which were immediately forwarded to London.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy firing was heard at Dover from the opposite coast of France. It appears that a flotilla of gun-boats had sailed from Calais about one o'clock in the morning, with a view of gaining the harbour of Boulogne, and that they were attacked on the passage by our cruisers. The result of the engagement was not known when our Dover letters came away.

This flotilla is probably the same which attempted to escape from Calais on the 17th. As Boulogne is closely blocked up, the present exertions of the enemy will no doubt prove as fruitless as the former. A letter from an officer belonging to the Medusa frigate, captain Gore, stationed off Boulogne, and dated last Monday, contains the following particulars:

"This morning, at half past 3 o'clock, all hands were called up, as the enemy was in motion. Their gun-boats and a number of small craft formed an extensive line, when the signal of attack was made, and a lugger and cutter under our command went in, and notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries, completely succeeded in breaking the enemy's line. The batteries along the French coast are numerous, and well provided with artillery. We anxiously expect to be soon joined by some of our brig and bomb-ketches, when a vigorous attempt will be made to bombard the town. The damage done by the lugger and cutter has not been yet ascertained. We caught the colours flying in the enemy's encampment near Boulogne."

July 30.

This morning we received by express, Paris papers to the 27th inst. inclusive.

We are concerned to find in them an account of the loss of the Jason frigate, of 36 guns, wrecked in the bay of St. Malo. As this statement is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from the principal commissioners of the marine at that place, to the minister of marine, dated the 25th instant, it is probable the event took place on that day. The officers and crew have, no doubt, been saved.

The military preparations along the Flemish coast are continued with undiminished activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry, for some secret expedition, has been lately selected from the troops at Brussels; and Carnot, inspector-general of engineers, the brother of the ex-director, has inspected Bruges, Orlend and Nieupoort.

An article extracted from the Journal de Bourdeaux, states, that a private letter had been received by a merchant of that city from Cadiz, giving an account of the loss of the British flag ship, which had been so much damaged in the action off Algiers as to sink soon after her arrival in Gibraltar bay.

Switzerland appears to be in a very distracted state, and on the point of again becoming the seat of civil discord and convulsion.

It appears from the Madrid Gazette, of the 10th, that the peace with Portugal had been formally announced by an order of his Catholic majesty, who has in person taken possession of the town of Olivenza, and the adjacent territory, ceded to him by the treaty of Badajoz. From this circumstance we are inclined to think, that the treaty had been ratified by the French government, as without that sanction it can scarcely be supposed that the court of Madrid would compromise itself by solemnly proclaiming the conclusion of a treaty which, according to the language of the king, constitutes the happiness of his people.

PLYMOUTH, July 27.

Came in, the Nimrod cutter, of 14 guns, from the Channel fleet. By this vessel it appears that the French fleet at Brest, with the troops on board, are quite ready for a push, to assist in the meditated invasion of this country. The officers that were captured in the corvette confirm the account, and say that it may take place before we are aware of it.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

It is in contemplation to issue a proclamation, calling on all persons of a certain age, and under certain circumstances, to take up arms in case of an invasion.

Several incendiary papers relative to the price of bread, have been stuck up in various parts of the metropolis, inviting the labouring class of people to go in a body to the mansion-house, and solicit a reduction in the price of that and other articles of subsistence. These papers are in manuscript, and are posted up at night.

BOSTON, September 4.

Mr. Thayer, who left Bourdeaux the middle of July, was informed, that the ratification of the treaty had been agreed upon; but that the formalities of signature, &c. were not completed at that time.

The naval court-martial commenced in the representatives chamber, in the old state house, on Tuesday, and after adjourning to meet on board the frigate Constitution, where it continues sitting. It is expected the trials will consume considerable time.

September 7.

It is asserted in an interior paper, that the president has ordered the removal of the arms from Springfield to the southward!

NAVAL COURT-M

We mentioned in our last, upon the trial of capt. Little, on Tuesday, adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the court, being convened from capt. Little, it was that he should be permitted to examine his witnesses, and Mr. Otis was then introduced. The court was daily and constantly attended by a nation of the witnesses in behalf of the defendant, until two o'clock on Friday, then informed the court, that the witnesses were present in behalf of the defendant, and should dispense with the examination of the witnesses, whose testimony was to be confirmed by the court on then proceeding to make a verdict. Evidence adduced by the court informed him it must be the defence in writing, was produced and read. Mr. Otis, then minutely stated the observations thereon, with great clearness of spectators. We agreed upon their sentence in result, we presume, cannot be the president. But from the and the observations of the court, we are induced to think cannot prove otherwise than the defendant.

WASHINGTON

Samuel Meredith, Esquire, States has resigned. It is rumoured that he is Cashier of the bank of the city.

BALTIMORE

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Mediterranean.

"The squadron arrived at the admiral of Tripoli arrived with 26 guns, nine and six-pounders, and 160 men. I am sorry to say, our gloomy: I am fearful it will be many thousand dollars before there is full employment at sea, for all the frigates States: it is much to be lamented that had not long since paid more attention that had been received."

AMERICAN S

Extract of a letter from John Swallow, dated Gibraltar.

"On the 26th ult. arrived the ship, capt. Sterett, who had intended for these seas, in this bay a Tripolitan (she built) with 246 men, comm. by an English renegade, daughter; also a brig of 100 tons, capt. Sterett, who reported on arrival to the admiral, that he had been out 35 days and captured the Pratick master, who was at war with America. On the 30th arrived the Philadelphia and Eschscholtz, the above cutter, I immediately waited on the consuls O'Brien and Brien, relative to the affairs of the nation. He delivered me a letter, the contents of which I permit me to assure you power to serve the common interest in general, shall not give me the greatest pleasure, either, as in duty bound, I enquire of the admiral if the United States, he said, required it he left consular that he had gone from Tunis, for Tunis; that he and that he was no friend of the wife went alongside of him, and expressed to me a conversation with common was to get Pratick that no objection to seeing him at my house on shore, we would meet us at a tavern, I perceived he was that the commodore detached a squadron, which he directed the ship Grand Turk, and the brig Norman, commander. A few days since three French ships of the line, taking them short of the bay, on Tuesday, went to Algiers, and the ships at Cadiz, James Saumarez, with lead, who joined the squadron, that the French squadron, and the Mahan."

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

We mentioned in our last, that the court-martial, upon the trial of capt. Little, after being organized on Tuesday, adjourned to meet on board the Constitution, the court, being convened in the cabin, upon motion from capt. Little, it was unanimously ordered, that he should be permitted to have the aid of counsel, in examining his witnesses, and making his defence. Mr. Otis was then introduced as counsel, and the court was daily and constantly occupied in the examination of the witnesses in behalf of the complainants, until two o'clock on Friday. The defendant's counsel then informed the court, that although many witnesses were present in behalf of captain Little, he should dispense with the examination of all but two, who were called merely to the credit of a witness, whose testimony was so contradictory, that it was stigmatized by the court on their record. He was then proceeding to make a defence, founded on the evidence adduced by the complainants, when the court informed him it must be in writing. On Saturday, the defence in writing, at considerable length, was produced and read. Mr. Blake, the judge advocate, then minutely stated the evidence, and his observations thereon, with great candour; and the court was cleared of spectators. We learn, that the court agreed upon their sentence in a very short time. The result, we presume, cannot be known until ratified by the president. But from the complexion of the case, and the observations of the gentlemen, who addressed the court, we are induced to hazard an opinion, that it cannot prove otherwise than highly honourable to the defendant.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

Samuel Meredith, Esquire, treasurer of the United States has resigned. It is rumoured that Mr. Hanson, Cashier of the bank of Columbia, will succeed him.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

Extra of a letter from an officer high in respectability in the Mediterranean Squadron.

"The Squadron arrived at Gibraltar the 1st July: the admiral of Tripoli arrived the day before in a ship of 26 guns, nine and six-pounders, 260 men, with a brig of 16 guns, 160 men.

"I am sorry to say, our Barbary affairs look very gloomy: I am fearful it will cost the United States many thousand dollars before things are put to rights. There is full employment at present, in the Mediterranean, for all the frigates belonging to the United States: it is much to be lamented that the government had not long since paid more attention to the information that had been received from that quarter."

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Extra of a letter from John Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, dated Gibraltar, July 4, 1801.

"On the 26th ult. arrived the state schooner Enterprize, capt. Sterett, who had separated from the Squadron intended for these seas, and on the 29th anchored in this bay a Tripolitan ship of 28 guns, (American built) with 246 men, commanded by their high admiral, an English renegade, married to the bashaw's daughter; also a brig of 16 guns and 146 men. They are both cruisers, sailing in company. They reported on arrival to the health office, that they had been out 35 days and captured nothing, but wanted water—the Pratick master asked the admiral if they were at war with America, who said they were not. On the 30th arrived the President, commodore Dale, the Philadelphia and Essex frigates; they anchored close to the above cruisers, who were under quarantine. I immediately waited on the commodore, taking with me consuls O'Brien and Cathcart's letters relative to the affairs of Barbary, &c. for his information. He delivered me your favour of the 24th of May last, the contents of which I have duly noted, and permit me to assure you, that every thing in my power to serve the commodore, his Squadron, and the nation in general, shall not be wanting, and it will give me the greatest pleasure, when I can be useful to either, as in duty bound. The commodore made inquiry of the admiral if they were at war or peace with the United States, he said the latter. He then inquired if he left consul Cathcart well; he replied that he had gone from Tripoli a fortnight before he sailed, for Tunis; that he went of his own accord, and that he was no friend to the Americans. I likewise went alongside of him yesterday morning (as his agent expressed to me that he wished to have some conversation with commodore Dale) to tell him as he was to get Pratick that day, the commodore had no objection to seeing him on board the President, or at my house on shore, which he rejected, saying he would meet us at a tavern, and no where else. Indeed I perceived he was trifling in the business, so that the commodore determined to go to sea with the Squadron, which he did this morning, taking with him the ship Grand Turk, bound to Tunis, with the stipulations, and the brig hope, of Baltimore, James Norman, commander.

"A few days since came in sight from the east, three French ships of the line and a frigate; but the wind taking them short in the Gut, got aback of the Rock—this day it sprung up to the east, when they went to Algeiras, and are landing 2800 seamen, to man the ships at Cadiz, before which port arrived Sir James Saumarez, with five sail of the line from England, who joined the two that were there. It is said that the French Squadron came from Toulon and captured aback of the Rock, the English brig of war Speedy, and the Makon packet, both coming to this port."

Extra from another letter from Mr. Gavino, dated Gibraltar, 18th July, 1801.

"I have not heard from commodore Dale since his departure. On the 13th instant, I received a few lines from consul Easton of Tunis, in answer to mine of the 17th May last, enclosing one for captain Loughton, of the ship Grand Turk, accompanying the bey of Tunis passport for his proceeding to said port, without his being molested by the Tripolitans.

"Yesterday the United States frigate Philadelphia was off this port. I sent off an advice boat with a dispatch, informing captain Baron, that the Tripolitan cruisers were still here, and, it would seem, were afraid of going out. Captain Baron, had been the day before at Tangier for refreshments.

"I made application to rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, regarding the sailing of our merchant vessels, and the Tripolitan cruisers in port, who has promised, on being apprised of the time of sailing of the former, that he will detain the latter twenty-four hours.

"On the 12th instant, sailed from Algeiras Bay, the three French ships of the line, under jury-masts, with the frigate, escorted by five Spanish and one French line of battle ships; also three frigates (two of them Spaniards, of 112 guns), that came round from Cadiz to take them to said port—Five sail of the British ships of the line, of 74 guns, four of which have been in the late action, with a frigate and a Portuguese of 44 guns, went into the Gut, and as soon as the combined fleet got round Carrito Point; the English bore down upon them. About 11 o'clock at night, a very warm action commenced, which lasted till about one, when the two Spanish ships, of 112 guns, and 2400 men in all, blew up, and only about 40 men were saved. The Ex-Spanish ship St. Antonio, of 74 guns, now officered and manned mostly with French, using said flag, was taken and brought in. All the English ships could not come to action, as they had but little wind; two of them went on and are cruising off Cadiz, where the others will also go the first wind, as they have received very little damage."

September 10.

Yesterday the famous Christopher Williams was arrested by the marshal of this district on a charge of privateering under British colours, against the American commerce. After an examination before judge Chase, he was ordered to give bail for appearance before the circuit court in the sum of two thousand dollars—not being able to obtain securities, was committed to gaol.

Annapolis, September 17.

"DIED lately, in this city, Mrs. MARY DULANY, relict of the late hon. WALTER DULANY, formerly of this place.

"The lady, whose death we have thus mentioned to the public, possessed a character which those who had the happiness of knowing her would do well to contemplate and to imitate, and which human nature may be fairly proud of. It combined some of the best and strongest powers of the mind with all the most amiable qualities of the heart. Her sense of religion was just and sincere, it was founded on the pure and benevolent principles of the true Christian faith, which she acted upon with an exemplary firmness and constancy. Her system of morals, taken from so bright a source, fitted her to do well her duty in this life, and to prepare her for a better; she was an admirable example of that cheerfulness of mind, and general benevolence of feeling, which a just conception of religious obligations, and a full sense of a well spent life, never fail to give. This acquired composure, together with the natural goodness and tenderness of her heart, gave to her countenance and to her manners a sweetness the most engaging and the most interesting imaginable: this benignity of aspect, and amenity of manners, were well supported by a conduct the most beneficent, the most charitable, the most liberal!

"Her understanding was clear and sound; quick in perceiving, nice and substantial in discriminating, few persons read living characters with more readiness, or with more certainty: none were more willing to make every just allowance for the frailties she perceived, none felt more disgust and abhorrence of the vices she beheld.—This excellent and amiable woman died at the age of 74."

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the most discreet men to represent the said county in the legislature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, it is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the deceased will make them known to the subscriber, and all those indebted to make payment.

JAMES CLEARY, Adm. D. B. N.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the honourable judges of the general court for the western shore of Maryland, and to me directed, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday 9th of October next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of land supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres, called the DENN, including the dwelling and out houses; taken as the property of captain Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Henry Townsend and Benjamin Stoddart, Esquires, surviving executors of the rev. Alexander Williamson. Also part of a tract of land called the DEN and KITTLE, supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres; taken as the property of capt. Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Joseph Wilkinson, Esq; trustee for the creditors of Lock Chew. The above lands adjoin each other, and are as pleasantly situated as any in the county, very convenient to places of religious worship, surrounded by mills, and within two miles of a rising seminary for the education of youth. The land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn; wheat, rye and tobacco, and is well enclosed; a sufficient quantity of timber and fire wood, a great proportion of fine meadow land, and a mill seat perhaps equal to any in the county; it has also a young flourishing orchard of 400 trees, just beginning to bear; added to all those advantages are the buildings which must (at a low estimation) have cost fifteen hundred pounds, they consist of a large and convenient dwelling-house, elegantly finished, a new yard and garden, kitchen, study, milk, meat, corn, carriage, tobacco and cow-houses, a school-house, and several negro quarters, all in good repair. I am authorized to say that capt. Charles Williamson will shew the above property to any person inclined to view it previous to the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for READY MONEY.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

September 16, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next legislature for an act of insolvency. My reasons for taking this step are, that I am imprisoned by James Barry, as security for a debt which has been repeatedly offered to be secured to him, by property, but which property he has refused accepting; and as property of mine was carried out of the State by James Peirce, who owed the debt, to three times the amount, to secure which no steps have been taken by Mr. Barry, and from being so situated it has been out of my power to pursue it. I am therefore under the necessity of applying for relief to the legislature.

J. RAY.

September, 1801.

TAKE notice, that all those who have any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN BOUCHER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court of said county, or they will be excluded agreeable to law. AMELIA BOUCHER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, September 15, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th of August last, a negro girl, of a yellowish complexion, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who calls herself MILLEY, and says she belongs to a Mr. Lux, of Georgia, who bought her last spring of Mr. Samuel Speake, in the Federal City; her clothing is country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an osnabrig shift. Her master is requested to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the justices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS; as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior, EDWARD WILSON, Junior, ISAAC CHANEY, JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, August 4, 1801.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1801.

Ordered, That a dividend of the money arising, or to arise, from the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid deceased, under the decree in this cause passed, shall, on application, be made at any time after the last day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times before the end of September next.

True copy, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

The Temple of Truth,
A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work,
GRIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN
ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,
Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued
(weekly) if proper encouragement is given.
Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the
above work, may receive the first number im-
mediately, as a few copies have already
come to hand.
Subscriptions received at this office.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

June 29, 1801.

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

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 30, 1801.

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.

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."

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, delusions 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 inflammations.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

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

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

**Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

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

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

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

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

Dr. HAMILTON's

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry 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 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,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

**Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

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

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

**PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

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

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

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

(LVIIth YEAR.)

MAR

T

NEW-YORK
The fast sailing ship Mercury, came at this port last evening, in 37 days. The London papers received by her, bring the date of the SEVENTH of AUGUST, and furnish us with an unusual variety of intelligence.

An expedition against Boulogne, having destroyed the gun-boats fitting the coast of England, and effected a landing by Lord Nelson. A particularly important event forms one of the objects of our selection.

The landing of admiral Gantheaume, having debarked troops on the coast, appears to be no longer doubtful.

Every thing seems quiet in the Nile. The destiny of Egypt is still uncertain. Accounts have yet been published.

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE whole of the Turkish army, which has formed a junction at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men, under general Hutzschel, joined the army of the grand vizier, the captain Pacha.

STRASBURG

Our journals contain the following intelligence from Egypt, which the British fleet, have as yet only been able to take.

A letter has, however, been received from a person belonging to the Lodi, in the road of Nice, who informs in Egypt are not the best there are two principal causes; between the generals, especially Regnier; and, secondly, the presence in Cairo and Upper Egypt, of the army of the English, and measures being taken to collect the English on every side to establish themselves on shore.

Before the Lodi sailed, had already fallen victims to the plague; nearly 1000 die daily, and have been carried off by this more serious loss, as the number now greatly diminished. In Bey, and other inferior chiefs, have died of the plague. The French officers were principally of operation against the plague, and Regnier decided consequence of which was Regnier, and some others of longer take a part in the misfortune. Regnier embarked to be shortly arrived, with general the staff of the army of the general inspector Dante, and distinction.

GENOA

A vessel arrived at Leghorn, that the French had defeated the grand vizier, and put him to flight, after a victory from Smyrna of the 22d of March. The Turks had not yet approached French had gained some advantage. Letters from Naples, are as follows:

"We expect with impatience the news from Egypt. It places that the English in the Nile, and a battle man taken prisoners, have made of their army. It and Greek vessels arrived at the same news.

BRUSSELS

In the negotiations for the peace of Amiens, it is understood, that the English in the Cape of Good Hope, taken by the English, occasion much difficulty to the government.

CALA

All communication with the continent, except for M. Orlandi, are the only ones. Even private letters are not allowed. All the passengers who

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 24, 1801.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The fast sailing ship Mercury, capt. Cottle, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool. The London papers received by her are to the evening of the SEVENTH of AUGUST, inclusive, and furnish us with an unusual variety of important intelligence.

An expedition against Boulogne, for the purpose of destroying the gun-boats fitting out there for the invasion of England, has been projected, by the English ministry, and effectually carried into execution by lord Nelson. A particular detail of this important event forms one of the principal articles of our selection.

The landing of admiral Gantheleme in France, after having debarked troops on the coast of Egypt, appears to be no longer doubted in the English papers.

Every thing seems quiet in the North.

The destiny of Egypt is still unknown—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.

THE whole of the Turkish and English force, which has formed a junction against the French at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men. A corps of English, under general Hutchinson, has likewise joined the army of the grand vizier, and the corps of the captain Pacha.

STRASBURG, July 15.

Our journals contain the following article:

"The dispatches which the brig Lodi has brought from Egypt, have as yet only been published by extracts. A letter has, however, been received here, from a person belonging to the army, on board the Lodi, in the road of Nice, which states, that the affairs in Egypt are not the best possible, of which there are two principal causes; first, the disagreement between the generals, especially between Menou and Regnier; and, secondly, the plague which broke out in Cairo and Upper Egypt, a short time before the attack of the English, and prevented the necessary measures being taken to collect the whole army, and attack the English on every side, before they had time to establish themselves on shore.

"Before the Lodi sailed, about 50,000 persons had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease in Cairo; nearly 1000 die daily; many of the French had been carried off by this distemper, which is the more serious a loss, as the number of French troops is now greatly diminished. In Upper Egypt, Murat Bey, his other inferior chiefs, and 1200 Mamelukes, have died of the plague. The disagreement between the French officers was principally occasioned by the plan of operation against the English which Menou proposed, and Regnier decidedly disapproved. The consequence of which was a kind of schism; for Regnier, and some others of the generals, would no longer take a part in the military operations, and at length Regnier embarked for France where he has recently arrived, with general Damas, late chief of the staff of the army of the east under Kleber; the general inspector Dante, and several other persons of distinction."

GENOA, July 18.

A vessel arrived at Leghorn from Tripoli, in 13 days, stating, that the French troops off Cairo have attacked the grand vizier, and completely defeated and put him to flight, after a very brisk action.—Letters from Smyrna of the 22d of June say, that the Anglo-Turks had not yet approached Cairo, and that the French had gained some advantage over their enemies. Letters from Naples, of the 7th July, state as follows:

"We expect with impatience, the confirmation of the news from Egypt. They write from several places that the English in consequence of the inundations of the Nile, and a battle in which they had 6000 men taken prisoners, have re-embarked with the remains of their army. It is said that some Turkish and Greek vessels arrived at Tarente, have brought the same news. [Courier de Milan.]

BRUSSELS, July 23.

In the negotiations for peace with England, the first consul it is understood, insists especially on the restoration of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the French ships taken by the English at Toulon.—These points occasion much difficulty on the part of the English government.

CALAIS, July 29.

All communication with England is absolutely shut up, except for M. Otto and government, whose packets are the only ones that go and come freely. Even private letters are not received at this moment. All the passengers who attempted to embark within

these several days past for Dover have been sent back without being permitted to go on board.

LONDON, August 1.

Admiral Cornwallis dashed into the outer road of Brest yesterday forenoon with his own ship, the Ville de Paris, unsupported by any other ship, and notwithstanding a warm discharge of shot and shells from the batteries, forced two French line of battle ships to cut their cables and take shelter under the forts.

Such of the out-pensioners of Greenwich hospital as are fit for service, will be immediately employed on board the floating batteries and gun-boats that are to be stationed for the defence of the coast.

It appears that La Chevrete with her consort, which escaped into the inner harbour of Brest, were designed by the French government to accomplish two important purposes—to reinforce the garrison of Senegal with 400 troops, and supply the colony of Guadaloupe with naval stores.

On Thursday a privy council was held at Weymouth, at which the right honourable lord Pelham was sworn into office as secretary of state for the home department.

August 3.

We understand that dispatches were received by government this morning, from Egypt; but their contents are not important.

EGYPT.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Daure, inspector of reviews, to the minister of war.

LEGHORN, July 21.

I set out, citizen minister, from Alexandria, the 21st May. I was taken by the English frigate la Figue, off Alexandria. I was brought to Aboukir, where I arrived the 2d June. At that time Egypt was in the following situation:

General Menou was at Alexandria, master of the lake Merotis. He was encamped upon the heights, outside the limit of Alexandria. The English occupied the peninsula of Aboukir with a portion of their army, not having gained a step since their landing. These two bodies were watching each other without fighting. The crews of the ships of war which are in the port of Alexandria formed the garrison of the city and of the forts. The 6th of June, the corvette Heliopolis, which admiral Gantheleme had dispatched, entered Alexandria. It was laden with military stores, and carried some troops. It had left admiral Gantheleme moored 25 leagues from Alexandria. General Belliard commanded at Cairo, having under him generals Le Grange, Robin, Donzelat, Bron, &c. His corps of the army was a great deal stronger than that of Alexandria. The chief of brigade, Dupas, commanded in the citadel at Cairo, and the general of brigade, Almeyras, at Gizah. The English army under the command of general Hutchinson was at Terrancee. The captain Pacha with the flotilla, was upon the Nile, off Terrancee, supporting the English army. The grand vizier was at Bilbeys; he was advancing upon Cairo; he had been completely beaten by general Belliard, and driven back as far as Selahich. General Belliard has been slightly wounded in that engagement. The English themselves estimate their loss in the engagements of the 8th, 13th and 21st of March, at 5000 killed. They are very much afflicted with complaints in the eyes. If general Belliard shall beat the English force which is at Terrancee, the English army may find itself in a difficult position. The chief of brigade, Cavasier, who escorted a convoy of 600 camels, with 500 infantry, cavalry and artillery, has had the misfortune to be surrounded and made prisoner by the English army, between Alkman and Terrancee. The garrisons of Damietta and Burlos, amounting together to between five and six hundred men, have also been made prisoners. Health and respect.

(Signed)

DAURE.

August 7.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1 P. M.

You ask me for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Tuesday. I perceive your London news-papers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely, as I was an eye-witness:

On Saturday, lord Nelson sailed from Deal, and the same evening took the command of the squadron of small ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of captain Somerville of the Eugenia. His lordship ordered all ships of war to join, and several did on Sunday, till at last they amounted to 37 sail, including gun-boats, brigs, &c. His lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made signal for them to divide into two squadrons;—one squadron to be to windward.

On Monday lord Nelson stood close into Boulogne with some of the bomb vessels, and threw several bombs to try how they would reach the enemy. Finding they reached the shore, he made signal of

recall, and they anchored about four miles from the land.

The shore at Boulogne stretches nearly east and west. Towards the east a point of land runs out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbour is in the middle of this, and looks out to the north. The enemy's vessels, consisting of 6 brigs, 2 schooners, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats, were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half east but the largest half west of the harbour's mouth, in front of which was the largest brig. On the beach west of the harbour was a strong battery, which kept up a very heavy fire. The battery on the pier head, east of the harbour, did not fire much, but tried a shell now and then.

On Monday night, lord Nelson went under cover of the dark, in four oared gig, a long swift boat, and reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found it as above described. He then issued orders to begin the attack at break of day next morning. At four o'clock, he himself stationed the bombs, 5 in number, in an oblique line, stretching from the west end of the enemy's line. They came to anchor, and began throwing bombs about 4 o'clock; the other ships of war being stationed under weigh, in another line, behind the bombs, ready to render assistance. His lordship's own flag was placed in front of the harbour, having our two lines, one of bombs, another of small ships of war, stretching from his right; behind these lines were the Leyden of 64 guns. His lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only; as they reach much farther than shot, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At 6 o'clock, however, it being then high water, lord Nelson, desirous of convincing the enemy what a heavy fire he could play upon them, and, at the same time, to induce them to disclose their strongest points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the cliffs being of a brown clay, sent our ships of war close to the shore in face of the batteries, where they first fired one broadside, and tacking round, fired the other; then sailing away loaded for another such attack.

This produced a most tremendous fire on both sides, and it was this that first gave the town of Dover notice of the engagement. When the water fell it was necessarily given over; but it had the desired effect of convincing lord Nelson that he had guessed the nature of the enemy's strength, and that he had judiciously placed the gun-boats. While the ships were firing their broadsides as above mentioned, at seven in the morning his lordship was in his barge, moving about, making observations and minutes, which may be useful in a future attack. He visited the bombs separately and rowed along the whole line, amidst a shower of shot and shells from the enemy, attended by the King and Queen cutters; and by the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving his orders, and animating by example. The French batteries on each side of the harbour, could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed so much to the left, that the batteries could not bear upon them. Add to this, that the bombs being placed to the westward, obliquely from the enemy's line of vessels, every bomb thrown had the advantage of raking the whole line, as it were. For instance, if a bomb were thrown for the farthest French ship, and fell short, it had a great chance of hitting one in the line nearer; or, if thrown for the nearest and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther off. The French soon discovered the inutilty of their batteries, and found that lord Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore set a number of men on to throw up batteries on the hill in the eastern turn of the bay, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbour tolerably well; but it could not reach our bombs, which were at the extremity of the westward, and the enemy threw only a few shells from it.—The disposition and objects of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbour, that, having them in a cluster, their destruction might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about one o'clock, when it wholly ceased from the hills and batteries, seeing, no doubt, that it was utterly ineffectual, but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigour. One vessel threw two hundred bombs. At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and bilged. In the course of the afternoon two others shared the same fate, and five others were rendered useless, but were drawn by ropes on the shore. The fire of the English also slackened during the afternoon. The enemy sometimes fired a shot, or threw a shell. Towards dusk the fire was renewed with a little warmth, but without much meaning. It was lord Nelson's intention, in the dark, to have sent three bombs close upon the enemy, each bomb towed by 10 boats, the bombs were to attack the enemy in a way that could

not fail of annihilating them; and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away in case of accident. Lord Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close as possible, to render them necessary assistance: but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger; and our whole fleet was obliged to haul off without making the attempt. Lord Nelson will, however, soon give the navy another opportunity of distinguishing themselves, as he intends to bring up flat-bottomed boats to the attack, at the time the bombs are throwing shells. Yesterday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and the various ships have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have sailed from the Downs. Part of our fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable the attack may be renewed this night. The squadron at Boulogne is again under command of captain Somerville, of the Eugenia. Lord Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the Sulphur one engineer wounded, and one seaman lost an arm. Some of the standing rigging was also cut. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen, went to the bottom in the first three ships that sunk.

As the gun-boats raked the shore, little or no damage was done to the town of Boulogne.

It was proposed to bombard it; but lord Nelson said, he would not make war on women and children; one or two bombs struck the pier head and split the stones, making them fly. This did some damage, and frightened the inhabitants as trunks and furniture were seen removing—Most of the inhabitants could be seen on the heights eastward of the town, having left their houses. It is said that a steeple was a little damaged, but not knocked down; neither was the town on fire, as reported in the London papers—There are about 50 tents on the heights west of the town in view; but it is confidently said there is a large encampment behind the hills on the east side—Numbers of troops have been sent into Boulogne since the attack.

Mr. Stowe, of the custom-house, Mr. Fecker and others, in a boat, went out during the action, and sent a line to lord Nelson, with the extraordinary gazette of Sir J. Saumarez's triumph. His lordship was delighted, and invited the gentlemen, though strangers, on board ship to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if it had been a pleasure party. An excellent dinner was served up, and a very splendid desert. The gentlemen were complimenting lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh! this is but a shabby affair: but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not threaten invasion with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of the women and children in London." Here, in Dover, the people laugh at the idea of invasion.

A French cartel arrived last night with dispatches, she was not allowed to come near shore, a boat went out, and received her dispatches; formerly she came into the harbour. An English cartel sailed this morning at 7. We could see she was not allowed to go within two miles of Calais; a boat was sent out, and took out her dispatches.

We received this morning the following copy of lord Nelson's address to his squadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"Medusa, off Boulogne, August 5.

"Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the vessels yesterday; it was impossible that they could have been better situated, and the artillery officers have shown great skill in entirely disabling ten of the armed vessels out of 24 opposed to them, and many others, lord Nelson believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and desire to attack the enemy in all ranks of persons, and which lord Nelson would gladly have given full scope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely that an early opportunity shall be given them for showing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under sail, and performed the duty intrusted to them with a great deal of skill.

(Signed) "NELSON AND BRONTI."

We do not understand that any detailed dispatches have yet been received from lord Nelson; at least if any have been received, they have not been made public.

The accounts of his lordship having sailed from Boulogne to attack some other French port, are incorrect. We have been favoured with a very ample and clear detail (it is given under the head of attack on Boulogne,) to which we refer our readers; and by which they will see, that on Wednesday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and that yesterday the ships were employed in providing themselves with fresh supplies of ammunition and other necessities; our squadron was also joined with some flat-bottomed boats from the Downs. Yesterday afternoon the fleet was again standing off and on Boulogne, and the attack was expected to be renewed last night.

Our loss has been very trifling. Two seamen only have been wounded, and some of our rigging has been cut. The account which stated that the town of Boulogne had been laid in ashes, is incorrect. The French, however, had a great many men killed and wounded on board the different bomb vessels and gun-boats. The frigates, we understand, could not get within gun-shot of the enemy.

We received this morning by express, Paris papers to the 5th. They do not contain a single fact of importance. The French funds are falling. The tiers consolidate were 41 f. 25 c.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received from Constantinople; but lord Hawkebury being at Wey-

mouth with the king, the contents have not transpired.

A letter written from Toulon to a merchant of Bourdeaux, dated July 25, says, we learn that admiral Gantheaume has returned from Egypt, and anchored near Toulon, after having landed the troops he had on board, at Derna, in the kingdom of Barca, in Africa. It is said also, that the admiral has brought with him to St. Tropes, an English ship of the line and a frigate.

[Tableau de Bourdeaux.]

Citizen Vaissier has written from Toulon, on date July 18th, the following letter to his father in Avignon:—Dear Father, I take this opportunity to acquaint you with the agreeable and happy news of the arrival at this port, of admiral Gantheaume, with the division under his command. He has been at Egypt to effect a disembarkation; and on his return captured an English ship of 74 guns, and a frigate of 50, with a convoy of 25 merchant vessels. This intelligence is the more favourable to the French, as it enables us to navigate the Mediterranean, and infuses to us the colony. I am, &c.

[Courier d'Avignon.]

Courier office—half past 2 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce that intelligence has been received of the return of lord Nelson to Margate Roads.

At the corn exchange this day, we are happy to state that wheat was considerably cheaper, and fine flour fell about 5s. per sack.

We are truly happy to state a very considerable reduction in the price of wheat in our market on Saturday last; the very best samples were purchased at 120s. and 116s. per quarter, equal in quality to what was sold the preceding week at 160s.—[Norfolk Chronicle.]

Parliament is further prorogued to the 25th day of September.

Price of stocks, August 6.

Three per cent. consols, 59 1/4, 58 7/8, 59—
Omnium, 7 1/4, 7.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, August 5.

A letter from Berlin, of the 21st of July, says, that the English, French, and Russian ministers hold frequent conferences, which is considered as a favourable omen of the re-establishment of a general peace.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 18th of July, lord Carysfort, the English minister, uses every exertion to obtain from the Prussian government the evacuation of Hanover. It is thought, that if new obstacles should not arise, the evacuation would take place about the 7th of August, on which day the contracts for the maintenance of the troops would expire. These letters also state, that Prussia had not then acceded to the convention concluded at Petersburg the 17th of June.

The prisoners lately arrested at Bareuth are guarded with the greatest strictness. The king of Prussia has enjoined, in the most formal manner, the general commanding at Bareuth, to see that they shall not communicate with any body. Various arrests of French emigrants have also taken place at Anspach and Erlangen.

A letter from the Hague, of the 28th of July, in the *Clef du Cabinet*, says—"All the sailors who were on board the fleet of admiral de Winter, are landed, and compose the garrisons of Helvoet and Breille.

M. Baron Ehrenward, the Swedish minister for France, is arrived at Paris.

All the letters from Holland state, that the English forces, cruising upon the Batavian coasts, are constantly increasing. Admiral Graves has appeared off the Texel with a numerous squadron, a great many fire ships and bombs. The Batavians are taking measures to prevent the enemy from attempting to burn the ships in the Texel. Admiral Dickson, who is cruising off Greece, is also reinforced, and his squadron now consists of 10 ships of the line, three frigates, and other vessels of less size. The Dutch fleet, under the command of admiral de Winter, consists of three divisions, completely fitted and ready to sail at the first signal. They form together a total of 8 ships of the line, from 74 to 44 guns, seven frigates, and various other vessels. There are besides near 100 gun-boats for the defence of the coasts and the mouth of the rivers. Admiral de Winter is still at the Texel, and sleeps on board his ship.

DUBLIN, August 5.

A letter from London by yesterday's mail says, that a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, bombs, &c. sailed from the Downs on Thursday last to four the French coast from Dunkirk to La Hogue, and deal destruction among them.

Five Paris papers will be due here to-morrow, should they arrive, it is expected the obnoxious silence of the official journals respecting the return of admiral Gantheaume to France will at last be broken.

An order from the admiralty releasing the Swedish ships laden with timber and iron from Morlaix, brought into Plymouth last week, was reported to have been sent off from London on Saturday.

A contract for one thousand tons of biscuit was perfected, we hear, at Cork, last week.

The reaping of corn is at this day going forward with celerity and vigour in every part of the kingdom. If the present favourable harvest weather continues for three weeks, it is, we hear, intended to sell the stores of foreign meal and flour, 25 per cent. under the market price then existing, for the accommodation of the public.

So very near are the ports of Algieras and Gibraltar, that bombs have been thrown from the one to the other during the last war. It was certainly a valiant attempt in the British fleet to enter the former harbour

in order to attack the French squadron; but the chance of being driven by southerly winds close to the enemy's batteries, was extremely hazardous and very possibly was the cause of the misfortune that followed.

Friday evening the Guelderland man of war of 64 guns, and the Amphitrite and Galatea frigates, sailed from Cork with the Dutch chasseurs on board, for the Isle of Wight, and we understand that transports are already taken up to convey the rest of the Dutch troops from this country.

On Thursday evening his majesty's ships *Ruffel*, *Bellona*, *Warrior*, and *Defence*, of 74 guns each, sailed from Cove on a cruise. Their destination is not known with certainty, though it was generally imagined they were bound for the Straits, to reinforce the squadron under Sir James Saumarez—The *Ganges* and *Delfiance*, likewise of 74 guns, which lately sailed, the former as convoy to the East-India-men, are to go into port, in order to be thoroughly repaired, of which they both stand in need, as they were very roughly handled on the memorable 2d of April, before Copenhagen.

The great depots of provisions and military stores at Athlone are nearly completed, by which arrangement an army wherever marched can, without delay, be abundantly supplied with every prime necessary.

DEAL, August 5.

The cannonading at Boulogne continued all day yesterday without intermission, till nine o'clock in the evening, when it ceased. The *Hound*, revenue cutter, arrived in the Downs last night, from the squadron, which she left at eleven o'clock in the morning, and brought dispatches from lord Nelson for government. This vessel brings an account of his lordship's having succeeded in destroying six gun vessels, and driven several on shore. The enemy keeps up a heavy fire from twenty five gun-boats; but only one of our ships sustained any injury, which was in the rigging. The frigates could not get within gun-shot of the enemy, so that only the bomb ships were engaged. Great crowds of people were off the cliffs to observe the action, and at high water the fleet appeared to get nearer in shore, and the bombardment increased with double fury; soon after an immense volume of smoke issued from the town, which appeared like the blowing up of a magazine, as several shells were distinctly seen in the air, and supposed to reach the shore.

BOSTON, September 14.

In our paper of Monday last we suggested that the military stores were to be removed from Springfield to the seat of government. We have now correct information, that they are to remain at Springfield; and that to secure the permanency of so valuable a situation, the attorney-general has, within a few days, purchased in behalf of the United States, the land on which the buildings were erected. This we know to be fact; and being more desirous of an opportunity of approving than censuring the measures of government, we cheerfully announce it.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Yesterday the right rev. bishop Moore, D. D. returned to this city from Trenton, after having received episcopal consecration by the right rev. bishops White, Clagett and Jarvis; to which sacred office he had been unanimously elected by both clergy and laity in the convention of the protestant episcopal church, in the state of New-York, lately held in this city; in consequence of the resignation of the jurisdiction over said church by bishop Provost.

From the well known talents, zeal and activity of bishop Moore, and the harmony and unanimity which prevailed among all the delegates from the different parts of the state, the members of the church may indulge the pleasing hope, that as the sphere of his influence is now very considerably extended, the most happy consequences will result to every congregation in her communion, by the blessing of God upon his pious labours.

Captain Johnson, arrived yesterday morning in 38 days from St. Maloes, (France) informs us, that the coast was thronged with flat-bottomed boats, with troops, who were completely blocked in, by the British cruisers—That he was at St. Maloes at the time the English frigate *Jason* ran on shore there; and the crew of which were all saved, except a pilot, who (being a Frenchman) knowing his doom if he fell into the hands of his countrymen, drowned himself.

September 17.

The British took possession of Madeira on the 24th of July, and not on the first, as mentioned through mistake in yesterday's *Mercantile Advertiser*.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Commonwealth vs. Brown & Relf.

This morning, the supreme court of Pennsylvania passed sentence in the prosecution against Messrs. Brown & Relf, editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, for a libel against Alexander James Dallas. The observations of chief justice Shippen, who passed the sentence, we did not distinctly hear. There appeared, however, no inclination in the court to imprison; it was thought that a heavy pecuniary mulct, and security for good behaviour, would completely reach the object of imprisonment—The court then adjudged that each of the defendants should pay to the commonwealth, a fine of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS; that each should enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for the term of twelve months, himself in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and two sureties in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each; that they should pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence should be complied with!!!

Mr. Hopkinson moved, in the supreme court, this day, for a rule to show cause, why leave should not

be had to file an information against Mr. Dallas, for recorder of the city of Philadelphia of this motion was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

Joseph Habersham, Esq; office of postmaster-general September

We understand that Mr. to the French republic, has sail for France immediately Boston frigate, in which he for New York, from which

BALTIMORE.

Before the revolution their; their present number after On the 3d August, after five days from Oporto, last Dublin the American brig cocks, master. When this Spain and France had been mentioned, except that during Portugal are to be shut against passage she was brought to off Corunna.

From the HUDSON GAZETTE.

Patent wheel or the

I have now brought the a degree of perfection. watches, and beheld four in one minute, by the addition sheaves and hand them spreads them in the hopper and a half long; this seconds goes through complete stands behind the mill to assuredly threshes at the hours.

With what delight will on his children, who are d trading his grain of all kind at the rate of one hundred which is a laborious task machine is simple and the size is only four feet by five.

September

Captain Pierce, who arriving, informs us, that the B of Madeira. It surrendered force consisting of one 44 g transports, and 1500 troops. *Extract of a letter dated D cantile bouffe in Philadelphia* "Every article of American dace, except corn, is falling lots."

When the Susanna sailed 65s. currency per bbl. and The legislative council of jected the bill, which had bly, giving to the "affor force as an oath."

A London article of the Dutch seamen belonging De Winter, had refused to French.

The total population of the 1790, amounted to The present census amount In this statement Tennessee wanting, the number which state, with th sicient in New-York Maryland, may be eilin at

Increased in ten years abo This increase is at the r years, which will double 24 years.

In 1790 the slaves in th mounted to In this census they are, nesses and the other de

Annapolis,

Monday last being th situation and form of g the electors of the tena that day, when the follow

GABRIEL D'VAL George Plater and Ed Saint Mary's county. Benjamin Chambers for Kent county.

John F. Mercer and Anne-Arundel county. Joseph Wilkinson and Calvert county.

John Parnham and H for Charles county. John T. Worthington bury, Esquires, for Balt Perry Spencer and C Talbot county.

Levin Winder and G Somerset county. William B. Martin ar for Dorchester county.

be had to file an information, in nature of *quo warranto* against Mr. Dallas, for exercising the office of recorder of the city of Philadelphia. The consideration of this motion was postponed till Friday next.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

Joseph Habersham, Esq; it is said, has resigned his office of postmaster-general.

September 17.

We understand that Mr Livingston, our minister to the French republic, has received instructions to sail for France immediately. On the 6th inst the Boston frigate, in which he takes passage, left Boston for New York, from which place he will fail.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

Before the revolution there were in Paris 34 printers; their present number amounts to 385.

On the 3d August, after an astonishing passage of five days from Oporto, laden with wine, arrived at Dublin the American brig the Enterprize, J. Wilcocks, master. When this vessel failed peace with Spain and France had been proclaimed, but no terms mentioned, except that during the war all the ports of Portugal are to be shut against British vessels. On her passage she was brought to twice by French privateers off Corunna. [Dublin paper]

From the HUDSON GAZETTE, September 1.

Patent wheat or threshing machine.

I have now brought the above machine to the highest degree of perfection. Spectators have held their watches, and beheld four sheaves completely threshed in one minute, by the assistance of one boy to unbind the sheaves and hand them to a man, or boy, who spreads them in the hopper (which is about three feet and a half long); this being done, the sheaf in 15 seconds goes through completely threshed, a third boy stands behind the mill to pitch away the straw. It assuredly threshes at the rate of 2800 sheaves in 12 hours.

With what delight will the venerable farmer gaze on his children, who are diverting themselves by extracting his grain of all kinds from the straw and chaff, at the rate of one hundred and fifty bushels per day, which is a laborious task for twenty-one men. The machine is simple and therefore very durable. The size is only four feet by five, and eight feet high.

CHRISTOPHER HOXIE.

September 18.

Captain Pierce, who arrived at this port last evening, informs us, that the British have taken possession of Madeira. It surrendered on the first of July to a force consisting of one 44 gun ship, one of 36, eleven transports, and 1500 troops. [N. Y. paper]

Extra of a letter dated Dublin, 26th July, to a mercantile house in Philadelphia, brought by the Sufanna. "Every article of American and West-India produce, except corn, is falling at a very considerable rate."

When the Sufanna sailed from Dublin, flour was at 65s. currency per bbl. and corn meal at 20s.

The legislative council of Upper Canada have rejected the bill, which had passed the house of assembly, giving to the "affirmation of friends the same force as an oath."

A London article of the 27th July, mentions, that the Dutch seamen belonging to the fleet under admiral De Winter, had refused to act in concert with the French.

The total population of the United States, as taken in 1790, amounted to 3,929,326

The present census amounts to 5,064,801

In this statement Tennessee is wanting, the numbers of which state, with the deficient in New-York and Maryland, may be estimated at 150,000

Increased in ten years about 1,285,475

This increase is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about 24 years.

In 1790 the slaves in the United States amounted to 697,697

In this census they are, exclusive of Tennessee and the other deficient districts, 869,768

Absolute increase 172,071

Annapolis, September 24.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the electors of the senate, they accordingly met on that day, when the following gentlemen attended, viz.

GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire, President,

George Pater and Edmund Plowden, Esquires, for Saint Mary's county.

Benjamin Chambers and James Parker, Esquires, for Kent county.

John F. Mercer and Edward Hall, Esquires, for Anne-Arundel county.

Joseph Wilkinson and Thomas Gantt, Esquires, for Calvert county.

John Parnham and Henry H. Chapman, Esquires, for Charles county.

John T. Worthington and Tobias Emerson Stanbury, Esquires, for Baltimore county.

Perry Spencer and Charles Emory, Esquires, for Talbot county.

Levin Winder and George Robertson, Esquires, for Somerset county.

William B. Martin and Moses Lecompte, Esquires, for Dorchester county.

John Gilpin and Daniel Sheredine, Esquires, for Cecil county.

Leonard Covington and Allen B. Duckett, Esquires, for Prince-George's county.

James Butcher and Richard T. Earle, Esquires, for Queen-Anne's county.

James B. Robins and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquires, for Worcester county.

Roger Nelson and David Shriver, Esquires, for Frederick county.

William Smithson and John Montgomery, Esquires, for Harford county.

William Whately and Solomon Brown, Esquires, for Caroline county.

Samuel Ringgold and Henry Schnebey, Esquires, for Washington county.

Upton Beall and Thomas Davis, Esquires, for Montgomery county.

James H. McCulloch, Esquire, for the city of Baltimore.

John Lynn and John B. Beall, Esquires, for Allegany county.

After the usual form of proceeding it appeared, upon counting the ballots, that they stood as follow, to wit:

John Johnson, 26.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, 16.

Charles Goldsborough, 17.

Nicholas Hammond, 14.

William Richardson, 14.

Samuel Ringgold, 25.

Thomas Johnson, sen. 14.

Richard Harwood, 25.

William Hayward, 25.

John Thomas, Anne-Arundel county, 14.

William Polk, 26.

Littleton Dennis, 16.

James M'Henry, 14.

Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, 14.

James H. McCulloch, 25.

John T. Worthington, 22.

William Whiteley, 24.

William Marshall, 14.

Richard Wootton, 13.

William Smith, 26.

James Hollyday, 16.

Henry Hollingsworth, 23.

Robert Wright, 23.

Walter Bowie, 27.

Dr. William Matthews, 14.

James Brown, 26.

Elic Williams, 14.

Henry H. Chapman, 16.

Richard Mackall, 26.

John Tyler, 26.

Whereupon it was declared that the following gentlemen were duly elected senators.

For the Western Shore.

Walter Bowie, of Prince-George's county.

William Smith, of the city of Baltimore.

John Johnson, of Annapolis.

Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick town.

Richard Mackall, of Calvert county.

Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county.

James H. McCulloch, of the city of Baltimore.

Richard Harwood, of Anne-Arundel county.

John T. Worthington, of Baltimore county.

For the Eastern Shore.

William Polk, of Somerset county.

James Brown, of Queen-Anne's county.

William Hayward, of Talbot county.

William Whiteley, of Caroline county.

Henry Hollingsworth, of Cecil county.

Robert Wright, of Kent county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANNE LANE, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; those persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

10th 7/6 JEROM PLUMMER.

The subscriber having no other views in administering on the above estate but the security of himself and the other creditors, begs they will render their accounts as speedily as possible. J. P.

September 19, 1801.

THE subscriber having taken letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to REBEKAH SAPPINGTON, Administratrix.

August 27, 1801. 10th 7/6

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ISAAC and THOMAS DORSEY, for dealings at the Indian Landing, by bond, note, or account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

10th 7/6

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, last fall, a small brindled HEIFER, her mark imperfect, there appears to be in her right ear a crop, under bit, and swallow fork, her left ear a crop and swallow fork. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

19th 9th mo. 1801. ELISHA HOPKINS.

10th 7/6

By virtue of two writs of *condemnation exponas*, issued from the honourable judges of the general court for the western shore of Maryland, and to me directed, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday 9th of October next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of land supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres, called the DENN, including the dwelling and out houses; taken as the property of captain Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Henry Townsend and Benjamin Stoddart, Esquires, surviving executors of the rev. Alexander Williamson. Also part of a tract of land called the DEN and KITTLE, supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres; taken as the property of capt. Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Joseph Wilkinson, Esq; trustee for the creditors of Lock Chew. The above lands adjoin each other, and are as pleasantly situated as any in the county, very convenient to places of religious worship, surrounded by mills, and within two miles of a rising seminary for the education of youth. The land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye and tobacco, and is well enclosed, a sufficient quantity of timber and fire wood, a great proportion of fine meadow land, and a mill fest perhaps equal to any in the county; it has also a young flourishing orchard of 400 trees, just beginning to bear; added to all those advantages are the buildings which must (at a low estimation) have cost fifteen hundred pounds, they consist of a large and convenient dwelling house, elegantly finished, a new yard and garden, kitchen, study, milk, meat, corn, carriage, tobacco and cow houses, a school-house, and several negro quarters, all in good repair. I am authorized to say that capt. Charles Williamson will shew the above property to any person inclined to view it previous to the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for READY MONEY

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

September 16, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next legislature for an act of insolvency. My reasons for taking this step are, that I am imprisoned by James Barry, as security for a debt which has been repeatedly offered to be secured to him, by property, but which property he has refused accepting, and as property of mine was carried out of the State by James Peirce, who owed the debt, to three times the amount, to secure which no steps have been taken by Mr Barry, and from being so situated I have been out of my power to pursue it. I am therefore under the necessity of applying for relief to the legislature.

September, 1801. J. RAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, to make choice of the most discreet men to represent the said county in the legislature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, it is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the deceased will make them known to the subscriber, and all those indebted to make payment.

JAMES CLEARY, Adm. D. B. N.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the justices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior, EDWARD WILSON, Junior, ISAAC CHANEY, JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, August 4, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, 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 thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

The PEOPLE of CREED,

A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work,
CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN
ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued
(weekly) if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the
above work, may receive the first number-imme-
diately, as a few copies have already
come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a
negro man called CHARLES, a short black
fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active,
broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick
lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left
ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remark-
ably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He
went off about this time last year, and was out nine
months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a
free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near
Herring creek church, who knew him to be my
slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a re-
markable down look when spoken to. It is presumed
he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and
will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably
will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from,
some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will
be paid for taking and securing him at either of the
above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance,
with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph
Taylor, or

W. BROGREN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of BRICE
HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WIL-
LIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, are desired to make immediate payment,
and those having claims against said estates, or either
of them, are requested to exhibit them, legally au-
thenticated, that they may be paid.

GEORGE HOWARD, Administrator
de bonis non, of Brice Howard, ex-
ecutor of Anne Howard, and admi-
nistrator of William C. Howard.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. ZA-
CHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims against said
estate are requested to exhibit them, duly authen-
ticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of
January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Administratrix.

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North side of Severn,
stock, hands, and a quantity of corn sufficient
for the support of the place.

August 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

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

JOHN SMITH, Executor.
ROBERT A. SMITH, Executor.

June 30, 1801.

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.

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 ap-
pointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the me-
morial of William Kilty, having referred to the re-
solutions of the general assembly, by which the me-
morialist 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 dis-
tinguished accuracy and ability."

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,
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 experi-
enced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

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
scrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, 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 com-
plaints 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 dis-
orders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of ap-
petite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections,
inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and
back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach,
pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions,
seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or
whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general im-
poverishment 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 as-
tonishing cures.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

Many persons have been much disappointed by pur-
chasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mus-
tard, 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, Bal-
timore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamil-
ton'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 in-
flamed 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 win-
ter she was unable to dress or undress without assis-
tance, 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 per-
sons 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 in-
fant 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, pim-
ples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness,
scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding 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 re-
storing 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 mor-
bid secretion—removing obstinate constipation, and re-
storing 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 TRU and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions.

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant re-
medy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfac-
tion 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 com-
position, 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 ven-
ereal 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 ef-
fects.

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 ar-
ticles 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 ad-
dressing 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.

(LVIIIth YEAR.)

MAR

New-Yo
When our paper was nearly prep-
night, the ship Mary arriv-
Greenock. Capt. B. has o-
with London papers to the
and from a merchant of this c-
gow papers to the TWELFTH
selected the following:—

PETERSBUR
THE court gazette of this
lowing article under the
The ecclesiastical princes are,
the German empire, a part full
cular princes. The one and the
support the peace of Westph-
the shaken empire upon a basis
rights of the ecclesiastical prince
guarantee, none of whom has
opinion. The wife Catharine
support with a firm hand the
constitution. Her successor up-
follow her system, and the ec-
confide in his powerful medi-
aiding the business of the inde-
to believe the peace of the emp-
to a great many changes. Un-
standing the friendship that uni-
not treat this important aff-
&c.

LONDON
Lord Nelson has returned in
Roads. Part of his squad-
16 small vessels, have also
The remainder of the ships
As soon as his lordship arriv-
feared off dispatches to the adm-
published in this evening's g-
they state, in substance, that
enemy's gun brigs opposed
destroyed; of the former four
object of the attack, his lon-
been effected, particularly as
vined that they can be indeb-
for escaping entire destruction
be sensible that they cannot v-
sea without being exposed to
Indeed his lordship had seen
ous of the enemy at Boulogne
ble, if intended for the pu-
lois which we have experi-
tried. We have not heard
killed, nor of any person
wounded. The town of Bou-
damaged, though we unde-
ment killed or wounded a g-
board their bomb and gun v-
A mail from Halifax, v-
in town, dated July 8, brou-
jelly's ship St. Alban's.

The Paris papers which v-
that "A faction composed
emies to government, has
bated, clandestinely, print-
which the first magistrates o-
ly and outrageously calum-
commonly thrown into th-
under the hall doors, of th-
tended. The authors have
and among them are So-
pelle; Tromoule, ex-pro-
journal, officer of the col-
from government."

His excellency count v-
here only as envoy extra-
court, has received within
ment of ambassador, in o-
equality with the situation
Petersburg. His excell-
London for Weymouth, v-
calfy credentials to his

From the L
A
Copy of a letter from
vice-admiral of the blu-
dated on board his ma-
logne, the 4th inst.
Sir,
The enemy's vessels,
and a schooner, twenty
morning, at day light, a-
the town of Boulogne
for the boats to ac-
sight, and to throw th-
as possible to annoy th-
their ships in the bay
leaves three of the fluy-
the course of the morn-
ly much damaged; at