

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 2, 1803.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

THE secretary of the court, Charles Boheman, whose arrest was mentioned some time back, appears by the papers found in his possession, and now acknowledged by himself, to have been a chief instrument in a very extensive and dangerous plan; all the parts of which, however, are not yet discovered. He was member, it seems, of a secret society, or order, which took its rise in the south of Germany, but spreading so rapidly as to draw too much attention, it was found convenient to change the name and places of meeting. The view of the order seems political; they pretend to unlimited power over all governments; and all the members are sworn to strict secrecy and to implicit obedience to unknown chiefs. Boheman, though a Swede by birth, having been many years settled in Denmark, where he has estates, the king has ordered him to be delivered up to the Danish government. A royal proclamation has been published on this occasion, requiring all persons who are at the heads of orders or associations of any kind, to deliver to the magistrates a copy of the form of the oath, and a written detail of the object of their society, under pain of dissolution of the order. These documents to be laid before the king, and after being revised by him to be returned, and serve as a guide for the conduct of the order. The civil governor of Stockholm, and the chief magistrate in country places, to have free admission at all times, by virtue of their office, without being received into the order. They have also a right to be made acquainted with every thing that passes in the order, no decree excepted. They are, however, bound to observe the same secrecy as the members, except in regard to what their office makes necessary to discover. The Free Masons, who are under the immediate protection of the king, are alone excepted from this inspection.

STUTTGARD, March 29.

It is generally believed in Germany that the object of gen. Duroc's journey to Berlin was not so much to obtain assurance of what there was no room to doubt—the good disposition of the court of Prussia towards France, as to explain to his Prussian majesty the present state of affairs between the English and French governments, and to give a new proof of the value which the court of the Thuilleries puts on his Prussian majesty's friendship. The first consul could not have chosen a person fitter for that service than an officer already known to have acquitted himself successfully of several important and delicate commissions which had been intrusted to him, and honoured at Berlin with the esteem of the court and ministers, on account of the former prudence and sagacity of his conduct.—What induces us to believe that general Duroc was charged merely to make some friendly communications to the Prussian court, is the shortness of his stay at Berlin.

It is probable that the Prussian cabinet will return these amicable attentions on the part of France by new assurances, not to undertake, or even to suffer among its allies and friends any thing in the smallest degree favourable to the hostile intentions evinced by England; intentions which cannot become formidable to France if the continent shall remain a quiet spectator of the dispute. Prussia, by the late extension of its dominions, and by the vicinity of its confines to that of France, has power to preserve the neutrality of the continent of Europe; and on such an occasion France would not neglect to remind the Prussian government that it is to the favour of France it owes its elevation to a rank of so much consequence.

Situate between the two great powers, Russia and Austria, Prussia foresaw that the time might come when it should be obliged to present a double front of armed defence to those powers. It represented to France its necessity to aggrandize its power and extend its limits to those of France, that it might be able to stand till France might come to its aid.—This France effected in the new arrangements in Germany, and the two powers are now able conveniently to give each other mutual assistance. France can, by means of Prussia, secure the neutrality of the continent; Prussia, by means of France, secures its independence and the rank it holds among the great powers. On these principles rests the present tranquillity of the German empire. And these are of such a nature that we can entertain no fears in regard to the result of the differences which seem at this moment to divide the first maritime powers of Europe. We already find the effects of that policy which tends to detach England from all discussions in which the interests of the continent are concerned, and to insulate her as entirely in politics as she is in her geographical situation. In consequence of this system, the act of mediation for the nineteen Swiss cantons was not communicated to the English go-

vernment which could have nothing to do with a state situate in the centre of Europe.

H A G U E, April 1.

Mr. Liston, the English envoy, received yesterday two couriers, one from London, (who, after delivering his dispatches set out for Amsterdam,) and the other from Berlin, with dispatches, which are said to be very favourable to the hopes of peace. Mr. Liston transmitted them this morning to his court, by a vessel sent off for that purpose. However, the news received from Amsterdam, and the movement among the troops, have excited great alarm among the merchants. Insurance is above the peace rate; and the funds, which were already dropping, have received a further fall. In addition to this, the English squadron, which is cruising at the mouth of the river Meuse, has been reinforced by two vessels; so that it now consists of two ships of the line and three frigates.

April 9.

In about ten days the couriers which have been sent to Petersburg from London, Paris and the Hague, are expected back. The answers they bring will decide the present crisis, and this decision, it is hoped, will be pacific.

R O T T E R D A M, April 12.

By an express order from the first consul, the Louisiana expedition is definitively suspended. The French general began the day before yesterday to disembark the troops that were on board the vessels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this republic, to different destinations both on the frontiers and elsewhere. In several of our towns, among others, at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at first opposed by the commandants of the Dutch garrisons; but after an ulterior explanation, these commandants thought fit to yield to necessity and force. Persons of good information of what is passing, and who have access to all the principal functionaries of the government, state, as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the government, there is a party which has absolutely protested against the measure of France; in consequence of which the French troops have, in such great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that protestation to be, in our present circumstances, impolitic.

L O N D O N, April 7.

Yesterday morning we received Paris journals to the 4th instant, and at the same time a letter from a correspondent in that city.—The former contain no intelligence whatever; the latter states that the final determination of the business of the indemnities in Germany has occasioned no inconsiderable sensation at Paris.—It is received in the political circles (says our correspondent,) as a short preface, that in the event of hostilities between Great-Britain and France, the emperor of Germany does not feel inclined to take any share in the contest.—“If he felt any thing of a contrary disposition (the French politicians observe) his Imperial majesty would not have closed the account, when the means of protection were so much within his power.”—This reasoning seems *prima facie* tolerably just, and has been anticipated, no doubt, by every reflecting politician.—In the present colossal state of French power and influence no object in perspective could be sufficient to induce Austria to wage a war with the republic.—In the event even of a renewal of hostilities between England and France, there is very little likelihood of the emperor taking any immediate part of the contest; but if the monster, through our exertions, became seriously wounded in any part, it will in that case remain to be seen whether those powers, now within his tyrannic gripe, will not with cheerfulness and alacrity, lend their utmost aid to effect his destruction.

Accounts from Berlin state, that one of Duroc's objects was to prevail on the king of Prussia to seize Hamburg, for the purpose of completely excluding the commerce of England from that port and from Germany.—Duroc said too, that if the king of Prussia would not do so, and (it is added) likewise seize on Hanover, the first consul would send troops to do so.—To this the cabinet of Berlin replied, that his Prussian majesty was resolved to observe the most perfect neutrality, and if necessary, draw a cordon of troops round the former line of demarcation, and defend the neutrality of the north. Other accounts, of a more doubtful nature, state that Buonaparte has declared, that if a war with England takes place, he is determined to have none but friends or foes.

Extract of a letter from Killoulon, March 28, 1803.  
“In case war breaks out, I am much afraid the lower order of people here will not remain quiet—several suspicious bad characters, that left this country after the rebellion that was suppressed, have

returned here within these last ten days, which bode no good to the peace of the country.—I think, however, that the respectable farmers and priests, who I believe, encouraged the last rebellion very much, are now totally changed in their principles, and quite averse to any fresh disturbances.”

N E W - Y O R K, May 23.

Accounts by the Arabella packet are not so late as those received by former arrivals. From the information we have been able to collect, the war preparations were going on with a degree of spirit and activity in all parts of Great-Britain, that seemed to indicate the most hostile expectations. The public mind continued in a state of uncertainty; but the best informed appeared to make their calculations for war.

In addition to the hostile contents of this day's gazette, we have the first authority for saying, that in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the probability of war, Mr. King, our minister at London, has determined not to leave England till his successor shall have arrived.

Captain Bell, of the brig Sea-Flower, informed us, that he left Leith the 14th April, and that a British 50 gun ship, three frigates and a number of cutters had sailed for the coast of Holland, to intercept the French expedition that were preparing to sail for Louisiana; that great warlike preparations were still going on; that it was the opinion of most people at Leith, hostilities would soon commence. Captain B. fell in with a vessel bound to Boston, and gave the captain all his loose newspapers.

Captain Rooke, of the brig Delight, from Cadiz, recommends to merchants who ship flour to any port in Spain, that great care should be taken to keep barrels clean, as their dirty appearance will be an injury to the sale.

Captain Rogers, of the brig Anne, from Leghorn, which place he left the 5th ult. informs, that the day before his departure, an English frigate arrived there with orders for all the British merchantmen to leave the place immediately, which was done with the greatest precipitation: upwards of 20 sail hauled out in 24 hours, and an embargo was expected to take place. The French troops, it was rumoured, were soon to evacuate Leghorn. Capt. Rogers left Gibraltar the 20th of April, and brings nothing new respecting the important subject of war or peace. Two of the American frigates were at Malta, and one at Tetuan Bay.

Since our last, we have received Bermuda papers by an arrival at the southward to the 30th of April. In one of them it is observed that “accounts from the West-Indies state, that there is the most promising crops expected this year that ever was known.” Another paper says, “A dangerous sickness prevailed at Turk's-Island.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 24.

If the article under our London head of April 7, is justly stated, we may reasonably suppose, that the sailing of the French for Louisiana, will be the signal for war or peace; for should the British stop them, it will no doubt be considered a declaration of war; but on the other hand, should they let them pass, we may conclude that Britain is not in earnest, and that the whole will blow over.

L O N D O N, April 7.

By letters received yesterday from Paris, we are informed, that the whole city and even the consular palace itself, are placarded with the following words:

“Point de Paix—Point de Consul.”

“No Peace—No Consul.”

By a gentleman who left Helvoet, on the 2d of April, at 2 o'clock, we learn, that thirteen American transports and some French frigates were then there, for the purpose of conveying the army bound on the Louisiana expedition. They were all embarked, and only waiting the arrival of general Victor, the commander in chief. The next morning a little way at sea, we heard the guns fire, which was to announce the general's arrival, and passed through a squadron of English frigates that were waiting to intercept the expedition. Through the same channel we hear, that the French army had actually entered Holland, alleging as an excuse that England retained the Cape of Good Hope.

May 27.

Capt. Dwyer from Martinique arrived at N. York, informs, that in consequence of recent advices from Bourdeaux, an embargo was laid on English vessels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant slipped off by cutting his cable.—That the English officers belonging to the West-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately.—And that the captain-general of Martinique, having been ordered to France sailed on the 24th of April on board a ship of war, accom-

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panied by a brig commanded by Buonaparte's younger brother.

An article from Amsterdam, of the 12th ult, states that the expedition to Louisiana is definitively suspended, by order of the first consul, and the troops have begun to debark.

Official intelligence of the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope was received in London, on the 22d April.

The ship John Morgan, Howard (on board of which Mr. King, our ambassador at the court of St. James's has taken his passage) was to sail for N. York in 3 days after the Iris.

A London paper of the 8th ult. observes:—"We have already laid before our readers the many resolutions made by Mr. Ross, in the senate of the United States, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.—They have produced the deepest impression throughout America." [Here follow Mr. Ross's introductory speech to his resolutions, of which several London editors speak in very suitable terms, as well as of several others of the minority, on their very spirited conduct on the occlusion of the port of New-Orleans.]

The arrival of the ship Iris, at New-York, has put us in possession of advices to the 23d of April.

The important question of war remained undetermined on the date of these accounts. Letters of April 18, lay,—"Affairs are quite in a state of suspense. The final answer, however, which is to decide whether peace shall be continued or war renewed, will be known before long, as a special messenger is now in Paris, sent by this country, to know the issue. Active preparations are still going on to meet the event of war. Stocks are daily fluctuating but continue low. This, however, is a false indication of political concerns. How can we pretend to make the stocks a criterion for our judgment, when it is notoriously known, that the smile of the French minister has elevated them one day, and that on the next day they have been depressed by his lowering cloudy countenance."

May 28.

A passenger in the ship Iris, arrived at N. York from Liverpool, informs, that the arrival of Mr. Monroe in France, was announced in a London paper of about the 25th of April.

Cant. Folger, arrived there also, informs, that he left Havre-de-Grace on the 12th April, and that Mr. Monroe, our ambassador to France and Spain, was landed from the Richmond two or three days before he sailed, in good health.

The United States frigate Constitution, now lying in Boston harbour, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. She will be commanded by captain PREBLE.

A maritime expedition is fitting out at Petersburg in Russia, at the expense of a company of American merchants, and it is to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Kamtschatka. It has for its object to establish an exchange between the productions of Siberia and those of China.

**BALTIMORE, May 25. MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!**

About three weeks since the dwelling-house of the reverend Afa Dunham, at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed with its contents. The fire was discovered by Mr. Dunham and his wife about midnight, when it had arrived at such head as to render an immediate escape necessary for the preservation of life. Mrs. Dunham, however, urged by the impulse of maternal affection, immediately re-entered the house to save, if possible, an aged mother who slept in a lower room. After much exertion in the attempt, and succeeding in removing her parent from the room where she slept, Mrs. Dunham was forced to abandon it; the flames having cut off her retreat by the door, she resorted to one of the lower windows, where she was extricated from the devouring element, though not till it had so far affected her life, as to render its duration but a few days of extreme distress. In the upper story of the house were two young men, nephews to Mrs. Dunham—the eldest about twenty and the youngest about thirteen years of age. Being awakened by their uncle, they were urged to attempt to force off the weather-boarding as the only way to escape; the youngest soon exhausted in the attempt and overcome by the heat of the fire, resigned himself to his fate; his brother, however, finally succeeded in forcing his way through by placing a pillow on his head and running with great violence against the weather-boarding; he fell to the ground very much burnt, and survived the catastrophe about ten days. Of the five persons that were in the house when the fire took place Mr. Dunham is now the only survivor. A scene of more extreme distress has seldom occurred than the one here exhibited. Mrs. Dunham and her nephew were burnt in a manner too shocking to relate.—In the most deplorable situation, they were compelled to wait a long time exposed to the cold of the night before any assistance or relief could be procured. [Gaz. U. S.]

May 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in Charleston, dated April 13.

"DEAR SIR,  
"A schooner belonging to the French republic, has just arrived from Cape Francois, brings accounts of the arrival of 10,000 troops at St. Domingo, with a letter from Buonaparte, mentioning his having sent that number, and also one million of livres, to his chere freres, general Rochambeau—adding that his glory, as well as the honour of the general himself, depended on the conquest of that island; and

that he would send him soon after, 20,000 more men, and one million of livres monthly, in aid of that glorious purpose, with orders that any further sums of money that might be wanting, should be particularly supplied from the treasury of his good ally the king of Spain, at the Havana.

"A vessel has arrived from New-Orleans which spoke in the mouth of the Mississippi, the 1st division of general Victor's fleet, with 5000 men on-board, destined to take possession of that province. The prefect had been at New-Orleans some weeks before; and the marquis of Casa Calvo, who had been commissioned by the governor and captain-general of this island, in order to deliver formal possession of that country to France, some time ago, in consequence of the information just mentioned, sails to-morrow for New-Orleans; so that I am afraid the good intentions of the Kentuckians have been frustrated by the vigilance of the first consul.

"A great number of fire arms have been found concealed in the Spanish territory, not far from New-Orleans; and several persons have been taken up; but the general opinion is, that they have been carried there from the U. States."

The writer of a letter from London, the evening of the 6th April, gives it as his opinion that war between England and France, is certainly approaching and that the event cannot possibly be very remote.

May 27.

A letter was received on Wednesday, by a gentleman in this town, from the captain of one of the American vessels chartered by the French government to carry troops to Louisiana, dated at Rotterdam, April 5.—The writer observes, "We have had all our troops on board three weeks, but dare not go to sea, because an English squadron is laying in wait for us. I cannot conjecture when we shall sail. The French say they will pay us demurrage; but I have my fears on the subject. The wages and provisions will require all the freight money. We are truly in a very disagreeable situation.

(Patriot.)

The ladies of the village of Troy in the state of New-York, have formed an association for the benevolent purpose of assisting indigent women and children. They contemplate not only the relief of their bodily necessities, but extend their beneficence to the cultivation of their minds in the rudiments of education and the principles of virtue and religion.

**Annapolis, June 2.**

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803. ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the senate relative thereto, be published for the information of the people, once a week, for the space of three weeks, in the American, Telegraphic, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the — day of —, the senate of this state shall consist and be composed of twenty members, one member to be chosen from each of the several counties of this state, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the senators shall be elected for four years by the electors in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the house of delegates, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for members of the house of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county or city for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of — dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one fourth may be chosen every year; and if the seat of any senator shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the senate for the election of another in his place, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as warrants of election are issued by the speaker of the house of delegates, to supply vacancies in that body; and any senator who may be elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his seat so long as the person in whose place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new

election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the constitution and form of government, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

**REFERRED.**

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cause the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inserted in such of the news-papers of this state as to them may appear best calculated to communicate the same to the people of the state.

J. B. DUCKETT, cl. Senate.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES DISNEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES N. WEEMS, Executor.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale, sundry valuable stock, which will be sold at private sale, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, &c. among which are two or three valuable high bred mares and geldings, one of which is surpassed by none for the road.

J. N. W.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of SETH HYATT, of Prince George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Seth Hyatt had resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Seth Hyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the 18th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 100/11/3

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**

FOR apprehending and delivering to me, or committing to prison in Annapolis, so that I get him again, a young negro man named TOM, about twenty-five years of age, a black fellow, middle sized, and is one that attempted some time ago to get free, and who at that time called himself Tom Jones. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, or on being committed to prison in Annapolis, so that I get him again.

BENNETT/DARNALL.

May 28, 1803. 100/7/6

Charles county, &c.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN BARTIN HAGAN on this day brought before me, as a stray, a bay mare COLT, supposed to be about two years old, and about twelve hands three inches high, neither dock'd or branded, her right hind foot is white, and some white appears to be above her hoofs or her feet, no other notable mark appears. Given under my hand, this 5th day of May, 1803.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON.

The above stray filley came to my plantation in the month of October last, and hath continued with my stock ever since. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away agreeable to law.

JOHN B. HAGAN.  
May 5, 1803. 100/7/6

**Forty Dollars Reward,**

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new tickleburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort to a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in goal, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, June

In ORDER for the sale of shall be rati contrary be July next, in the Maryl day of June The report south side of lars, a lot o dollars, and county, for

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In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by PHILIP STEUART and ROBERT A. BEALL, trustees for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS DENT, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifteenth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 17th day of June next.

The report states, that four acres of ground on the south side of Piscataway creek, was sold for 970 dollars, a lot on the north side of said creek for 100 dollars, and 339 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, for 6120 dollars and 18 cents.

True copy, 2  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD  
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, the administrator of DELAH TAYLOR, late of Calvert county, deceased, will, on the 15th day of June next, attend at the office of the register of wills for Calvert county, in Huntington, for the purpose of making payment, or distribution, amongst the creditors of the said deceased according to law; all persons interested will take notice of this information, Given under my hand, this 14th day of May, 1803.

JAMES J. WILKINSON.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of ZACHARIAH SOTHORON, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Zachariah Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Zachariah Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the twentieth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Zachariah Sothoron's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy, 2  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN J. SOTHORON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John J. Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John J. Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John J. Sothoron's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy, 2  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 21, 1803.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, an insolvent debtor of Calvert county, entitled to the benefit of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the sheriff of said county brought before the chancellor, in consequence of an order this day passed, and having before the chancellor taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. it is thereupon ordered, that the said Charles Williamson appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th day of September, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his creditors, or any of them, shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Williamson shall give notice of the time and place appointed for his appearance to those persons who are interested in his property, and for recommending a trustee for their benefit, and his answering as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times successively, before the 17th June next, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy, 2  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of WARREN DENT, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

3X  
WILLIAM DENT, Administrator  
de bonis non of WARREN DENT.

In CHANCERY, May 19th, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, as stated in his report of the real estate of EDWARD WATTS, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on, or before the first day of July, provided a copy of this order be served on Charles Bennett, or John Watts and Adeline Watts, or published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of June next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

In CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RAPHAEL SAXTON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Raphael Saxton hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Raphael Saxton's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy, 2  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1803.

John Gwinn,  
vs.  
Samuel Godman, Robert Godman, Brutus Godman, Cassius Godman, Jefferson Godman, John Davidson Godman, Stella Godman, and Peggy Beall Godman, heirs at law of Samuel Godman, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the complainant by Samuel Godman, deceased, dated on the fourth day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, for the conveyance of the three following tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, containing one hundred and fifty acres; HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, containing one hundred and five acres, and THE ADDITION to SAMSON, containing one hundred and two acres; subject to redemption, and repayment of the principal sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds, current money, with interest from the first day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, in three annual payments; the bill states, that no part of the principal or interest of the mortgage money hath been paid; that the period of redemption hath elapsed; that the mortgagor, Samuel Godman, hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, all of whom are minors, except Samuel Godman, the eldest; that all of the said defendants have left the State of Maryland and reside in parts unknown, except Brutus, Cassius and Jefferson; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the eleventh day of June next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill filed in this cause, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a guardian, on or before the fourth Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any he, she, or they may have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, 3X  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE DENT, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

3X WILLIAM DENT, Administrator  
of GEORGE DENT.

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 EDWARD GWINN, 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 fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

3 ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

3 C. MILLS.  
Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

By his EXCELLENCY,

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esq; one of the coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WAYBLE, paper-maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne-Arundel county, by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel, and the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of government: And, whereas the quiet and security of the good people of this commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed: I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and I do, by and with the advice and consent of council, hereby offer a REWARD of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder and robbery, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the aforesaid conditions.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of  
the governor and council. 3X

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Baltis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1803.

James Walker,  
against  
Samuel Godman, Robert Godman, Brutus Godman, Cassius Godman, Jefferson Godman, John Davidson Godman, Stella Godman, and Peggy Beall Godman, heirs at law of Samuel Godman, deceased.

THE object of the petition is to obtain a decree for the recording a deed of mortgage from Samuel Godman, deceased, father of the defendants, to the petitioner, James Walker, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of October, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, for the conveyance of sundry tracts of land, sundry negroes, and other personal property, particularly enumerated in the said deed, to the petitioner; the petition states, that the said Samuel Godman, the grantor, hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that all of them are minors, except Samuel, and that all of them, except Brutus, Cassius and Jefferson, have departed from the State of Maryland, and gone to parts unknown; it is thereupon, on motion of the petitioner, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the eleventh day of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the defendants, and all persons claiming under the said Samuel Godman, deceased, or conceiving themselves interested, may have notice of the petitioner's application to this court, and of the substance and object of his petition, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by guardian or solicitor, as the case may require, on or before the fourth Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, 3X  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1802. 3 SAMUEL EVANS.

JOSEPH EVANS,

On the Dock, opposite the Market-house,  
Has just received by the Spring vessels arrived at Baltimore, and offers for sale,

A Handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season, consisting of a variety of the latest and most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been longer standing than twelve months, are earnestly requested to call and discharge the same, or give note of bond for the amount thereof.

3 JOSEPH EVANS.  
Annapolis, May 19, 1803.

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J. N. W.

31, 1803.

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VEY HOWARD,  
1803/1/3

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JOHN BARTIN HAGAN

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JOHN B. HAGAN,  
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PHEN BEARD, Junr

**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut.

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, junr of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in  
3 Church-street, opposite Messieurs  
Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**  
N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803. 3X

**NOTICE,**

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow **Mary Johnson's**, and from there the most convenient route to a landing known by the name of **ASHPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of **Curtis's creek**, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. **Jervis**, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.**  
February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of **Richard Dorsey's**, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to **Charles Carroll**, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in **Anne-Arundel county**, by **Jacob Waters's** mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the **Mr. Hopkins's** to a fording place on the main branch of **Patuxent river** known by the name of **Alhton's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through **Prince-George's county**, by or through **Mr. Benjamin Ogle's** plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladenburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river **Patowmack**, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.

April 14, 1803. 6

**The high bred Horse SPOT,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by **Mr. Craggs's Highflyer**, his dam by **Mr. Carroll's Marius**, his grandam by **Mr. Sprigg's Careless**, his great-grandam by **Mr. Tighman's Silverheels**, out of a **Pacolet** mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at **Poplar-Island**, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at **John Hicks's stable**, in Annapolis, remove from thence to **Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill**, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at **Mr. Warfield's tavern**, at the sign of the **Black Horse**, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS, Groom.**

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803. 4

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

**YOUNG DIOMED** is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of **Mr. Ogle's** imported mare **Charlotte**, and was got by **col. Tayloe's** noted horse **Grey Diomed**, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called **Charlotte**, sold to **Mr. Harford**, was got by **Snap**, a son of old **Cade**, her dam by **Lightfoot**, a son of old **Cade**, her grandam by **Regulus**, her great-grandam by old **Cade**, her great-great-grandam by old **Partner**, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**  
October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

The grey horse now in the possession of **col. Sellman** was bred by me, he was got by **Mr. Tayloe's** horse **Grey Diomed**, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803. 6X

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that **Mr. HENRY WARING** brought before me, a justice of the peace for **Prince-George's county**, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

**HENRY WARING.**

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the **Maryland Gazette**, at Annapolis; the **Baltimore American**, the **Telegraphe**, the **Federal Gazette**, at Baltimore; the **National Intelligencer**; **Mr. Smith's paper**, at Easton; the **Republican Advocate**, at Frederick-town, and **Mr. Grieve's paper**, at Hagarstown.  
By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.**

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. **Saint-Mary's**, **Calvert**, **Prince-George's** and **Charles counties**, shall be the first district; **Cecil**, **Kent**, **Queen-Anne's** and **Talbot counties**, shall be the second district; **Anne-Arundel**, **Baltimore** and **Harford counties**, shall be the third district; **Caroline**, **Dorchester**, **Somerset** and **Worcester counties**, shall be the fourth district; and **Washington**, **Frederick**, **Montgomery** and **Allegany counties**, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

A handsome assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CHINTZES** and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslinets,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambrick dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and gingham,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured fattins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India trape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803. 6

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVIII)

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THE Imperdon, has court, misfunder between Engli which our gove to observe the the Austrian p Adriatic sea. has sent a couri of this event. interfere, in any France and Eng siderable reinfor precautionary n part; and that bouring garri to their proper The Russian English ministe of absence for to make no use of affairs exists

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1803.

VIENNA, April 2.

THE Imperial ambassador at the court of London, has sent a courier, to announce to our court, misunderstandings which have recently occurred between England and France, in consequence of which our government has resolved, in case of war, to observe the most strict neutrality with regard to the Austrian ports and countries bordering on the Adriatic sea.

The Russian ambassador Rasumowsky, and the English minister, Arthur Plaget, had obtained leave of absence for six months, but they have determined to make no use of it while the present unsettled state of affairs exists.

BRUSSELS, April 15.

All the French troops from Antwerp have entered the fortifications which border on the frontiers of the Batavian republic, where they are waiting for orders.

The whole of the troops destined for Louisiana, have been disembarked.

HAGUE.

The Belgic papers have announced, that in case of war, the Batavian government would fit out 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates and some smaller vessels. This measure would be without effect, seeing, that if a rupture should take place, our ports would be blockaded by a fleet much superior to ours.

PARIS, April 13.

General Bernadotte, minister near the United States, has departed for Rochefort; from whence he will embark for America.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated January 26.

Neither Sir Alexander Ball, nor general Vilette have received orders relative to the evacuation of this island.—On the contrary, Sir Alexander Ball has been ordered to raise 2000 Maltese troops, of which a body of 800 men has been already formed; the raising of the rest is deferred until it is determined if we are to keep possession of the island.

A courier extraordinary, who passed through Bourdeaux from Paris to Spain the 6th of April, has remitted, it is said, to the prefect of the department, a note, which announced to him, that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia had become mediators between France and England, on account of the differences which subsist between the two countries.

LONDON, April 13.

The coroner held an inquest at Weymouth, on the three persons who lost their lives in endeavouring to rescue a seaman, (who had been impressed) from a party of his majesty's ship L'Aigle. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against captain Wolfe, the officers, and men employed under his order on that occasion.

The following account of the above affair was published in one of yesterday's papers, under the head of Weymouth:—

"A terrible affair happened on Saturday se'night:—A press gang from a frigate, lying in Portland Roads, consisting of the captain and his lieutenant, with the lieutenant of marines, and 27 marines, and about as many sailors, came on shore at Portland Castle, and proceeded to the first village, called Chelston. They impressed Henry Wiggot and Richard Way, without any interruption whatever. The people of the island took the alarm, and fled to the village of Eason, which is situated about the centre of the island, where the people made a stand at the pond. The gang came up, and the captain took a man by the collar. The man pulled back, on which the captain fired his pistol; at which signal the lieutenant of marines ordered his men to fire, which being done, three men fell dead, being all shot through the head, viz. Richard Flann, aged 42 years; Alex. Andrews, 47 years; and William Lang, 26 years; all married men, two of them quarrymen, one blacksmith. One man was shot through the thigh, and a young woman in the back; the ball is still in her body, and but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Poor Lang, the blacksmith, was at his shop door; and where fell dead."

SALEM, May 27.

From France.

Yesterday captain Jesse Smith, in the ship Henry, arrived here from Rochefort. He sailed the 11th of April; at which time the question of peace or war remained as undecided as it had been ever since the British king's message of alarm to his parliament.—The preparations of a warlike nature were however very great. The armies were recruiting with great diligence; the conscripts were constantly called for; and it was said the armies of France were to be increased with all possible expedition, to 500,000 men. The dockyards of Rochefort exhibited a scene of extraordinary exertion. They were stocked with vast quantities of timber, continually arriving from the north of Europe. Four thousand workmen actively employed, without relaxation even on Sundays, and among them were 1800 galley slaves. A ship of 130 guns was launched in the winter; 3 ships of the line and 2 frigates were on the stocks, and 2 more about to be put up. All these circumstances seem seriously to threaten war.

BOSTON, May 30.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, from one of the most respectable commercial houses in Lisbon, dated April 26, 1803.

"Referring you to what we did ourselves the pleasure of writing on the 6th inst. the object of the present is to advise the still further depression of our market for your produce. Owing to the continual arrivals, flour is now nominally at six dollars per barrel, and we have reason to think will go still lower. Wheat may be quoted at 1 1/2 dollars per bushel, with little demand. Indian corn 80 cents per bushel, with the probability of a trifling advance, should no considerable importations take place, this being the season of its greatest demand. Fruit and salt are on the rise; and exchange on London at 67 1/2.

"We are rather more easy on the subject of the existing differences between France and England, the last post having brought advice that Russia, Prussia, and the emperor, have agreed to guarantee the island of Malta to the order—a bone of contention is thus removed, and from this proceeding there is ground to believe that their interference will be employed for the removal of other causes of dispute, and the establishment of a PEACE on solid grounds. God grant this may be the case."

WARREN, (R. I.) May 26.

Sunday last arrived at this port the ship Agent, Benjamin Eddy master, 19 days from Havanna—while there captain E. received the melancholy account from the master of a sloop from Port Rico, viz.—That on the first ult. the sloop Mary, of New-Haven, was running down said island, bound for St. Domingo, as she drew in with the land saw a small sloop running towards them; when she was within hail they were requested to furnish the Mary with some water, they answered if they would send their boat on board they would spare them three or four barrels; as soon as the boat got along-side, all the men in her were murdered; they then left their own sloop and boarded the Mary, killed every person except the captain whom they spared until they were going into the harbour, when they also dispatched him:—A few days after their arrival at Port Rico, having disposed of the cargo, they were in a tavern drinking—being intoxicated they fell into a dispute about the division of their plunder, which a number of persons overhearing, they were immediately apprehended, and owned the facts as above stated.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

The thunder storm and shower of hail of yesterday was a circumstance not to be looked for on the first of June. In the course of an hour the wind was at every point of the compass. The hail stones that fell were of a singular size—some of them it was supposed would measure two inches in circumference—no injury, however, we believe has been sustained by the gull, as during its continuance the wind was not very high, which prevented the destruction of those windows that were exposed to its violence. During the storm, a Middletown sloop was overset near Governor's Island, but fortunately no life was lost.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 26th of April, states that the ship Harriet, capt. Johnson, bound for the coast of Africa, was overset 15 days after leaving St. Thomas, and every man lost, except the captain, who was picked up by a Milford vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

We are happy in being enabled to notice, the exertions of the managers of the Philadelphia dispensary and the society for the propagation of the kine pox, in their endeavours to destroy that scourge of the human race, the small-pox, by introducing in its place, the vaccine or cow-pox. In order to effect

their purpose, they have distributed through the city, suburbs and neighbouring places, a number of hand-bills and pamphlets, in which they set forth the nature, of the vaccine matter, its mildness, and its efficacy.

They offer to inoculate the poor gratis, and to transmit to country practitioners and others, active and effective matter, on application to the dispensary—this plan, has, we believe, been in a great degree effectual. But they have not confined their views to this city or the neighbouring counties.—They transmitted to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, at their now session in this city, a large quantity of these pamphlets and hand-bills, with a request that the gentlemen composing that body, would distribute them among their parishioners and by their influence and advice assist the society in their views and designs.

It is hoped this measure will have a happy and extensive effect, as the members of this respectable body, come from various parts of the union, and seem to be generally impressed with a belief of the virtues and efficacy of the vaccine or kine pox.

It is becomes the duty of every humane and benevolent mind, to assist in this work, and by their precept and example induce their neighbours and friends, to use the vaccine in preference to the small-pox.

May 31.

Benjamin Connet, who committed the aggravated robbery on Miss M'Doll, in Pennsylvania, in March last, was apprehended about the first of May, inst. in Upper Canada. He was conducted back through the western part of the state of New-York, a few days since. The above may be relied on. The circumstances of his apprehension were peculiar, and well nigh proved fatal to Connet.

A letter from Havanna, of April 27th, received at Boston, states, that "the marquis de Montalvo, had sailed for New-Orleans, to deliver up Louisiana to the Great Nation."—This gentleman was employed as an agent in buying up BLOOD HOUNDS to hunt the poor negroes in St. Domingo.

From New-Orleans.

Capt. Don, of the brig Friends Adventure, arrived at New-York, in 21 days from New-Orleans, informs, that the greatest preparations were making there to receive the French troops, that even the custom-house had been converted into barracks for their reception, and that contracts had been made for the delivery of 1000 cattle in the month of May, for the army. 'Ere this they must have been informed of the blockade of this expected French army in the ports of Holland, by an useless squadron; and that their preparations will be useless, not only for the present, but, we hope, for ever.

From Jamaica.

By the brig Neptune, captain Begbie, from Jamaica, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received general Nugent's proclamation of the 8th ult. the substance of which is, that many persons of a dangerous description have lately arrived at the island of Jamaica; and having reason to apprehend that others of the same description may arrive, he has thought proper to issue a proclamation prohibiting all persons, except natural-born subjects, from being landed in any part of said island, except in the city of Kingston, and not there unless proper security is given for good behaviour, &c. which proclamation is to continue in force for six months from the 8th of April, 1803, or, until further orders to the contrary.

We are happy to learn that the ladies of Newburyport, have in contemplation the establishment of a similar institution to that, which, in this city, bears the honoured name of the "Female Association." The cause of benevolence can never be so powerfully upheld, as when advocated by the irresistible eloquence of beauty and innocence.

From the National Intelligencer.

Since my arrival in this city I have seen published anonymous extracts from two letters, said to be from officers of the United States frigates the John Adams and the New-York, which convey assertions deeply injurious to my reputation, calculated to excite public mistrust, and to exhibit me to the world, in a character which I am conscious of not having intentionally merited. But those assertions are erroneous in matter of fact, and still more so in construction; charging me with responsibility for injustice and outrage which ought to fix on an unrighteous Barbary tyrant, and under which I myself have been a principal sufferer.

I request the public will suspend opinion until a candid investigation may be had on the subject, and a fair exposition of facts enable them to correct first impressions. In the mean-time, let it not be deemed arrogant, when I assert that if the honour and interest of the United States have not been suitably

supported on the Barbary coast, the event must be traced to causes beyond the influence of my agency there; that instead of aiming to defraud my country, I have embarked every thing dear to me in her service; and that, if measures which I have embraced, in which I have persevered, and which have received the approbation of every intelligent American citizen acquainted therewith, had been effectually supported by the force employed for that purpose, the United States would most probably, ere this period, have obtained an honourable peace with Tripoli, and left favourable impressions of our energy on the other regencies. To the justice of this observation every commander in the navy, who has served on that coast, will bear testimony.

It is hoped, and believed, the object aimed at by these measures is not yet lost.

WILLIAM EATON.

Washington, March 24.

The printers who have published the extracts above alluded to will have the courtesy to publish this note.

It is confidently reported, that letters have been received in this city, from France, to the end of April, which state, that Mr. Monroe had arrived in Paris, where he had been cordially received by the French government; and that it was generally understood, that Mr. Monroe had succeeded in an arrangement by which the United States will acquire important territorial rights on the Mississippi.

We do not presume that there is much credit to be reposed in the above; although it is by no means unlikely, that from the present peculiar situation of France, Mr. Monroe may be able to obtain advantages which otherwise would not have been conceded.

Since writing the above we have obtained from a respectable commercial house, the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Bourdeaux, dated April 24th:

"It is certain that Mr. Monroe's negotiation at Paris is in a fair way. It is even said there is no doubt about the cession of Louisiana to the United States, on condition that the latter settle all claims of their individuals against the French republic, and pay THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in the bargain."

Captain Joy, of the brig *Thetis*, from Bourdeaux, left that port on the 28th April; at which time, as he informs us, no circumstance had occurred by which the momentous question of peace or war can be decided. We have seen letters of the 23d, from gentlemen of the first respectability in Bourdeaux, which express an opinion (grounded principally on the frequent interchange of couriers, the length of the negotiation, and the little preparations for war making by the French) that the dispute between the two governments will be amicably adjusted. [*Mer. Ad.*]

From Cadiz.

Captain Lasher, of the ship *Melpomene*, informs, that the embargo had been entirely taken off of American vessels at Cadiz. That flour would not sell for 8 dollars, as there was then about 15,000 barrels in the bay on board of American vessels. That official letters had been received at Cadiz from Gibraltar a few days before he sailed, mentioning that two French 74's, with transports, had passed that place with 5000 Poles on board, destined for Louisiana. That the talk of war was great at Cadiz. And, that just before he sailed a French frigate arrived from Lisbon, having been ordered away from that port by the French consul, in consequence of approaching troubles. [*N. Y. Gaz.*]

Captain Lasher, from Cadiz, informs us that the quarantine on American vessels in that port is taken off. In the bay were nearly twenty vessels laden with not less than 15,000 barrels of flour, which could not be disposed of at eight dollars. Markets very dull. The misunderstanding between the English and French governments formed the principal subject of conversation in Cadiz; and nothing was more dreaded than the speedy recommencement of hostilities. [*Ibid.*]

CHILLICOTHE, May 21.

ALARM!

This morning, about three o'clock, an express arrived from Old Chillicothe, with information, that yesterday afternoon capt. Herod, while at work in his field, had been shot and scalped by the Indians, and who was not dead at the time he was discovered by his family, but was able to relate some of the circumstances and died soon after, having had two balls thro' his head. A body of upwards of 40 Shawnees from Sandusky, had been for several days lurking between Westfall and that settlement, and who, immediately after the murder, went to the prairie, drove the horses over the creek, and took as many as they wanted and made off. On the alarm being given, the citizens of this town immediately turned out a company of volunteers, who left this about day-light. The alarm through the country being general, we hope to give a good account of them in our next.

NORFOLK, May 28.

By the ship *Tom*, captain Turner, we received a file of the Rotterdam "Merchant" to the 2d of April—the papers are very barren; however, we extract the following:

ROTTERDAM, April 1.

Probabilities on the side of peace and war are so equally balanced at this moment, that it is almost impossible to risk an opinion; and, to say the truth, we do not believe that the parties acting in this transaction know for the present on which to determine.

As we remarked several days since much seems to depend on the court of Russia, and, we may now add, on that of Prussia; however, as the monarchs of those countries have so long professed themselves the friends of peace, it is to be hoped they will find no cause at this moment to abet either the one or the other of the powers at variance; and that the prophecy sent us from the Cape of Good Hope, of seeing the Batavia and India ships of this country in safety in the Thames, will not be realized. Some augur peace, because the *Moniteur* has broke silence on political subjects, in a tone of great moderation; and that lord Whitworth at Paris, and the French and Dutch ambassadors at London, are still received with amity and distinction. We do not think, even should it be true that Spain is arming, that it is any reason for additional apprehension; perhaps will neither heighten the demands of France, nor lower those of England.

In consequence of a false report spread yesterday on our exchange, that the dispute was amicably settled, some articles fell; but the intelligence received from England to-day making no mention of so desirable an event, they got up again, and the funds suffered a depression of at least one per cent.

There was nothing done here in the funds to-day; the rescriptions were at 65 per cent. without purchasers. And all articles of commerce remain in the same state as noted in our last, except tobacco, which has advanced a little.

The French funds have again experienced a depression, the five per cents. being 52 f. 60 c.

Some reports state the arrival of 6000 French troops at Breda; while others say, that the garrison there at present consists of no more than 300 Frenchmen.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

A London paper of the 16th April contains the following paragraph:

"If reliance can be placed upon private intelligence from Paris, the differences between the United States and Spain, on the subject of New-Orleans, are on the point of being adjusted. It is stated that Buonaparte has lately explained to Mr. Livingston, the American minister at Paris, that the interruption of the Mississippi had been the result of mistake; and that measures should be adapted with the cabinet of Madrid to remove all subject of complaint upon that head. Should this intelligence prove correct, it will not be necessary for Mr. Monroe, the American envoy extraordinary, who has just arrived at Havre, to remain long in France. He will be enabled to succeed Mr. King here much sooner than could be expected."

Capt. Turner, arrived at Norfolk, says, that when he left the *Texel*, (the 7th ult.) there were some English ships of war off Helvoetsluys, blocking up the vessels with French troops on board destined for Louisiana—that among the shipping there were seven or eight Americans, and that if the expedition was prevented from sailing, they would have very little chance of being paid.

June 6.

Letters from Italy state, that the pope is at present occupied with a grand project, conceived by Michael Angelo, which is, to turn the Tiber from its present course, for the purpose of obtaining those monuments of arts and antiquity which are supposed to be in its present bed. [*Lom. pap.*]

Cure for the bite of a mad dog, or sting of any poisonous serpent.

Cover the wound with fresh earth or snuff, to imbibes the saliva of the animal, and then wash it with water; at the same time warm half a pound of butter in four times as much vinegar, and when the wound is cleansed, apply a compress of linen steeped in the above mixture, and moisten it very often for nine days, after which you may remove the compress, and cure the wound in the usual way. During the time the vinegar is used externally, it must be used internally, by taking it in doses of an ounce and an half, warmed with a little fresh butter four times each day. The patient's common drink must be water for at least 15 days, or water with vinegar or juice of citron. He must abstain from the use of ardent spirits or exercise, to prevent irritability.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.

A small sloop, belonging to Mr. John Tucker, of this city, was, on Saturday last, by a sudden gust of wind, upset off the mouth of South river, by which accident Mr. Tucker was unfortunately drowned.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, by the latest arrivals from Europe, a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Of the newest styles, among which are, A BEAUTIFUL collection of printed cottons, coloured cambric muslins, dimities, India and English nankeens, fine clothes and casimers, &c. also an extensive supply of glass, India china, and Liverpool ware; likewise a good collection of groceries, among which are, French and peach brandy, West-India rum, and Holland gin, best fig blue, loaf and brown sugar, hyson and other teas, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, and pimento, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most advantageous terms the purchaser can possibly expect, by

WILLIAM WELLS.

NOTICE.

I request all persons indebted to me in bond, note, and open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs. Annapolis, June 2, 1803. Wm. WELLS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS LOST, last Saturday evening, off Thomas's Point, captain JOHN TUCKER, of the city of Annapolis, who was drowned by his vessel unfortunately upsetting, he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy coloured hair; had on a pair of blue trousers, nankeen waistcoat, blue coat, and yellow shag fur-tout, had some cash in his pockets. The above reward will be given to any person who should discover his body, and bring it to the city of Annapolis, or to Thomas Tucker's, West river, if the condition it may be in will admit of it, or if not to be decently buried, and all reasonable charges will be paid by the subscribers.

THOMAS TUCKER, West river, JAMES LOWE, Annapolis.

Monday, June 6, 1803.

RAN away from the plantation of the late Mr. THOMAS DICK, near Bladensburg, on Wednesday last, a negro man named AARON, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, of a black complexion; took with him sundry articles of wearing apparel not known, he was seen in Annapolis on Saturday last, at which time he had on a new blue broad cloth coat; it is supposed that he is still lurking about that place. Any person taking him up, and securing him so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLAR REWARD, or if brought home to the subscriber in Bladensburg, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

1027/6 JOHN HEUGH, Prince-George's, June 6, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES DISNEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES N. WEEMS, Executor.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale, sundry valuable stock, which will be sold at private sale, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, &c. among which are two three valuable high bred mares and geldings, one of which is surpassed by none for the road.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803. J. N. W.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition writing, of SETH HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Seth Hyatt had resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Seth Hyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the 18th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Seth Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering to me, or committing to prison in Annapolis, so that I get him again, a young negro man named TOM, about twenty-five years of age, a black fellow, middle sized, and is one that attempted some time ago to get free and who at that time called himself Tom Joice. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, or on being committed to prison in Annapolis, so that I get him again.

BENNETT DARNALL.

May 28, 1803.

Charles county, &c.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN BARTIN HAGAN on this day brought before me, as a stray, a black mare COLT, supposed to be about two years old, and about twelve hands three inches high, neither dock'd or branded, her right hind foot is white, and some white appears to be above her hoofs or her feet, no other notable mark appears. Given under my hand, this 5th day of May, 1803.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON.

The above stray filley came to my plantation in the month of October last, and hath continued with my stock ever since. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away agreeable to law.

May 5, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

In COURT ORDER alter, chan situation at time and m of filling u an extract thereto, be ple, once the Ameri gencer, M derick-tow Grieves's p

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In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the senate relative thereto, be published for the information of the people, once a week, for the space of three weeks, in the American, Telegraphic, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the — day of —, the senate of this state shall consist and be composed of twenty members, one member to be chosen from each of the several counties of this state, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the senators shall be elected for four years by the electors in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the house of delegates; at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for members of the house of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county or city for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of — dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one fourth may be chosen every year; and if the seat of any senator shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the senate for the election of another in his place, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as warrants of election are issued by the speaker of the house of delegates, to supply vacancies in that body; and any senator who may be elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his seat so long as the person in whose place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the constitution and form of government, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

REFERRED.

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cause the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inserted in such of the newspapers of this state as to them may appear best calculated to communicate the same to the people of the state.

J. B. DUCKETT, clk. Senate.

In CHANCERY, May 19th, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, as stated in his report of the real estate of EDWARD WATTS, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of July, provided a copy of this order be served on Charles Bennett, or John Watts and Adeline Watts, or published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of June next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

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 EDWARD GWINN, 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, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix, 4

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH EVANS,

On the Dock, opposite the Market-house, Baltimore, and offers for sale,

A Handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season, consisting of a variety of the latest and most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been longer standing than twelve months, are earnestly requested to call and discharge the same, or give note or bond for the amount thereof.

JOSEPH EVANS.  
Annapolis, May 19, 1803.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. SAMUEL EVANS, 4

In CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RAPHAEL SAXTON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Raphael Saxton hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland-Gazette before the tenth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Raphael Saxton's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
T. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN.

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN. 4

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

COMING forward as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, with respectful deference I offer myself to fill the important station, and solicit their suffrages, at the ensuing election, in my favour; should my wishes in this instance be realized, I sincerely promise a strict attention to impartiality, legality, and assiduity, and the public shall find in my attention to the discharge of the duties of the office a grateful return for the confidence they may repose in me,

And remain their obedient servant,  
ISAAC DORSEY. 4

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that on Monday the 16th inst. he proposes to open an ACADEMY in a large and spacious room of the house he now occupies, opposite the south corner of the episcopal church, for the sole purpose of teaching young ladies orthography, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c. also drawing and French, if required; he hopes the utility of this institution will be more satisfactorily evinced by the improvement of his pupils in literature, as well as morality, than pompous professions, which is the sincere wish of the public's most devoted, and very humble servant,

HUGH MAGUIRE.  
N. B. For terms, &c. apply as above.  
Annapolis, May 11, 1803. 4

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability at that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803. G. MILLS. 27

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by PHILIP STEUART and ROBERT A. BRALL, trustees for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS DENT, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifteenth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 17th day of June next.

The report states, that four acres of ground on the south side of Piscataway creek, was sold for 970 dollars, a lot on the north side of said creek for 100 dollars, and 339 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, for 6120 dollars and 18 cents.

True copy,  
T. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, the administrator of DELAH TAYLOR, late of Calvert county, deceased, will, on the 15th day of June next, attend at the office of the register of wills for Calvert county, in Huntington, for the purpose of making payment, or distribution, amongst the creditors of the said deceased according to law; all persons interested will take notice of this information. Given under my hand, this 14th day of May, 1803.

JAMES J. WILKINSON. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of ZACHARIAH SOTHORON, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Zachariah Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Zachariah Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the twentieth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Zachariah Sothoron's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
T. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN J. SOTHORON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John J. Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John J. Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland-Gazette before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John J. Sothoron's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
T. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 21, 1803.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, an insolvent debtor of Calvert county, entitled to the benefit of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the sheriff of said county brought before the chancellor, in consequence of an order this day passed, and having before the chancellor taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. it is thereupon ordered, that the said Charles Williamson appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th day of September, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his creditors, or any of them, shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Williamson shall give notice of the time and place appointed for his and for their appearance to propose interrogatories, and for recommending a trustee for their benefit, and his answering as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times successively, before the 17th June next, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy,  
T. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal and generous support he has hitherto experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that he has opened his STORE and PORTER CELLAR, in the house lately occupied by THOMAS ROGERS, Esq; opposite the south corner of the episcopal church, where he hopes, by the goodness of his liquors, &c. and desire to please, to merit a further continuance of their favours, which will be gratefully received by their most obedient and very humble servant,

HUGH MAGUIRE.  
Annapolis, May 11, 1803. 4

**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and freely purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells, from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Lycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*  
It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in  
Church-street, opposite Medicines  
Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**  
N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE,  
To the public of Maryland.**

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of JUMPER'S HOLE, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient route to a landing known by the name of ASPFAW'S LANDING, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called MARLEY CREEK, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of  
Charles County.  
February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Galeb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of Ashton's Ford, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of Belle-Air, to a small town in the said county called Bladenburg, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of The Eastern Branch.

April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse  
SPOT,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Griggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep ferral, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure longetter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Macubbain's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**  
October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE,** jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE,** jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. HENRY WARING brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWLE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

**HENRY WARING.**

**IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagarstown.  
By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

**A handsome assortment of  
SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CHINTZES** and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslins,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured fattins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and  
callimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 16, 1803.

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D L I S:  
EK and SAMUEL

## HAMBURG, April 15.

HIS royal highness prince William of Gloucester, nephew of his Britannic majesty, who arrived here the 10th inst. from Copenhagen under the name of the count of Connaught, departed yesterday for Berlin. The city did every thing in its power to render his royal highness's visit agreeable.

It is pretended that a silver mine has been discovered in the government of Riga. Experienced persons have been sent from Petersburg to examine

Citizen Bourgoing, envoy extraordinary from the French republic to his Swedish majesty left Sweden on the 11th inst. on his return to France. He has a long time to visit Paris.

We have announced the surrender of Boheman, secretary of the court to the Danish government. It is now known, that he was delivered up to that government, in consequence of his long residence in Denmark where he possessed landed property. The extensive correspondence, in a great measure foreign, found upon Boheman, announces the plan of a vast combined conspiracy, which has not yet been fully developed, nor has not attained its maturity. It appears from his papers that he is a member, or perhaps chief, of a secret association whose members are designated under the name of *Freres Asiatiques*. By the laws and regulations of this order, all the members wear a blind and unlimited obedience to an unknown council. The brethren engage by the same oath, never to reveal the residence of the director-general, or the names of the members, nor the aim of the associations. A piece found on Boheman and with his principal adepts, indicates that this society pretends to nothing less than to become the arbiter of all governments, of peace or war, of the life or death of sovereigns and individuals. The whole system of this order is founded on a pretended Christian purity, and on the principle of an absolute obedience to the will of an unknown chief. The society appears to have originated in the southern parts of Germany.

## BRUSSELS, 26th Germinal (April 16.)

The emperor Joseph II. who endeavoured to encourage commerce in his states, by every possible means, erected at Brussels a vast edifice to serve as a deposit for merchandise of every kind. For a year past it has been strongly agitated to transfer this deposit to Antwerp, which would have given a fatal stab to the commerce of our city. Several well digested memoirs were successfully presented to government on this subject. We at length understand, in a satisfactory manner, that the prefect of the department of the Dyle, citizen Douliet Pontecoulant, who is still at Paris, has prevailed that this deposit shall not be removed. This news on circulation among the merchants, has produced the most agreeable sensation. They are now preparing the halls of deposit for the grand festival which the commerce of Brussels proposes giving to the first consul, who is expected at Ghent the 14th Floreal, the 16th or 17th at Antwerp, and on the 20th or 22d in our city. Several hotels have been hired and prepared with all diligence for the ministers and others who expect to attend Buonaparte on his journey here. The strangers who have retained lodgings for this epoch, in our principal inns and hotels, are very numerous, amongst them are several foreign princes, generals of different nations, as well as many others, persons of less distinction.

## PARIS, (4th Floreal) April 25.

From the 15th to the 30th Germinal, 34 packet boats from Dover have arrived at Calais with 116 passengers. It is somewhat remarkable, that during the same time, the same number of passengers sailed from Calais for England in 22 packets.

The prefect of the lower Seine, whose zeal and good intentions are so well manifested by the great prosperity of this department, has arrived at Havre. It is thought at Rouen, that his object is to make his tour of observations.

The general of division Dupont Chaumont, has just been nominated commander in chief of the 27th military division, ci-devant Piedmont.

The government is informed that certain persons are going through the departments to seduce the citizens and engage them in the service of some foreign power. The chief judge has given instructions to the prefects of the departments respecting the suppression of this crime; and has charged them to neglect no means in the power of the police to ensure the execution of the laws.

The senate sent a message on the 21st of April, to the first consul to notify the death of the senator Lavillieroux, who died at Paris the 13th of last month.

The deputation which the Batavian government propose to send to Belgium, to congratulate the first

consul, Buonaparte, on his arrival in that country, will first go to Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where apartments are already engaged for their reception. A great number of rich Hollanders are preparing to go to this last mentioned city, to see the supreme chief of the French republic, and to assist at the magnificent feasts, which will be given to him by all classes of citizens.

Joseph Buonaparte has been nominated a member of the third class of the institute, (the academy of inscription, and Belles lettres,) in the place of D. Poirier, deceased. The class of mathematical and physical sciences has nominated citizen Blot resident member for the section of geometry, in the place of citizen Delambre appointed perpetual secretary.

The French academy, at its session yesterday, elected M. de Parny to the place vacated by the death of M. Devaifne.

## BOSTON, May 6.

From France.

Letters from Bourdeaux, of the 27th April, received by the Juno, captain Hall, arrived here yesterday in 37 days, inform, that no event had transpired to change the aspect of affairs in France; that war was talked of, but not generally expected; a state of doubt and uncertainty pervaded all ranks of politicians.

From England.

By the arrival of the Brutus, on Friday last, we have received regular files of London papers to the 23d April, which bring intelligence not so late, by two days, as the Iris, at New-York. We have, however, an opportunity of examining more particularly their contents, and to gather some notices, omitted in the New-York Advertiser. Arrangements in England, in some instances, have a less hostile aspect; and the people there, at times, expressed their doubts of war. All intelligence, however, is mere conjecture and idle speculation, as the doors of the cabinet are still closed, and transactions there are known only to ministers.—From circumstances which have occurred, it is evident that Mr. Addington has been thrown into some embarrassment, in adjusting affairs, probably from some misunderstanding between him and the Grenville party. In consequence of which, measures, at first adopted, have been less vigorously pursued. The wish of Mr. Addington, that Mr. Pitt should come in with him to counsel and advice, is a presumption, that matters of the highest importance are now in agitation; something, perhaps, which requires more energy and decision than mere pacification.—Under these considerations, we can as yet discover nothing positive, that looks like a system of conciliation between the two nations; but are induced to continue of opinion, that the obstacles to a permanent peace establishment, between England and France, are not likely to be speedily removed by negotiation.

LONDON, April 22.

We understand that his excellency J. Monroe, has been appointed American ambassador at this court. He is now at Paris, and is expected in London in about ten days.

## NEW-YORK, June 3.

Latest from France.

We wish to express suitable acknowledgments to a respectable mercantile house in this city, which favoured us with a perusal of Paris papers to the 25th of April, inclusive, received yesterday by the brig Mary, captain Moulton, in 40 days from Havre; and with the following extract from their correspondents:

HAVRE, April 27.

"Appearances this day are more in favour of war. We are extremely solicitous to be relieved from this anxious state of suspense, a thousand times more painful than the evil itself."

Captain Moulton left Havre on the 28th of April, and informs us, that the greatest preparations for war were making in the French ports; a heavy impress of seamen had taken place, and the fleet was principally manned; from 12 to 20 gun boats had been prepared for sea with the greatest expedition, and sailed for Dunkirk three days before his departure, but were driven back by adverse winds, and were lying in port; others were getting their guns on board, and completing their equipments. Active measures were taking to have the batteries of the town and harbour properly manned, and the ship carpenters and caulkers at Havre were all engaged by the government. Captain Moulton has brought dispatches from Mr. Monroe, for our government.

The French papers contain little intelligence of importance; very little that can gratify the eager expectation of public curiosity on the all-important question of peace or war. They are chiefly filled with columns

of the proceedings of the corps legislatif—a title not easily comprehended on this side of the Atlantic; a corps somewhat similar, but without its proud patrician spirit, to the parliament of Paris under the ancient regime; a corps which does not deliberate, but only stamps the fiat to the arbitrary mandates of a military despot. The objects of these projects of laws are very uninteresting to American readers. The most prominent articles will be found under our foreign head. We cannot trace a list respecting our envoy extraordinary, Mr. Monroe's arrival or reception; nor any thing that regards New-Orleans or the province of Louisiana.

The "Journal de Commerce," of the 25th April, contains the following:

"By virtue of an arrete of the colonial government of St. Lucie, dated the 23d Pluviôse, and until it is otherwise ordained, the permission granted to foreign vessels which shall import into St. Lucie non-prohibited merchandise, and to export from thence brown sugars, is extended to all other productions of that colony, excepting cotton, which only is reserved for the French commerce. Foreign vessels shall pay 6 1-2 per cent. on the value of colonial products exported from St. Lucie.—Those exported by the national vessels of France, or in French possession, shall be subject to no duty on departure from the said colony."

French 5 per cent. con. 53f. 65c.

The verbal news from Havre, by the brig Mary, captain Moulton, arrived here yesterday, is to the 28th of April, and papers to the 27th. The papers, however, are entirely silent on the subject of peace or war. But captain Moulton informs us, that the most active hostile preparations were still going on; and that the most prevalent opinion at Havre was, that war would soon commence. An impress of seamen had taken place, and a number of gun boats were in readiness to defend their sea-ports.

A single letter for our secretary of state was received by the above vessel, which, the Commercial Advertiser says, is from Mr. Monroe.

There is, it is said, a letter by the Mary from Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, as late as the 27th of April, in which he gives it as his opinion, that a war will speedily take place.

June 6.

Captain Waterman, of the ship Fortitude, who arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Lisbon, informs, that a packet arrived there the day he sailed, which left London the 25th of April; the passengers in her reported that affairs then wore a more pacific aspect. Our former accounts from London are to the 24th April. The markets at Lisbon are overstocked with flour, and American produce was very low; except corn; flour had sold as low as 7 dollars per barrel. Business was at a stand, and the merchants dubious in making purchases of sales, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe.

A letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 11th ult. says—"A brig from Bourdeaux passed this port, bound to Port-au-Prince, with dispatches, bringing the intelligence of a large body of troops having embarked for this port; and preparations are now making here to receive them."

"All who are taken prisoners, are immediately devoured by the blood hounds which are kept in town for the purpose of hunting them. A number of brigand barges are plying about different parts of the island."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of 4th May, writes us as follows:—"A new proclamation has been issued by the governor, putting the inhabitants under war regulations and restrictions. The new governor, general Trigge, is arrived; but whether he will take the command or not, is uncertain: some say the duke of Kent will remain, and general Trigge go to Malta. If this should be the case, no doubt remains but that the duke will be sent off by the soldiery per force. His discipline is severe, and he is a friend to the inhabitants; these, alone, would be sufficient motives for rendering any governor odious in the eyes of the military. A day or two ago there was a hot press in our bay for seamen, from all the English merchantmen, by the frigate Amazon, which is waiting to take the duke of Kent to England. He will stop at Lisbon to visit his brother."

"The English and Spanish merchants residing in Spain are alarmed at the prospect of a speedy war. The Spanish court has taken off the quarantine imposed upon American vessels, provided a Spanish consular certificate be attached to their bills of health."

"On the 29th ult. arrived ship Trent, from Baltimore. No papers has been issued from the printing office here for five weeks. Our letters just received by this day's mail, contain the opinion of the merchants in the different ports of France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal; they are uniformly in one sentiment—"that war is inevitable."

**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut.

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a newspaper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and freely purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Tyctic Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in Church-street, opposite Messieurs Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient route to a landing known by the name of **ASPPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of Charles County.  
February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorley's, (of Galeb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Alston's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladensburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.  
April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse SPOTT,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

**YOUNG DIOMED** is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full sixteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE,** jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE,** jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. HENRY WARING brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWLE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

**HENRY WARING.**

**IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**  
**ORDERED,** That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court, and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

A handsome assortment of  
**SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CHINTZES** and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslins,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured satins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jaconet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jaconet ditto,  
Irish lincens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 16, 1803.

### HAMBURG, April 15.

His royal highness prince William of Gloucester, nephew of his Britannic majesty, who arrived here the 10th inst. from Copenhagen under the name of the count of Connaught, departed yesterday for Berlin. The city did every thing in its power to render his royal highness's visit agreeable.

It is pretended that a silver mine has been discovered in the government of Riga. Experienced persons have been sent from Petersburg to examine it.

Citizen Bourgoing, envoy extraordinary from the French republic to his Swedish majesty left Sweden on the 11th inst. on his return to France. He has a conge to visit Paris.

We have announced the surrender of Boheman, secretary of the court to the Danish government. It is now known, that he was delivered up to that government, in consequence of his long residence in Denmark where he possessed landed property. The extensive correspondence, in a great measure foreign, found upon Boheman, announces the plan of a vast combined conspiracy, which has not yet been fully developed, nor has not attained its maturity. It appears from his papers that he is a member, or perhaps chief, of a secret association whose members are designated under the name of *Freres Asiatiques*. By the laws and regulations of this order, all the members swear a blind and unlimited obedience to an unknown council. The brethren engage by the same oath, never to reveal the residence of the director-general, nor the names of the members, nor the aim of the associations. A piece found on Boheman and with his principal adepts, indicates that this society pretends to nothing less than to become the arbiter of all governments, of peace or war, of the life or death of sovereigns and individuals. The whole system of this order is founded on a pretended Christian purity, and on the principle of an absolute obedience to the will of an unknown chief. The society appears to have originated in the southern parts of Germany.

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The general of division Dupont Chaumont, has just been nominated commander in chief of the 27th military division, ci-devant Piedmont.

The government is informed that certain persons are going through the departments to seduce the citizens and engage them in the service of some foreign power. The chief judge has given instructions to the prefects of the departments respecting the suppression of this crime; and has charged them to neglect no means in the power of the police to ensure the execution of the laws.

The senate sent a message on the 21st of April, to the first consul to notify the death of the senator Lavilleroux, who died at Paris the 13th of last month.

The deputation which the Batavian government propose to send to Belgium, to congratulate the first

consul, Buonaparte, on his arrival in that country, will first go to Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where apartments are already engaged for their reception. A great number of rich Hollanders are preparing to go to this last mentioned city, to see the supreme chief of the French republic, and to assist at the magnificent feasts, which will be given to him by all classes of citizens.

Joseph Buonaparte has been nominated a member of the third class of the institute, (the academy of inscription, and Belles letters,) in the place of D. Poirier, deceased. The class of mathematical and physical sciences has nominated citizen Blot resident member for the section of geometry, in the place of citizen Delambre appointed perpetual secretary.

The French academy, at its session yesterday, elected M. de Parny to the place vacated by the death of M. Devaifme.

### BOSTON, May 6.

#### From France.

Letters from Bourdeaux, of the 27th April, received by the Juno, captain Hall, arrived here yesterday in 37 days, inform, that no event had transpired to change the aspect of affairs in France; that war was talked of, but not generally expected; a state of doubt and uncertainty pervaded all ranks of politicians.

#### From England.

By the arrival of the Brutus, on Friday last, we have received regular files of London papers to the 23d April, which bring intelligence not so late, by two days, as the Iris, at New-York. We have, however, an opportunity of examining more particularly their contents, and to gather some notices, omitted in the New-York Advertiser. Arrangements in England, in some instances, have a less hostile aspect; and the people there, at times, expressed their doubts of war. All intelligence, however, is mere conjecture and idle speculation, as the doors of the cabinet are still closed, and transactions there are known only to ministers.—From circumstances which have occurred, it is evident that Mr. Addington has been thrown into some embarrassment, in adjusting affairs, probably from some misunderstanding between him and the Grenville party. In consequence of which, measures, at first adopted, have been less vigorously pursued. The wish of Mr. Addington, that Mr. Pitt should come in with him to counsel and advice, is a presumption, that matters of the highest importance are now in agitation; something, perhaps, which requires more energy and decision than mere pacification.—Under these considerations, we can as yet discover nothing positive, that looks like a system of conciliation between the two nations; but are induced to continue of opinion, that the obstacles to a permanent peace establishment, between England and France, are not likely to be speedily removed by negotiation.

### LONDON, April 22.

We understand that his excellency J. Monroe, has been appointed American ambassador at this court. He is now at Paris, and is expected in London in about ten days.

### NEW-YORK, June 3.

#### Latest from France.

We wish to express suitable acknowledgments to a respectable mercantile house in this city, which favoured us with a perusal of Paris papers to the 25th of April, inclusive; received yesterday by the brig Mary, captain Moulton, in 40 days from Havre; and with the following extract from their correspondents:

### HAVRE, April 27.

"Appearances this day are more in favour of war. We are extremely solicitous to be relieved from this anxious state of suspense, a thousand times more painful than the evil itself."

Captain Moulton left Havre on the 28th of April, and informs us, that the greatest preparations for war were making in the French ports; a heavy impress of seamen had taken place, and the fleet was principally manned; from 12 to 20 gun-boats had been prepared for sea with the greatest expedition, and sailed for Dunkirk three days before his departure, but were driven back by adverse winds, and were lying in port; others were getting their guns on board, and completing their equipments. Active measures were taking to have the batteries of the town and harbour properly manned, and the ship carpenters and caulkers at Havre were all engaged by the government. Captain Moulton has brought dispatches from Mr. Monroe, for our government.

The French papers contain little intelligence of importance; very little that can gratify the eager expectation of public curiosity on the all-important question of peace or war. They are chiefly filled with columns

of the proceedings of the corps legislatif—a title not easily comprehended on this side of the Atlantic; a corps somewhat similar, but without its proud patriotic spirit, to the parliament of Paris under the ancient regime; a corps which does not deliberate, but only stamps the fiat to the arbitrary mandates of a military despot. The objects of these projects of laws are very uninteresting to American readers. The most prominent articles will be found under our foreign head. We cannot trace a list respecting our envoy extraordinary, Mr. Monroe's arrival or reception; nor any thing that regards New-Orleans or the province of Louisiana.

The "Journal de Commerce," of the 25th April, contains the following:

"By virtue of an arrete of the colonial government of St. Lucie, dated the 23d Pluviôse, and until it is otherwise ordained, the permission granted to foreign vessels which shall import into St. Lucie non-prohibited merchandise, and to export from thence brown sugars, is extended to all other productions of that colony, excepting cotton, which only is reserved for the French commerce. Foreign vessels shall pay 6 1-2 per cent. on the value of colonial products exported from St. Lucie.—Those exported by the national vessels of France, or in French possession, shall be subject to no duty on departure from the said colony."

### French 5 per cent. con. 53f. 65c.

The verbal news from Havre, by the brig Mary, captain Moulton, arrived here yesterday, is to the 28th of April, and papers to the 27th. The papers, however, are entirely silent on the subject of peace or war. But captain Moulton informs us, that the most active hostile preparations were still going on; and that the most prevalent opinion at Havre was, that war would soon commence. An impress of seamen had taken place, and a number of gun boats were in readiness to defend their sea-ports.

A single letter for our secretary of state was received by the above vessel, which, the Commercial Advertiser says, is from Mr. Monroe.

There is, it is said, a letter by the Mary from Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, as late as the 27th of April, in which he gives it as his opinion, that a war will speedily take place.

### June 6.

Captain Waterman, of the ship Fortitude, who arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Lisbon, informs, that a packet arrived there the day he sailed; which left London the 25th of April; the passengers in her reported that affairs then wore a more pacific aspect. Our former accounts from London are to the 24th April. The markets at Lisbon are overstocked with flour, and American produce was very low; except corn; flour had sold as low as 7 dollars per barrel. Business was at a stand, and the merchants dubious in making purchases of sales, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe.

A letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 11th ult. says—"A brig from Bourdeaux passed this port, bound to Port-au-Prince, with dispatches, bringing the intelligence of a large body of troops having embarked for this port; and preparations are now making here to receive them."

"All who are taken prisoners, are immediately devoured by the blood hounds which are kept in town for the purpose of hunting them. A number of brigand barges are plying about different parts of the island."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of 4th May, writes us as follows:—"A new proclamation has been issued by the governor, putting the inhabitants under war regulations and restrictions. The new governor, general Trigge, is arrived; but whether he will take the command or not, is uncertain: some say the duke of Kent will remain, and general Trigge go to Malta. If this should be the case, no doubt remains but that the duke will be sent off by the soldiery per force. His discipline is severe, and he is a friend to the inhabitants; these, alone, would be sufficient motives for rendering any governor odious in the eyes of the military. A day or two ago there was a hot press in our bay for seamen, from all the English merchantmen, by the frigate Amazon, which is waiting to take the duke of Kent to England. He will stop at Lisbon to visit his brother."

"The English and Spanish merchants residing in Spain are alarmed at the prospect of a speedy war. The Spanish court has taken off the quarantine imposed upon American vessels, provided a Spanish consular certificate be attached to their bills of health."

"On the 29th ult. arrived ship Trent, from Baltimore. No papers has been issued from the printing office here for five weeks. Our letters just received by this day's mail, contain the opinion of the merchants in the different ports of France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal; they are uniformly in one sentiment—'that war is inevitable.'"

Captain Leary, of the brig Francis, Nixon, informs us that when he left Gibraltar (4th May) a hot press for seamen was carrying on there; and that the duke of Kent was to sail on the 5th in the Amazon frigate for Lisbon, having been succeeded in the command by general Trigge. Markets dull; flour 8 to 8½ dollars per barrel.

June 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the suite of Mr. Monroe, to his friend in this city, dated Paris, April 16th, 1803.

Mr. Monroe was presented to the minister for foreign affairs on the 14th, by whom he was received with every mark of attention. He assured him that he was authorized by the first consul to declare that he heard of his arrival in France with much satisfaction. Mr. Monroe will not be presented to the first consul until ten days hence, that being the time appointed for presenting the foreign ministers.

General Bernadotte left Paris on the 13th to embark for the United States, where he is to reside as minister for this government. It is the general opinion that war is at no great distance. Orders were issued two days ago to prevent the sailing of all French vessels.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at Havre-de-Grace, to his correspondents in this city, dated 22d April.

A proposition has been lately made by government to the legislative body to raise 120,000 conscripts, 60,000 of which are said to complete the peace establishment, and 60,000 to form a corps de reserve. The proposal originates with Buonaparte, and will therefore be complied with.

Maritime preparations are carrying on with activity, and every thing wears an hostile appearance.

It would be prudent on the part of our merchants to be circumspect in their operations, as there is no knowing what treatment we may eventually receive from this government, which seems to be not well disposed towards us. Commercial affairs experience much embarrassment from the state of uncertainty with which it has to contend.

We have been favoured by a commercial friend, with a Havre Price Current, of the 28th of April; from which we have made some extracts. A letter from a respectable house at Havre, of the same date, mentions, that "all sorts of East and West-India produce is in great demand, and sells quickly at the prices quoted. Upward of 15,000 bales of short staple cotton have been sold here since September last—and still the demand for this article is great. Pot ashes, fish oil, and every kind of dyewood sells briskly at the prices quoted."

HARRISBURG, (Penn.) June 6.

A melancholy circumstance happened in Missin town, last Wednesday.—The wife of James M'Key, ignorantly took a tea spoonful of white arsenic instead of cream of tartar—the circumstances, as related by a gentleman directly from hence are as follows: A tinker, who lived about the house had a small quantity of arsenic which he used in soldering—Mrs. M'Key perceiving it, alleged it to be some cream of tartar which she had in the house, took the above quantity; immediately after she began to vomit—but what remained on her stomach, put a period to her existence in seven hours.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Lisbon, dated April 26th, to a merchant in this city.

The favourable appearance of our market for provisions, at the time we wrote you last, entirely disappeared. The direct importations from America had begun to effect our prices, which would probably decline something more from this cause alone, but they have been completely brought down by the unexpected importation of a number of cargoes, of both flour and wheat, from England, and the arrival of several others from different parts of Spain, both of the north and south, where the markets are equally, and in some of them more, overstocked than ours. We note you our present rates: a favourable change in which can only be expected, should the war, which appears more than likely, actually break out. Even then, we do not think the effect upon our prices would be very sudden, as the stock on hand, particularly of flour, is very great, and the prospect of our coming crop tolerably favourable.

Flour offered at 7 dolls. per bbl. but purchasers will not give more than 6 dollars.

Wheat 1 50 per bushel—little demand.

Indian corn 80 cents do.—If the importations are not too abundant, will probably rise a little.

Pork, 22 to 24 } per barrel in small par-

Beef, 12 — 15 } cels.

Pipe staves 70 to 75 } per 1200—

Barrel do. 18 — 20 } Dull.

From Surinam, April 25.

From the very large supplies of provisions that have been received from Holland and the United States, the demand has become very trifling, and the cargoes now in port must sell at a very considerable loss, as have all that have arrived this month.

June 9.

From New-Orleans.

May 11, 1803.—The marquis of Casa Calvo arrived here last evening, with the royal order to deliver up this province to the French officer who may be charged with its duplicate. I have learnt from good authority that the captain-general of Cuba disapproves of the intendant's conduct; and that he had ordered the deposit to be opened some time since un-

less the royal order to the contrary had been received.—The marquis was surprised to find it yet shut. All this is a tissue of riddles, which time only will develop.

Another Letter—same date.

Marquis de Casa Calvo arrived here yesterday from Havanna, he is jointly named with the governor of Louisiana to deliver up the country to the French.

Affairs of Europe.

It will be seen by the European accounts inserted in this day's Gazette, that the aspect of war continues rather to increase than abate. Hitherto we have had frequent assurances, that France, confident of the continuance of peace, had abstained from any extraordinary preparations; while England, foreseeing the event, was rallying all her energies. It is now evident, that the former power is equally sensible of the probability of a rupture. Indeed if our accounts be correct, a species of preparation is going on, which most unequivocally leads to immediate war. In addition to these appearances, the accounts also furnish us with the opinions of men in France, the best informed, and most likely to give an unfettered opinion. These concur in the expectation of hostilities.

From England we have nothing more recent than what has already been published. The momentous question will have been decided by France. To yield to the demands of England (the nature of which was a profound secret) or to engage in a new struggle, was the only alternative presented to Buonaparte. We have all along been of the opinion, that the former course was not only incompatible with the character of this chief, but highly dangerous to his popularity. The latter, though certainly beset with many perils, is most likely to be adopted by him. He has been so accustomed to "command success," that the first indications of fortune's forsaking him, will pass the adoration of the people, and lead him, by rapid degrees, into a splendid destruction.

NATCHEZ, April 20.

On Wednesday last, a court of oyer and terminer was held in this city under a special commission from the governor, by the supreme judges, for the trial of certain persons charged with the murder of an Indian on the 2d instant. The grand jury having found a bill to that effect against captain John Merryfield, of Kentucky, his trial took place on the following day, when after much investigation, and arguments of some length by counsel on both sides the jury brought their verdict NOT GUILTY.

We sometime ago learned with concern, that the death of the Indian above mentioned, had occasioned some discontent among his countrymen, in this neighbourhood; and even provoked them to hold out threats of indiscriminate retaliation on some white person, should not the law efficaciously redress the injury. We are however happy to observe, notwithstanding the acquittal of captain M. that the good understanding between us, and those of the nation who continue to visit us, does not yet appear to have suffered any interruption.

FRANKFORT, May 21.

We learn by a gentleman who left Chillicothe on Friday last, that the inhabitants of that place were considerably alarmed in consequence of advice having been received in the course of the preceding night, of an attack made by the Indians on the settlement at Old Chillicothe. A captain Herod was shot and scalped, and another person was said to have been wounded.

Our informant has not heard of any other damage, nor could he learn what provocation the Indians had received. Report stated that they were advancing in considerable numbers, and the circumstance of their having taken a scalp was generally considered as indicative of a warlike temper. Fear may have greatly exaggerated the transactions; but be that as it may, so serious was the alarm at Chillicothe on Friday, that a detachment of the militia, under the command of colonel Langham, marched before the break of day, after having impressed horses, and other things suitable for the emergency.

CHILLICOTHE, May 28.

In our last we stated some of the circumstances of an alarm which took place in this town, on the morning of publication, in consequence of the murder of captain Herod, supposed to have been perpetrated by Indians:—As is reasonable to be expected, from the confused and various accounts from the scene of action at that moment in circulation, we might in some parts be incorrect. That capt. Herod was found shot, scalped and tomahawked, is a fact, but by whom is not yet ascertained:—That a party of Indians had been previously seen in that neighbourhood, was premature. The party who went from this town in pursuit of the depredators, scoured the country for a considerable distance, in which they met with several Indian encampments, but the Indians appeared to have no knowledge of the event of Old Chillicothe, and when informed of it, expressed their disapprobation of the act—that they were disposed for peace—and that if Herod was killed by an Indian, they would endeavour to find him out and deliver him up. Some of the party were out until yesterday, with a view of informing such Indians as they might meet with, the real statement of the above transaction.

An unfortunate occurrence, however, took place on Monday evening following:—A Mr. Wolf, living a short distance from Old Chillicothe, apprehending that some disagreeable consequences might ensue from the death of capt. Herod, took with him Mr. Willi-

ams, Mr. Ferguson and two lads, for the purpose of driving up his cattle from the Prairie; they had not long been on the search, when they discovered an Indian coming towards them—they soon met—after some conversation, Wolf introduced the subject of the murder of capt. Herod; the Indian appeared alarmed and was moving off; some suspicions arising with Wolf and Williams that he was intent on mischief, agreed to fire on him; they rode up, Wolf shot and the Indian fell, but instantly rising he shot in turn at Williams and he fell, the ball passing through his body. Wolf and the Indian clenched, each having a knife; fortunately for Wolf, one of the lads coming up to his assistance the Indian retreated about 200 yards, where he was found dead the next day. Williams died the same night, but Wolf, though severely wounded in the thigh by a stab with a knife, will recover.

Notwithstanding the latter unfortunate transaction, we feel confident, that after a fair and just representation is made to the tribes, that the first transaction, in all probability, originated from private quarrel, and the latter consequently following, together with the exertions making by the executive, in forwarding an express to the chiefs of the tribes, giving them accurate information of circumstances, &c. that a reconciliation will be effected, and that all danger of hostilities will vanish. Already the fears of the inhabitants, near the old town are so far removed, that they are returning to their fields and prosecuting their usual labours.

Annapolis, June 16.

On Monday, May 30, 1803, a purse of three hundred dollars was run for, over Canton course, four mile heats, taken by Mr. I. Duckett's Republican President, beating general Ridgely's Whalebone, and capt. Frazier's four years old colt.

On Wednesday, June 1, 1803, a purse of two hundred dollars was run for, over the above course, three mile heats, taken by Mr. Norwood's Buonaparte, beating Mr. Thomas Duckett's mare.

On Thursday, June 2, 1803, a colt's purse of one hundred and fifty dollars was run for, over the above course, two mile heats, taken by Mr. I. Duckett's colt Financier, beating capt. Frazier's four years old colt.

On Friday, June 3, 1803, a purse of one hundred and eighty-five dollars was run for, over the above course, four mile heats, taken by Mr. I. Duckett's Republican President, beating gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, Mr. Norwood's Buonaparte, and Mr. J. Duckett's colt Financier. Mr. Duckett entered Financier to take the place of Republican President, if an accident should happen to Republican President.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WELLS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin, his clothing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, by the latest arrival from Europe, a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Of the newest styles, among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of printed cottons, coloured cambric muslins, dimities, India and English nankeens, fine clothes and calimers, &c. all an extensive supply of glass, India china, and Liverpool ware; likewise a good collection of groceries among which are, French and peach brandy, Well India rum, and Holland gin, best fig blue, loaf and brown sugar, hyson and other teas, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, and pimento, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most advantageous terms the purchaser can possibly expect, by

WILLIAM WELLS.

NOTICE.

I request all persons indebted to me in bond, note and open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803. Wm. WELLS.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

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**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut.

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a newspaper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours; it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Typhoid Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in  
Church-street, opposite Messieurs  
Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient rout to a landing known by the name of **ASHPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of Charles county.  
February 21, 1802.

**NOTICE.**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the fourth side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorley's, (of Galeb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Ashton's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladensburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.  
April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse SPOT,**

**WILL** cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. **SPOT** was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

**WILL** stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

**YOUNG DIOMED** is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOSEPH HARRY.**  
October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

March 20, 1802.  
Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

**I** HEREBY certify, that Mr. HENRY WARING brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canter, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.  
**HENRY WARING.**

**COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**

**ORDERED,** That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, and Mr. Griever's paper, at Hagarstown.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.**

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

**BE** it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

**And be it enacted,** That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

**And be it enacted,** That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

**And be it enacted,** That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**  
Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,  
A handsome assortment of  
**SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of  
**C**HINTZES and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslins,  
Marfilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured fatties for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVIII)

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Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from France, that the Porcher, an extra India ship, taken in the mouth of the bay of Bengal, and carried into the isle of France, has been condemned by the council of prizes at Paris. The Porcher was captured within the period fixed by treaty, when vessels taken should be restored; but the captors were apprized of the conclusion of peace. The Porcher was a prize of immense value, little short of 200,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 15.

"The phlegm of the Dutch character has been, for sometime, changed to fury against the French, and in particular, against their chief ruler, whose measures of precaution to guard this country against an hostile attack, will no doubt bring on another onerous imposition upon us in the course of the present year—an imposition which, we understand, many of the richest persons in this country are preparing to escape by emigration, to seek in other climates a country less exposed than this to those vexations and impositions by strangers, to which we have been here so perpetually subject during the last nine years, and which becomes so insupportable, that all factions, all parties, those even who are mutually the most opposite in their opinions, agree in loud imprecations against a government to which ours is subject by its weakness, and since Belgium has become a part of France, by fatal vicinity of confines.

"To such a height has the animosity of the Dutch against the French arisen, that in public societies reproaches are boldly thrown out against those brothers and allies of ours, that their word, their faith, is not to be trusted. It is true that private persons of the French nation have no power to change the things of which we complain. But, on the other hand, the anger of the honest Dutchmen is excusable since they were made to pay, not two years since, three millions to procure a part of the French troops to be withdrawn, and for a promise, not fulfilled, to withdraw the rest upon a general peace."

May 3.

In the house of commons last night, the chancellor of the exchequer expressed a confident hope that by Monday next he should be able to lay before the house some communication on the subject of the negotiation—but he abstained from saying any thing that could justify any inference or opinion as to the nature of such communication. In the city, however, the minister's promise, judging by the effect at the stock exchange, seems again to have been considered as giving grounds to hope for a continuance of peace. He gave no insinuation even of that kind.

Orders have been issued from admiralty for a return of the number of ships of war that can be got ready for sea in the course of the present month, independent of those that are now getting ready. In that department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever.—Star.

Letters received at Edinburg on Friday last, from Petersburg, dated 29th March, say, "That the Russian fleet is ordered to be equipped with the greatest



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Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from France, that the Porcher, an extra India ship, taken in the mouth of the bay of Bengal, and carried into the isle of France, has been condemned by the council of prizes at Paris. The Porcher was captured within the period fixed by treaty, when vessels taken should be restored; but the captors were apprized of the conclusion of peace. The Porcher was a prize of immense value, little short of 200,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 15.

"The phlegm of the Dutch character has been, for sometime, changed to fury against the French, and in particular, against their chief ruler, whose measures of precaution to guard this country against an hostile attack, will no doubt bring on another onerous imposition upon us in the course of the present year—an imposition which, we understand, many of the richest persons in this country are preparing to escape by emigration, to seek in other climates a country less exposed than this to those vexations and impositions by strangers, to which we have been here so perpetually subject during these last nine years, and which becomes so insupportable, that all factions, all parties, those even who are mutually the most opposite in their opinions, agree in loud imprecations against a government to which ours is subject by its weakness, and since Belgium has become a part of France, by fatal vicinity of confines.

"To such a height has the animosity of the Dutch against the French arisen, that in public societies reproaches are boldly thrown out against those brothers and allies of ours, that their word, their faith, is not to be trusted. It is true that private persons of the French nation have no power to change the things of which we complain. But, on the other hand, the anger of the honest Dutchmen is excusable since they were made to pay, not two years since, three millions to procure a part of the French troops to be withdrawn, and for a promise, not fulfilled, to withdraw the rest upon a general peace."

May 3.

In the house of commons last night, the chancellor of the exchequer expressed a confident hope that by Monday next he should be able to lay before the house some communication on the subject of the negotiation—but he abstained from saying any thing that could justify any inference or opinion as to the nature of such communication. In the city, however, the minister's promise, judging by the effect at the stock exchange, seems again to have been considered as giving grounds to hope for a continuance of peace. He gave no insinuation even of that kind.

Orders have been issued from admiralty for a return of the number of ships of war that can be got ready for sea in the course of the present month, independent of those that are now getting ready. In that department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever.—Star.

Letters received at Edinburg on Friday last, from Peterburg, dated 29th March, say, "That the Russian fleet is ordered to be equipped with the greatest

dispatch, and an army of 30,000 men to be got ready immediately, and every thing begins to assume the appearance of war."

It is generally believed, indeed, that the interference of France in the affairs of the republic of the Seven Islands has given much displeasure to his Imperial majesty; but it is not likely that Russia will assume an attitude hostile to France at present.

The funds this morning continued to look up. The three per cents. were at 12 o'clock, 64 1-2 for cash, and 64 3-4 for the account.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the alarm and anxiety that prevail in that city, in consequence of our preparations. Most of the English families have sent their effects on board English vessels in the harbour. The Tuscan garrison, at Fort St. Marc, has been within this month, replaced by a French garrison. The respect which France shows for her allies and independent powers is admirable—she pours a military force into their towns at pleasure—turns out the native troops from the garrisoned towns, and occupies the fortified places with her own soldiers—what a blessing to have such a friend and protector!

May 4.

The 3 per cent. consols, which at one o'clock yesterday had got up in price, fell again before the close of the market to 63 3-4. A report was circulated, that a communication would be made to parliament the evening, in consequence of dispatches brought by Mr. Dressing, the messenger. Nothing, however, has transpired; but it is now asserted that lord Whitworth's household is ready to move at the shortest notice; and that he will certainly leave Paris on Monday next, unless he is enabled to lend over the chief consul's unqualified acceptance of the sole conditions upon which the armaments will be suspended, and offensive measures delayed.

Government sent orders yesterday through the custom house, prohibiting the exportation of the fetter lately shipped in the Thames for Amsterdam; and the necessity of sending a formidable fleet immediately to sea, caused a very hot press to take place on the river last night.

Reports of the changes in administration still continue. Some assert that the arrangements were finished yesterday, and that the earl of Rosslyn negotiated the measure, and is expected to succeed the duke of Portland in the presidency of the council. We do not believe it.—*Star*.

Private letters received by the Dutch mail, state, that a general belief prevails in that country of a speedy change in its government being in the contemplation of the chief consul. Incensed at the wish that has been so unequivocally expressed, of Holland preserving a neutrality in the event of war between France and this country, and the general disposition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the chief consul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of guilders, and has moreover intimated that a great political change is at hand. The least that is expected is a change of all the men who at present compose the Batavian government, but the general apprehension is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

A fresh mail arrived last night, and brought the Paris journals to the 30th ultimo, inclusive. All the information they contain, deserving of any notice, may be compressed in the most narrow compass, viz. The grand parade of the present month will take place on Sunday next. It appears the Dutch have official information of the surrender of the Cape to its former masters: it also appears, that Russia will not accept the proposition of sending troops to Malta. The report of the arrival at Ratisbon of the Imperial ratification of the conclusion of the Germanic diet, appears to have been premature, as it had not arrived at that city on the 20th ultimo. The emperor of Morocco requires a tribute from Austria, as possessing Venice, &c. Five per cents. 53 on Friday.

May 6.

This morning the following letter was received by the right honourable the lord mayor, of which he immediately, with becoming zeal, sent copies to Lloyd's coffee house and the stock exchange.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"Downing-street, Thursday morning, Eight o'clock, May 5, 1803.

"Lord Hawkebury presents his compliments to the lord mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his lordship, that the negotiation between this country and the French republic is brought to an amicable conclusion."

The joyful intelligence spread throughout this large city, with the rapidity of lightning, and it is impossible to describe the demonstrations of satisfaction and joy which were every where expressed, though many affected to fear that the honour of the nation had been compromised, and no little degree of ingenuity was exerted to find out the terms that had been agreed upon between the two governments for terminating the differences that had taken place.

At the stock exchange the effect was such as might have been expected from such pleasing intelligence. The 3 per cent. consols opened at 68, rose rapidly to 71 3-4, and were still looking up when a message came from the treasury to the lord mayor, between twelve and one o'clock, to acquaint him that the former letter was an impudent forgery!

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this notice; the stocks instantly tumbled to 63, 62 1-2, 62, and the panic was such, that they certainly would have gone lower, had it not been thought advisable to close up the stock exchange, which was accordingly done at one o'clock, instead of waiting till the usual hour.

The committee of the stock exchange assembled as soon as they received the lord mayor's communication. Several of the brokers went over to the mansion house to consult with his lordship upon the best means of tracing the forgery. He shewed them the letter, with lord Hawkebury's seal; by what means it was procured has not yet been ascertained.

The stock exchange committee have, we understand, declared that all bargains made since this imposition was practised, shall be void.

Government, anxious to prevent the public from being imposed on, instantly sent notices to those quarters most likely to give the contradiction a quick and extensive circulation. Copies of the following were sent to the editors of the different newspapers:

"Thursday, May 5—One o'clock.

"SER,

"I have to acquaint you, that the message which was supposed to have been sent this morning from lord Hawkebury to the lord mayor, stating that the negotiations with France had terminated amicably, was a fabrication, and totally delusive of truth."

"J. SARGENT."

We had received Paris Journals in the morning, and could not help comparing one remarkable circumstance in them, with the contents of the forged letter.—At the last consular levee, the ambassadors of all the courts of Europe were present, excepting lord Whitworth. In common times this might happen without being any way singular, but at such a moment as the present, the absence of our minister from the levee was remarkable; and comparing it with the general tenor of the private letters from Paris seemed to threaten something very different from peace. Indeed, the pretended communication was at variance with every thing that has transpired respecting the state of the negotiation; but who could question the truth of a message sent by the lord mayor to Lloyd's coffee house.

The proprietors of the stock exchange have offered a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the author of this forgery, and have resolved every one shall give an account of what bargains he had done both yesterday and to-day. The lord mayor has also offered a considerable reward.

It was nine o'clock this morning when the pretended letter was delivered at the mansion house. It was brought by a person with a foreign accent, in a coarse roquelo travelling coat, and delivered at the side door to a servant of the name of Pink, accidentally there at the time.

We believe it is not customary for government letters, on such occasions, to be sent by any but special messengers, and by these delivered into the hands of the lord mayor, wherever he may be. It was from advertising to this informality that a doubt first arose in the lord mayor's mind, as to the authenticity of the note which he had received—a gentleman was immediately dispatched to Mr. Addington, who returned for answer, that Mr. Vanstarr had already anticipated his lordship's suspicion by acquainting him in a letter of the trick that had been practised upon him.

Since the detection of the forgery, a report of a very different nature has been circulated, namely, that intelligence has been received by the telegraph that lord Whitworth is now on his way to England. The report is not improbable, but we are the more cautious in giving it instant and implicit belief, till it shall in some way be officially announced, knowing the present state of the public mind, and how apt it is when deceived in one expectation, to run instantly to the opposite extreme.—*Star*.

The exact amount of the sum, of which Mr. Alett stands charged of defrauding the bank of England, is 325,000l.

The emperor of Morocco has demanded of the house of Austria, as the possessor of the states of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that republic.

BELFAST, May 10.

Belfast News-Letter office, May 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

We stop the press to state the arrival of the London papers of Friday last (May 6th). In a second edition of the Courier we find the following most important though most unwelcome intelligence:

W A R.

House of Commons, quarter before five o'clock.

Mr. Addington just declared to the house, that he expects lord Whitworth in this country very speedily, and that general Andreossi has applied this morning for passports for his return. At the same time Mr. Addington stated, that the official communication could not be made to this house till his lordship's arrival in this country. He then moved that the house at its rising should adjourn to Monday.

Mr. Fox objected to this motion—he thought, under the circumstances of the country, the house ought to meet to-morrow.

Lord Hawkebury could not conceive that any injury would arise from the delay proposed.

Mr. Gray moved an amendment, "that the house should only adjourn till to-morrow instead of Monday."

Mr. Canning supported Mr. Gray's amendment. The house is still sitting, and there is likely to be a division.

The funds Friday morning experienced great fluctuations. They opened at 63, rose to 65, fell back to 64; and at 1-1 o'clock were as low as 62 1-2.

Every man is taken to discover the author of the forged letter sent to the lord mayor on Thursday—and the Sun mentions a report that the person who had committed the fraud had been discovered, and the seal found upon him.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

The following paragraph is extracted from a circular letter from the post-master-general, to the deputy post-masters throughout the United States, dated

General Post Office, April 27, 1803.

"The failures of newspapers have always been subjects of complaint. In some instances evils have arisen from post-masters allowing people to read papers in their offices: This is altogether improper, it is necessary for the officers to desist from this practice, and they are hereby directed not to permit any person to read or handle the newspapers in their offices, but carefully to keep the same under lock, and deliver them to the proprietors when requested."

Annapolis, June 23.

Law of the Union.

An ACT to make provision for the persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life; Provided, that in substantiating the claim thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with:

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation before the judge of the district in which such invalid reside, or before some person specially authorized by commission from the same judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, must prove decisive inability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war: That this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wounds.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable physician or surgeon, to be authorized by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Fifthly. Every claimant must shew satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension in conformity to laws heretofore passed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said judge of the district or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings had respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claimants, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the secretary of the department of war, in order that the same may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the said applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the United States: Provided, that in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officers in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pensions allowed by this act shall be estimated in the manner following, that is to say: a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private soldier or seaman, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pensions becoming such in virtue of this act shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restriction and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

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Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough,  
April 13, 1803.

AT a stated meeting of a number of republican citizens of the said county to consider of measures proper to be pursued preparatory to the ensuing election.

THOMAS CONTEE, in the chair,  
TRUMAN TYLER, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That WALTER BOWIE, Esq; be requested to offer as a representative to the next congress, and that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that he should be supported by this county.

Resolved, That Stephen West, Leonard Covington, Thomas Duckett, Clement Dyer, and John M. Gantt, Esquires, be a committee to communicate the above resolution to the republicans of Anne-Arundel county, to inform them of Mr. Bowie's consent to serve, and request the support of the republicans of that county.

That it is the sense of this meeting that Stephen West, Esq; be the candidate to represent this county in the state legislature in the room of Samuel Carr, Esq; who has declined being a candidate.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting will support Robert Bowie, Archibald Van-Horn, Peter Wood and Stephen West, Esquires, as proper persons to represent this county in the next general assembly.

It is recommended that there be a committee appointed as soon as possible, by the republicans in each district of this county, to consist of such members as at a meeting of the district shall be agreed upon.— This committee shall meet once in three weeks in the district until the first day in August next; and once a week after until the election.

That each district appoint five persons to meet in Upper-Marlborough, in general committee of the county, once a month until the first day of August, and once a fortnight after until the ensuing election, and if a district shall fail to elect such members of a general committee then the committee of such district shall appoint five persons to attend the general committee of the county.

It shall be the duty of the district committee to correspond with the county committee, and of the county committee with a similar one of Anne-Arundel county, if any such committee shall be appointed in that county.

The first meeting of general committee to be the last Monday in June.

### ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

On Friday, June 25, 1803, will be performed the favourite TRAGEDY of  
**HAMLET,**

### PRINCE OF DENMARK,

Claudius, king of Denmark,	Mr. Warren,
Hamlet,	Mr. Cain,
Polonius,	Mr. Morris,
Laertes	Mr. Usher,
Ghost of Hamlet's father,	Mr. L'Ettrange,
Ostrick,	Mr. Francis,
Grave diggers,	Messrs. Blisset & Milbourne.

Gertrude, queen of Denmark,	Mrs. Francis,
Ophelia,	Mrs. Oldmixon,
Player Queen,	Mrs. Snowden.

After which

The King and the Miller of Mansfield.  
Nights of performance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

### BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates.  
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols. }  
Lottery of Life, 3 do. } NOVELS.  
Orphan of Stangford, 3 do. }  
Lady of the Cave, 3 do. }  
Castle of Gathness, 2 do. } London editions,  
Helen of Glenross, 4 do. } elegant binding.  
Frederick, 3 do. }  
Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do. }  
D'Israeli's Romances.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and state-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.  
Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Frederick county August court for a commission to mark and bound as well the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of land, situated in said county, called PARTNERSHIP and JEDBURG FOREST, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

1803/4 JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bright sorrel MARE, about three or four years old, she is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left side, no perceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September, 1800, for the purchase of land, the said land has fell short in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in consequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on said bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY

Allegany county, May 2, 1803. 100/70

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the seventeenth instant, a mulatto man named YORK, with a thick nose, and short wool on his head, he is pretty smart and talkative, about five feet six or seven inches high, twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away an ofnabrig shirt, striped country cloth overalls and jacket, and a felt hat, he has other cloaths with him which I cannot describe; it is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood which he has left, and it is also supposed that this rascal will make for Baltimore-town, as he has frequently said that all that went there could get employed as a hiringling. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,

June 17, 1803. 1200/70

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803. 2

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his clothing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of

Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803. 2

### NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, by the latest arrivals from Europe, a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Of the newest styles, among which are, A BEAUTIFUL collection of printed cottons; coloured cambric muslins, dimities, India and English nankeens, fine clothes and casimers, &c. also an extensive supply of glass, India china, and Liverpool ware; likewise a good collection of groceries, among which are, French and peach brandy, West-India rum, and Holland gin, best fig blue, loaf and brown sugar, hyson and other teas, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, and pimento, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most advantageous terms the purchaser can possibly expect, by

WILLIAM WELLS.

### 3X NOTICE.

I request all persons indebted to me in bond, note, and open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs.  
Annapolis, June 2, 1803. WM. WELLS.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803. 4

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 EDWARD GWINN, 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 fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

6X ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. 6 SAMUEL EVANS.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 23, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the senate relative thereto, be published for the information of the people, once a week, for the space of three weeks, in the American Telegraph, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the — day of —, the senate of this state shall consist and be composed of twenty members, one member to be chosen from each of the several counties of this state, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the senators shall be elected for four years by the electors in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the house of delegates, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for members of the house of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county or city for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of — dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one fourth may be chosen every year; and if the seat of any senator shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the senate for the election of another in his place, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as warrants of election are issued by the speaker of the house of delegates, to supply vacancies in that body; and any senator who may be elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his seat so long as the person in whose place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the constitution and form of government, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

### REFERRED.

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cause the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inserted in such of the news-papers of this state as to them may appear best calculated to communicate the same to the people of the state.

J. B. DUCKETT, clk. Senate.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of capt. JAMES DISNEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES N. WEEMS, Executor.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale, sundry valuable stock, which will be sold at public sale, on the 24th inst. consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, &c. among which are two or three valuable high bred mares and geldings, one of which is surpassed by none for the road.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803. 4X J. N. W.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.  
Annapolis, August 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

201

**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a newspaper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Tyels Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in  
Church-street, opposite Medicines  
Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**  
N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE,  
To the public of Maryland.**

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient road to a landing known by the name of **ASHPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of Charles county.  
February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Alton's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladensburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.

April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse  
SPOT,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Jacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

**YOUNG DIOMED** is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**  
October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. **HENRY WARING** brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

**HENRY WARING.**

**IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,

**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.**

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

**A handsome assortment of  
SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CHINTZES** and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslinets,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured fattins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and callimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

19, 1803.  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 30, 1803.

BOSTON, June 18.

European Affairs.

THE arrivals from Europe since our last though they have not brought any articles of interest, nor any accounts later than before received; have furnished our regular file of English papers to the 11th May. We cannot therefore give our readers any additional facts this day. And if we can correct some particulars already known, and present the best opinions on the probable issue of things, we shall not, we trust, have perused these files unprofitably.

An almost impenetrable curtain appears to be drawn over the real causes of the late misunderstanding between Great-Britain and France. Those who think they have thrown it partly aside, declare the refusal of Britain to surrender Malta, to be the prominent one. On this subject, we have a few particulars which we think will serve to correct former statements. It appears by the Paris Monitor, that the emperors of Russia and Germany, have acceded to the guaranty of the independence of the island and order of Malta; and that Prussia though at first it refused, had at length consented to become a guarantying power. If this be true the only cause of reticence, adduced by Commodore Hall, in his correspondence with the Commodore Bury, is removed; and if good faith is observed, the island must be surrendered to the grand master. In opposition to this it has been argued, that the aggressions and acquisitions made by France, since the treaty of Amiens, require that Great-Britain retain Malta, until they be relinquished. It appears probable that the latter reasoning will prevail, and that Great-Britain will attempt to retain possession of Malta. The question then is, would this measure be a cause of renewed war? Will Buonaparte sacrifice the commerce, and interrupt the prosperity of France, for a single island? We think not. As for Great-Britain, if she has resolved to retain the island, she must put all consequences at defiance; and should war ensue, she must meet it. The event of war or continued peace will therefore rest with France, and the object we think will not be thought by the first consul worth the cost.

One thing is certain; Great-Britain has evacuated Egypt and the troops she lately had there had arrived at Malta, at the date of the last accounts.

It would appear from the speculations of the English and French politicians, that very much depended on a continuation, of the present, or a change in the English ministry. At the last dates no appearances of such a change was visible. We believe it to be true that Mr. Pitt had been offered a share in Mr. Addington's administration but had refused to accept it, unless the Grenvilles were also admitted into it; and that this condition had been declined. This we are induced to think was the state of affairs at the last date; and that it does not justify any expectation of immediate war.

The preparations for war in Great-Britain were still making, though not with the activity heretofore observed, and the funds were in a continual state of fluctuation—but they are frequently operated on by causes independent of politics. They, however, stood at the same point on the 30th April, that they did on the 18th.

The north of Europe appears to be in great agitation from a very trifling cause—a bridge! It seems that on the frontiers of Russia and Sweden in Finland, a bridge forms part of their line of demarcation. This bridge by the treaty of Nyssadt, was to remain the property of the two crowns, i. e. one half was to bear the colours of Russia and the other half those of Sweden. Lately the king of Sweden in his journey to Finland, finding the Russian part to have become decayed and neglected, ordered it to be repaired; hoisted the Swedish flag on both sides, and directed that no Russian subjects should be permitted to pass without paying toll. This has occasioned a strong correspondence between the parties, and so far as the misunderstanding been carried that at the last date the most active preparations for war were making in Russia, and the emperor in person was about to head an army of 80,000 prime troops on a campaign to Finland. We know that frequently great events from trivial causes spring; but we cannot believe that so trifling an object can involve two such nations as Sweden and Russia in war.

From France.

Since writing the above, Capt. Briggs, in the *Mary* from Nantes, has arrived here, after a passage of 24 days. He left Nantes the 10th May; and his accounts are a few days later than have been before received from the theatre of negotiation. He informs, that no essential variation had taken place, at the time of his departure in the conjectures, expectations, and reports on the issue of the negotiation between France and England, from those that had been in circulation some weeks previous. Thus far our verbal

By this arrival we have received Paris papers to the 7th May. From their general complexion, it is apparent that the controversy was rapidly approaching to a crisis. The "Clef du Cabinet," of the 6th May, says, "Lord Whitworth had announced his departure as fixed for yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning; but he has changed his resolution, and will continue some time longer here." The Publiciste, which is said to be a half official paper, of the same date says, "The departure of the English ambassador is deferred, at least for some days." That this resolution of his lordship had an angry appearance, may be gathered from the wording of this paragraph in the "Clef du Cabinet," of the 6th May: "The preparation for the journey of the first consul to Belgium, still continues, notwithstanding the clouds which obscure our political horizon." In another paper, of the 6th, under the head of Legislative Proceedings, on the 5th May, is the following: "The expectation of an official communication from government to the legislative body upon our political situation with Great-Britain, attracted a vast concourse of people, who before the opening of the session, filled the different galleries, &c. But no communication was received."

A paper of the 3d May, says: "At the audience yesterday Mr. Monroe presented his letters of credence in quality of envoy extraordinary, from the United States of America;" the same paper adds, "It was remarked that the English ambassador was not present at this audience."

A paper of the 23d April informs, that an embargo had been imposed at Dunkirk on all the fishing vessels bound to Newfoundland. "This measure," it adds, "has for its object the procurement of good seamen in case of war."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Seaman, of New-York, to Dr. Mitchell, dated

FLORENCE, Feb. 7.

"I was unable to obtain as much information respecting the quarantine regulation at Leghorn, as I could have wished. Thus much I learnt from a very uncomfortable experience, that vessels coming from any part of the United States of America have to do twenty days of quarantine before they can enter this city; and a considerable part of their cargoes have to remain forty days in the Lazaretto before they can be exposed for sale. And notwithstanding all this the Italians seem to think they treat us very favourably, as they say that since the fatal fever of Cadix has been discovered to have been imported from America, the government of Spain has entirely interdicted every direct communication with them, not even permitting them to do quarantine in their harbours. So that every American vessel has to undergo her purification in some other place before she can gain admittance into the ports of Spain.

No attention whatever appears to be given in Leghorn to your bills of health, and unless some measures can be adopted that will gain the confidence of this government in their bills of health, our commercial intercourse with the country will be very much injured, if not entirely destroyed.

Upon my return to Leghorn, which will be after having visited Rome and Naples, I propose to make myself better acquainted with their quarantine establishment and to ascertain, if possible, what means can be adopted to bring about a more liberal commerce between the two countries.

Of what avail is it that we protect our trade against the Tripolitans by a naval armament, and purchase peace with the other powers of Barbary at a great expense, if our commerce after all, is to be ruined in the Mediterranean, by the preposterous and impolitic regulations of the Christian nations relative to quarantine?

June 21.

We have accounts from Guadaloupe, by captain Hefferen of the brig *Rambler*, to the 5th of the present month. At that time a report was in circulation (brought by a vessel from Dominique) that thirteen sail of the line and five frigates with troops had arrived at Barbadoes. A French frigate of 32 guns had sailed a few days before from Guadaloupe on a cruise. Captain Scott of the schooner *Independence*, now at Guadaloupe, was boarded to the windward of that station. Two transports with troops had arrived at Basseterre. Business very dull, flour from 14 to 16 dollars per barrel, beef 12, pork no sale, fish low.

At Martinique and Basseterre great quantities of military stores had been received, and active preparations were making for war. An express lately reached Martinique from France with orders that all the line of battle ships stationed there should be sent home without delay.

The French troops in the West-India islands die in great numbers of the prevailing sickness.

The cargo of the ship *Rolls*, from Calcutta, consisting of Bengal goods in excellent order and well laid in, is advertised to be sold at auction at Providence, Rhode-Island, on Wednesday the 29th inst. by Messrs. Benjamin Hoppin and Son.

A merchant in this city has received a letter from his correspondent at Cape-Francois, per the brig *Hound*, under date of the 5th instant, from which the following is an extract:

"This day the price of flour is thirty dollars a barrel.—We have not six days supply in the place. Every other article of provision is plentiful.—We hope in a few days to be supplied with a large quantity of coffee from the brigands as it is currently reported an arrangement for that purpose has been made with them.—On the first Messidor (June 19th) the duties on all vessels will be as in 1789, viz.—In French vessels, imports free, exports 15 francs per 1000 cwt on coffee.—American vessels pay little or no duty with provisions; but dry goods are prohibited.—We have been fifteen days without an arrival from America.

June 22.

Capt. M'Gee, we are informed, is appointed American agent at Canton, in the room of Mr. Dorr.

Advices are received at Boston; the English consul had arrived at Algiers from Algiers, and that war between the British and the Algerines was expected.

Capt. Gilman, from Canton, informs us, that just before he sailed, John Tuck, grand hoopod of Canton, (chief officer of the customs) was poisoned by order of the emperor of China, who sent three Mandarins from Peking for the purpose. The first gave him a poisonous pinch of snuff, the second a pill; and before the third was administered, he was a corpse. This is the mode in which he was punished for squeezing the poor. He took the poison with as much complacency as one friend would take a pinch of snuff from the box of another.

June 24.

By the British schooner *Betsey*, captain Kelly, 10 days from Halifax, we have received papers from that place as late as the 14th inst. We find by letters from St. John's, that the arrival of the ship *Lord M'Cartney*, furnishes nothing later from London than the 4th ult. of course, the news said to have been brought by her falls to the ground. But capt. Hills, of the schooner *Success*, who arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst. from St. John's, informs, "that three or four days previous to his sailing, a brig arrived there, in 17 days passage from Plymouth, England.—This vessel might have brought accounts to the 7th or 8th May from London; but all that we have been able to learn, is, that the press was hotter than ever—and that war was supposed to be inevitable."

[This vessel must have left Plymouth about the 12th of May, and if, at that time, the "press" was hotter than ever, and war supposed to be inevitable, it is pretty evident that nothing of a pacific nature had occurred subsequent to Mr. Addington's communication to parliament on the 5th ult. Therefore, in our opinion, the probability of war increases.]

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. John's, noticing the arrival of the *Lord M'Cartney*.—One of these letters says, "The channel fleet had sailed, under the command of admiral lord Nelson.—A manifesto was said to be preparing explanatory of the conduct, and intentions of his majesty's ministers; and another message, it was expected, would soon fix the business."

The other letter observes, "It was expected, that on the 6th of May, ministry would make the long looked for communication to parliament;—and Mr. Addington having declared in the house on the 2d, that the feelings of the nation would be deeply interested in the said communication, and from all circumstances taken together I am far from thinking it settled that we are not to have a war."

Captain Throp, of the brig *Merchant* from Martinique, informs that a French cutter brig with *JEROME BUONAPARTE* (brother to the first consul) on board, sailed from that port for France on the first of June.

Letters are received in town from Port-au-Prince under date of the 6th inst. by the brig *Lovely Lake*, captain Barbank, which mention that the plains of *Grand-Bois* and *Mirabelais* were in possession of the brigands; that the troops and inhabitants were encamped without the city; that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the blacks were repulsed; that a general attack was expected in a few days; and that Dessalines, according to report, was at *Les Croix des Bouchers*, about three miles and a half distant from the town.

At Martinique on the 6th inst. flour 9 dollars per barrel, beef 13, pork 16 to 17, codfish 4 to 5, fish 12, per quintal, scantling 12 dollars per 1000.

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**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut,

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*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Tydis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*  
It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in Church-street, opposite Messieurs Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**  
N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient road to a landing known by the name of **ASHAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of Charles county.  
February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland,

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Alston's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladensburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.

April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse SPOT,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highfyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Spriggs's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Paiolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

**YOUNG DIOMED,**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

**YOUNG DIOMED** is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

**BENJ. OGLE, jun.**

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JONATHAN SELLMAN.**

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. **HENRY WARING** brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

**HENRY WARING.**

**COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagarstown.  
By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia, A handsome assortment of **SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CHINTZES** and calicoes, Dimities and muslins, Marcellis quilting and printed jeans, Cambric dimities, Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide, Coloured cambricks and ginghams, Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose, Extra long silk and kid gloves, Gentlemen's best beaver ditto, Striped and coloured nankeens, Figured sattins for gentlemen's vests, India book and jacksonet muslins, British ditto, ditto, ditto, India crape handkerchiefs, and jacksonet ditto, Irish linens and checks, And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers, Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 30, 1803.

BOSTON, June 18.  
*European Affairs.*

THE arrivals from Europe since our last though they have not brought any articles of interest, nor any accounts later than before received; have furnished our regular file of English papers to the 11th May.—We cannot therefore give our readers any additional facts this day. And if we can correct some particulars already known—and present the best opinions on the probable issue of things, we shall not, we trust, have perused these files unprofitably.

An almost impetetrable curtain appears to be drawn over the real causes of the late misunderstanding between Great-Britain and France. Those who think they have thrown it partly aside, declare the refusal of Britain to surrender Malta, to be the prominent one. On this subject, we have a few particulars which we think will serve to correct former statements. It appears by the Paris Moniteur, that the emperors of Russia and Germany, have acceded to the guaranty of the independence of the isle and order of Malta; and that Prussia though at first it refused, had at length consented to become a guarantying power. If this be true the only cause of retention, adduced by commodore Ball, in his correspondence with the commodore Bury, is removed; and if good faith is observed, the island must be surrendered to the grand master. In opposition to this it has been argued, that the aggressions and acquisitions made by France, since the treaty of Amiens, require that Great-Britain retain Malta, until they be relinquished. It appears probable that the latter reasoning will prevail, and that Great-Britain will attempt to retain possession of Malta. The question then is, would this measure be a cause of renewed war? Will Buonaparte sacrifice the commerce, and interrupt the prosperity of France, for a single island? We think not. As for Great-Britain, if she has resolved to retain the island, she must put all consequences at defiance; and should war ensue, she must meet it.—The event of war or continued peace will therefore rest with France, and the object we think will not be thought by the first consul worth the cost.

One thing is certain; Great-Britain has evacuated Egypt, and the troops she lately had there had arrived at Malta, at the date of the last accounts.

It would appear from the speculations of the English and French politicians, that very much depended on a continuation, of the present, or a change in the English ministry. At the last dates no appearances of such a change was visible. We believe it to be true that Mr. Pitt had been offered a share in Mr. Addington's administration but had refused to accept it, unless the Grenvilles were also admitted into it; and that this condition had been declined.—This we are induced to think was the state of affairs at the last date; and that it does not justify any expectation of immediate war.

The preparations for war in Great-Britain were still making, though not with the activity heretofore observed, and the funds were in a continual state of fluctuation—but they are frequently operated on by causes independent of politics. They, however, stood at the same point on the 30th April, that they did on the 18th.

The north of Europe appears to be in great agitation from a very trifling cause—a bridge! It seems that on the frontiers of Russia and Sweden in Finland, a bridge forms part of their line of demarcation—This bridge by the treaty of Nystad, was to remain the property of the two crowns, i. e. one half was to bear the colours of Russia and the other half those of Sweden. Lately the king of Sweden in his journey to Finland, finding the Russian part to have become decayed and neglected, ordered it to be repaired; hoisted the Swedish flag on both sides, and directed that no Russian subjects should be permitted to pass without paying toll. This has occasioned a strong correspondence between the parties, and so far has the misunderstanding been carried that at the last dates the most active preparations for war were making in Russia, and the emperor in person was about to head an army of 80,000 prime troops on a campaign to Finland. We know that frequently "great events from trivial causes spring," but we cannot believe that so trifling an object can involve two such nations as Sweden and Russia in war.

*From France.*

Since writing the above, capt. Briggs, in the Mary from Nantes, has arrived here, after a passage of 38 days. He left Nantes the 10th May; and his accounts are a few days later than have been before received from the theatre of negotiation. He informs, that no essential variation had taken place, at the time of his departure in the conjectures, expectations, and reports on the issue of the negotiation between France and England, from those that had been in circulation some weeks previous. Thus far our verbal accounts.

By this arrival we have received Paris papers to the 7th May.—From their general complexion, it is apparent that the controversy was rapidly approaching to a crisis.—The "Clef du Cabinet," of the 6th May, says, "Lord Whitworth had announced his departure as fixed for yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning; but he has changed his resolution, and will continue some time longer here." The Publiciste, which is said to be a half official paper, of the same date says, "The departure of the English ambassador is deferred, at least for some days."—That this resolution of his lordship had an angry appearance, may be gathered from the wording of this paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet, of the 6th May: "The preparation for the journey of the first consul to Belgium, still continue, notwithstanding the clouds which obscure our political horizon."—In another paper, of the 6th, under the head of Legislative Proceedings, on the 5th May, is the following: "The expectation of an official communication from government to the legislative body upon our political situation with Great-Britain, attracted a vast concourse of people, who before the opening of the session, filled the different galleries, &c. But no communication was received."

A paper of the 3d May, says: "At the audience yesterday Mr. Monroe presented his letters of credence in quality of envoy extraordinary, from the United States of America;" the same paper adds, "It was remarked that the English ambassador was not present at this audience."

A paper of the 23d April informs, that an embargo had been imposed at Dunkirk on all the fishing vessels bound to Newfoundland. "This measure," it adds, "has for its object the procurement of good seamen in case of war."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Seaman, of New-York, to Dr. Mitchell, dated

FLORENCE, Feb. 7.

"I was unable to obtain as much information respecting the quarantine regulation at Leghorn, as I could have wished. Thus much I learnt from a very uncomfortable experience, that vessels coming from any part of the United States of America have to do twenty days of quarantine before they can enter this city; and a considerable part of their cargoes have to remain forty days in the Lazaretto before they can be exposed for sale. And notwithstanding all this the Italians seem to think they treat us very favourably, as they say that since the fatal fever of Cadiz has been discovered to have been imported from America, the government of Spain has entirely interdicted every direct communication with them, not even permitting them to do quarantine in their harbours. So that every American vessel has to undergo her purification in some other place before she can gain admittance into the ports of Spain.

"No attention whatever appears to be given in Leghorn to your bills of health, and unless some measures can be adopted that will gain the confidence of this government in their bills of health, our commercial intercourse with the country will be very much injured, if not entirely destroyed.

"Upon my return to Leghorn, which will be after having visited Rome and Naples, I propose to make myself better acquainted with your quarantine establishment and to ascertain, if possible, what means can be adopted to bring about a more liberal commerce between the two countries."

"Of what avail is it that we protect our trade against the Tripolitans by a naval armament, and purchase peace with the other powers of Barbary at a great expence, if our commerce after all, is to be ruined in the Mediterranean, by the preposterous and impolitic regulations of the Christian nations relative to quarantine?"

June 21.

We have accounts from Guadaloupe, by captain Hefferen of the brig Rambler, to the 5th of the present month. At that time a report was in circulation (brought by a vessel from Dominique) that thirteen sail of the line and five frigates with troops had arrived at Barbadoes.—A French frigate of 32 guns had sailed a few days before from Guadaloupe on a cruise.—Captain Scott of the schooner Independence, now at Guadaloupe, was boarded to the windward of the island by a British sloop of war then cruising on that station. Two transports with troops had arrived at Basseterre.—Business very dull; flour from 14 to 16 dollars per barrel, beef 12½, pork no sale, fish low.

At Martinique and Basseterre great quantities of military stores had been received, and active preparations were making for war.—An express lately reached Martinique from France with orders that all the line of Battle ships stationed there should be sent home without delay.

The French troops in the West-India islands die in great numbers of the prevailing sickness.

The cargo of the ship Rolla, from Calcutta, consisting of Bengal goods in excellent order and well laid in, is advertised to be sold at auction at Providence, Rhode-Island, on Wednesday the 29th inst. by Messrs. Benjamin Hoppin and Son.

A merchant in this city has received a letter from his correspondent at Cape-Francois, per the brig Hound, under date of the 5th instant, from which the following is an extract:

"This day the price of flour is thirty dollars a barrel.—We have not six days supply in the place. Every other article of provision is plentiful.—We hope in a few days to be supplied with a large quantity of coffee from the brigands as it is currently reported an arrangement for that purpose has been made with them.—On the first Messidor (June 19th) the duties on all vessels will be as in 1789, viz.—In French vessels, imports free, exports 15 francs per 1000 cwt on coffee.—American vessels pay little or no duty with provisions; but dry goods are prohibited.—We have been fifteen days without an arrival from America.

June 22.

Capt. M'Gee, we are informed, is appointed American agent at Canton, in the room of Mr. Dorr.

Advices are received at Boston; the English consul had arrived at Alicant from Algiers, and that war between the British and the Algerines was expected.

Capt. Gilman, from Canton, informs us, that just before he sailed, John Tuck, grand hoopoo of Canton, (chief officer of the customs) was poisoned by order of the emperor of China, who sent three Mandareens from Pekin for the purpose. The first gave him a poisonous pinch of snuff, the second a pill; and before the third was administered, he was a corpse. This is the mode in which he was punished for squeezing the poor. He took the poison with as much complacency as one friend would take a pinch of snuff from the box of another.

June 24.

By the British schooner Betsey, captain Kelly, 10 days from Halifax, we have received papers from that place as late as the 14th inst. We find by letters from St. John's, that the arrival of the ship Lord M'Cartney, furnish nothing later from London than the 4th ult. of course, the news said to have been brought by her falls to the ground. But capt. Hills, of the schooner Success, who arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst. from St. John's, informs, "that three or four days previous to his sailing, a brig arrived there, in 17 days passage from Plymouth, England.—This vessel might have brought accounts, to the 7th or 8th May from London; but all that we have been able to learn, is, that the press was hotter than ever—and that war was supposed to be inevitable."

[This vessel must have left Plymouth about the 12th of May, and if, at that time, the "press was hotter than ever, and war supposed to be inevitable," it is pretty evident that nothing of a pacific nature had occurred subsequent to Mr. Addington's communication to parliament on the 5th ult. Therefore, in our opinion, the probability of war increases.]

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. John's, noticing the arrival of the Lord M'Cartney.—One of these letters says, "The channel fleet had sailed, under the command of admiral lord Nelson.—A manifesto was said to be preparing explanatory of the conduct, and intentions of his majesty's ministers; and another message, it was expected, would soon fix the business."

The other letter observes, "It was expected, that on the 6th of May, ministry would make the long looked for communication to parliament;—and Mr. Addington having declared in the house on the 2d, that the feelings of the nation would be deeply interested in the said communication, and from all circumstances taken together I am far from thinking it settled that we are not to have a war."

Captain Thróp, of the brig Merchant from Martinique, informs that a French cutter brig with JEROME BUONAPARTE (brother to the first consul) on board, sailed from that port for France on the first of June.

Letters are received in town from Port-au-Prince under date of the 6th inst. by the brig Lovely Laff, captain Burbank, which mention that the plains of Grand-Bois and Mirabelais were in possession of the brigands; that the troops and inhabitants were encamped without the city; that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the blacks were repulsed; that a general attack was expected in a few days; and that Desfalines, according to report, was at Le-Crois des Bouquets, about three miles and a half distant from the town.

At Martinique on the 4th inst. flour 9 dollars per barrel, beef 13, pork 16 to 17, codfish 6 to 7 1-2 doll. per quintal, scantling 18 dollars per 1000.

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frontier men, than the hostilities of Indians. A gentleman direct from Naches, informs that a band of robbers (white men) infest the country between the Indian towns and the settlements; and are generally painted and dressed as Chocktaws.

NORFOLK, June 18.

Extract of a letter, dated the 18th April, from Copenhagen, to a gentleman in this town.

"An official account has arrived here three days since, from the French government, stating that the first consul will allow no neutral power, but that they must either declare for or against the French republic. It has caused considerable consternation here and the result is not at present known."

Annapolis, June 30.

Washington Debating Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, at the Ball Room, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, will be delivered an ORATION, commemorative of American Independence, by a member of the Society.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

On Friday, July 1, 1803, will be presented a celebrated TRAGEDY, called The

RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

Founded on that much admired German Drama of

THE ROBBERS.

(DIE RAUBER)

OF SCHILLER.

Altered and adapted to the English stage, by I. G. HOLMAN, and performed at the Hay Market theatre in London, likewise at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest applause.

Caunt de Ladefina,	Mr. Warren,
Ferdinand de Ladefina,	Mr. Cain,
Roderic de Froila,	Mr. Uher,
Guzman,	Mr. Wheatly,
Lerida,	Mr. Francis,
Bertran,	Mr. Sandford,
Spinola,	Mr. Milbourne,
Percy,	Mr. L'Estrange,
Popoli,	Mr. Blisset,
Leonardo,	Mr. Gibbon,
Lanufa,	Master Harris.

Eugenia, Miss Westray,  
1st woman of the Haram, Miss Solomon.

At 4th, A BANQUET in the Castle of LADESMA, at which will be sung the original Glee of "THE RED CROSS KNIGHTS."

The vocal parts by Mrs. Oldmixon, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Robbins, accompanied by Mr. Reinagle, on the Piano Forte.

After which the musical farce of THE POOR SOLDIER.

Nights of performance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.



JAMES MATTISON,

HAVING taken the house now occupied by Capt. WEST, and intending to remove to the same between this and the 8th of July next, would in the interim dispose of a handsome assortment of fine hats at cost.

Annapolis, June 28, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of SARAH JOICE, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said Sarah JOICE are desired to make payment, to WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator, &c. A. June 25, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September 1800, for the purchase of land, the said land being sold short in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in consequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on said bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY,

May 2, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Holland's Island, in Anne Arundel county, a negro woman named TENA, about five feet four or five inches high, thirty years of age; she had on a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an onabrig shift, but may probably change her cloaths. She went off with her husband, negro JEM, who belongs to Mr. SAMUEL DORSEY, of Calvert county; he is a stout man, about twenty years of age, has a remarkable bushy head and very flat nose. Whoever takes up the above negroes, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

1007/6 GEORGE BARKER.  
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates.  
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.  
Lottery of Life, 3 do.  
Orphan of Stangford, 3 do.  
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.  
Castle of Cathness, 2 do.  
Helen of Glenross, 4 do.  
Frederick, 3 do.  
Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.  
D'Israeli's Romances.

NOVELS.

London editions, elegant binding.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chapp ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, States and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Frederick county August court for a commission to mark and bound as well the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of land, situated in said county, called PARTNERSHIP and JEDBURG FORREST, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, a bright sorrel MARE, about three or fours years old, she is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left side, no perceivable brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his clothing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fullian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

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 EDWARD GWINN, 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 fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

AACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803.

SAMUEL EVANS.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the senate relative thereto, be published for the information of the people, once a week, for the space of three weeks, in the American Telegraph, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Barrig's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the day of the senate of this state shall consist and be composed of twenty members, one member to be chosen from each of the several counties of this state, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the senators shall be elected for four years by the electors in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the house of delegates, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for members of the house of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county or city for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one fourth may be chosen every year; and if the seat of any senator shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the senate for the election of another in his place, in the same manner, and under the same regulations; as warrants of election are issued by the speaker of the house of delegates, to supply vacancies in that body; and any senator who may be elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his seat so long as the person in whose place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the constitution and form of government, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

REFERRED,

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cause the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inserted in such of the news-papers of this state as to them may appear best calculated to communicate the same to the people of the state.

J. B. DUCKETT, clk. Senate.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Guew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANEY, Esq. in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, past houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDERSON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT,

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

**Valuable Family Medicine.**

*Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,*  
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.  
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a newspaper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

*Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,*  
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

*Genuine Aromatic Paste,*  
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

*Typhoid Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.*

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by  
**THOMAS SHAW,** at his store in  
Church-street, opposite Messieurs  
Ridgely and Weems.  
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

**JOSEPH MERRIKEN.**

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.  
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient route to a landing known by the name of **ASHPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

**THOMAS PRICE,** Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorley's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Alston's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladenburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.

April 14, 1803.

**The high bred Horse SPOTS,**

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Hightfyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

**JOHN HICKS,** Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

**WILLIAM COE.**

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

**GENTLEMEN,**

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

**ROBERT WELCH,** of BEN.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitfunday last, a negro boy named **HEZ**, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oshabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**BENJ. DUVAL,** of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

RAN away from the plantation, of the late Mr. THOMAS DICK, near Bladenburg, on Wednesday last, a negro man named **AARON**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, of a black complexion; took with him sundry articles of wearing apparel not known; he was seen in Annapolis on Saturday last, at which time he had on a new blue broad cloth coat; it is supposed that he is still lurking about that place. Any person taking him up, and securing him so that I get him again, shall receive **TEN DOLLARS REWARD**, or if brought home to the subscriber, in Bladenburg, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS**.

**JOHN HEUGH,** Prince-George's, June 6, 1803.

**COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.**  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Griever's paper, at Hagar's town.  
By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

**Michael & Barney Curran,**

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

**A handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of

- CHINTZES and calicoes,
- Dimities and muslins,
- Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,
- Cambric dimities,
- Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
- Coloured cambricks and ginghams,
- Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,
- Extra long silk and kid gloves,
- Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,
- Striped and coloured nankeens,
- Figured sattins for gentlemen's vests,
- India book and jacket muslins,
- British ditto, ditto,
- India crape handkerchiefs, and jacket ditto,
- Irish lincens and checks,
- And on hand some best London superluxe clothes and cassimers,
- Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LVIIIth

**M**

WHITE

**REMARK**  
A feather bed, Messrs. T. and E. and considerable quantity, will appear remarkable if we compare it with the child of Mr. Wilby burnt. During three gallons of oil, a considerable part of it was exposed to a usual heat, which this excited the cause of the entered the mentioned bed in a flame. The fact not communicated had been no fire-able time.

The principal were hydrogen, before the application of equilibrium—but oil, the combustion were super-saturated with received, free roof, (which was equilibrium and builtible body, w

BAL

Letters of a received in town moment when it commence between bary was ordered Whitworth. It tation has affan We have no therefore cannot stances—but wh upon as substant

We are much speculable mercantile letter was 21st, and reached origin of the United States C at Bilbao of the the best inform No doubt can letter being, at topic of the mo it was then, we very well know and the only d point, even hyp Mr. Addings million of Lon informed parlia his passport and The London, of of lord M. If plete march th Mr. A. for wh

Lord Mal dispatches from arrival of Buon the first consul ultimatum.

Lord M and con conse motives for the recollecti entertained th fresh—Therel soon.

The Fre ment of the quence Egypt English—the and the last less; and the had treaty ty of commu my such thin on their part, the amount so