

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1803.

### VIENNA, June 2.

In consequence of the present posture of affairs, his Imperial Majesty has ordered a recruiting of 70,000 men; and to-day a beginning was made with this service in our arrondissement. Our city and its environs must furnish 1200 men. New taxes have already been proposed, in aid of this measure.

It is said that some difficulties have arisen with relation to the concordat which was to be concluded between the holy see and the German empire.

A Russian courier, coming hither, was lately robbed of his dispatches and murdered, in the neighbourhood of Bresla in the Russian territory. These dispatches were said to contain his Russian Imperial Majesty's declaration with respect to the affairs of the north of Germany; and it appears that the said dispatches were solely the object of the atrocious villain, since a sealed box of valuables was left untouched in the carriage.

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Sir J. Borlase Warren, the English ambassador here, is on the point of returning to England. He has solicited his recall, as wishing to take an active part in the war, which is now broken out between his country and France.

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Within this fortnight past, the English here have had great expedition in packing up their property, and in getting their ships from the harbour to the sea, where they lie under the protection of two English frigates. An English Squadron is cruising between the islands Capri and Sicily.

We have just received a piece of intelligence as important as agreeable, provided it be true. The first consul, at the pressing instance of several courts, and particularly that of Austria, has assured the neutrality of our sovereign: This joyful intelligence has it is said, been officially communicated to the Emperor.

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The French government it seems, took the earliest opportunity of officially assuring our court, that Denmark had nothing to fear from her side, in consequence of the present posture of public affairs.

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The French threaten to pass the Elbe. Our dutchy soldiers make a warlike appearance; and round Eschenburg trains and troops are posted. Several batteries are erected on the banks of the Elbe; and the heavy baggage of the army has been sent to Ratzenburg; for that is thought best, that the passage of the Elbe will not be undertaken without opposition. There is an English commissary here.

### June 30.

The Hanoverian army seems to have resolved to cross the passage of the Elbe. They have at least 10,000 men, and are encamped near Eschenburg; as well as in the neighbourhood of our city, and other places.

### NYMEGLEN, July 1.

Should the Hanoverian army fail in its efforts to cross the Elbe, they will be conducted to France as prisoners of war; and what effects us most is, that they are to pass through the empire, escorted by the French army. It is said that orders have

already been sent to the Hague, for providing these numerous legions of friends and foes with necessaries.

### PARIS, June 20.

Two days ago, Buonaparte informed the council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The sitting was unusually long, and the speech more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics. He said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journeys ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence."

"A great enterprise occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sessions of the council should deliberate without delay."

"We cannot expect from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations. We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are simply irresolute; obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controlling or directing it."

"Why is our people thus embarrassed?—Whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprises, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary, instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution. Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the changes which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes."

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached and which some useful ministers have turned to the advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and reflection. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without any pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the basis to which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?"

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors. They have that respect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require them. But, perhaps, they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps they have shown little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassment; but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is, however, necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions."

"I know, that in general the new government is reproached for its expenses.—If, however, the people could reason when their wants are in question, it would be easy to prove that the expenses which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of everything connected with rank and splendour; but to that, it is proper their minds should be habituated. As to the burden of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of financiers, that too much is levied on land. We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce, and this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has demoralized all my plans for the restoration of our industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbours, either for the benefits which

they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the measure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open disaffection, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expeditions I am preparing."

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only by a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it."

"I confess, that for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst of glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was at first effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardour in the youth, much indiffidence in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an inquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance. Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particularly, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished."

"I must next notice those sources from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals, will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought to possess more means of dissuading them, when they are inactive or timid, or of punishing them, when they misunderstand their duty. The institutions of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it there is neither repose for us nor security for the people."

### LONDON, July 15.

Intelligence of the 5th is said to have been received from Hamburg, which states that on the 3d a convention was concluded at Lauenburg, by which general Walmoden has consented to the disarming of the Hanoverians—the privates to deliver up their arms, on condition of their not being sent prisoners to France; the whole of the artillery of the army to be surrendered to the enemy, but the officers of the descriptions to retain their swords and other marks of rank.

Undoubtedly it is not a very strained supposition, that they who did not think it expedient to fight for their homes would not fight for their swords. But the accounts we received yesterday do not justify us in believing that the Hanoverians will suffer themselves to be disarmed quietly. General Walmoden's answer was, that since his Britannic Majesty had not ratified the convention of Sublingen, his Hanoverian army were not further bound by it, and would expend the last drop of their blood rather than submit to such conditions. The spirit of the answer would lead us to suppose that the Hanoverians would take counsel only from their courage.—The next intelligence from the Elbe, will be of decisive importance.

Yesterday a half yearly general court of the proprietors of bank stock was held at the bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. In the course of doing this, it became necessary for the chairman of the court of directors to state the loss the company had sustained by Mr. Affleck. The actual loss he stated at about 320,000, about 75,000 has been employed in forces from which the directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to prosecute to that effect. On the part of the directors, it was stated, that the loss by Mr. Affleck would make no alteration in the dividend. That loss assumed to nearly the entire dividend of the half year; but the means of the company were in so prosperous a state they would be able to divide as usual.

**JOHN HYDE,  
TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.**

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of **JACOB GREEN**, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given, likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

**ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.**  
August 22, 1803.

**E**LOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named **SALL**, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves **JOICE**; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

**RICHARD DARNALL.**  
August 19, 1803.

**T**AKEN up adrift, upset, off Herring Bay, a small **SCHOONER BOAT**, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her sails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

**JOHN W. NORMAN.**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,  
A PROCLAMATION.**

**W**HEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before **JOSEPH HYN-SON**, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of **ROBERT ASHLEY**, late of Kent county, by a certain **EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG**, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS**, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any goal in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

**JOHN F. MERCER.**  
By his excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk**  
of the governor and council.

**Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.**

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

**In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.**

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

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

**PROFILE LIKENESSES,**

Will be taken a week or two with the **Patent Physiognotrace,**

At the house of **Lloyd M. Lowe,**  
Corn-Hill-street.

Four for a quarter of a dollar.  
Annapolis, August 12, 1803.

**NOTICE,**

That on the first day of September, will be **SOLE**, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

**PART** of the property of **JOHN TUCKER**, deceased, viz. Some household furniture, carpenter's tools, and likewise a sloop and scow, now in the possession of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be known on the day appointed.

**SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.**  
Annapolis, August 12, 1803.

**T**HE subscribers to the **ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB** are requested to meet at William Caton's tavern, on Friday the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.  
Annapolis, August 11, 1803.

**In CHANCERY, August 15, 1803.**

**ORDERED**, That the sale made by **THOMAS ROGERS** of the real estate of Gilbert Hamilton Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds seven shillings and six-pence per acre, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next.

True copy.  
**SAMUEL H. HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Cam.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

**T**HE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **ROWLES and MACKUBIN**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons having claims against said concern will present them for payment, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said concern.

**REZIN ROWLES,**  
**WM. H. MACKUBIN.**

**N. B.** Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commission business.—All those who have and will favour him with their custom, may rest assured of punctuality and dispatch.

Baltimore, August 9, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

**F**ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

**BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.**

August 13, 1803.

**W**HEREAS Henry Howard, the sheriff, has thought proper to publish my personal property in the Maryland Gazette for sale by him as sheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes, horses, and crop, to satisfy a debt due William Taylor. I should not have noticed said publication, but as an impression unfavourable to my credit might otherwise go abroad, I conceive it requisite to refute an aspersion so iniquitous; and as facts are such stubborn things, that no ingenious reasoning can overturn or even gainsay, I state the facts, and leave my friends and the public to judge with what propriety the sheriff has advertised my property. In June, 1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771 dollars, in a few days after said Taylor had obtained my bond, contrary to his promise to me, he instituted suit upon it, and assigned it away, and having reasons to be displeas'd with the above conduct of said Taylor, I suffered the bond to run to judgment, which was in May term, 1802, and as the sheriff became amerced for the debt by the precipitate and unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the suit. I have since paid the sheriff, as the receipts can testify—in September last 400 dollars, in October 195, in November 300, and in the first week of of the present month 70, in all 965 dollars, which covers the principal and interest of the debt, and sundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the public to judge with what motives so large a portion of my property should be advertised at the very time the whole debt had been satisfied and overpaid. Therefore my friends in particular, and the public in general, may rest assured that the above statement is correct, and that my property still stands upon a sure and solid foundation.

**RICHARD HOPKINS, (Physician).**  
Patapico, July 29.

**Dissolved Partnership.**

**T**HE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of **WHEELER and SCOTT** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

**LEONARD SCOTT.**  
Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named **HEZ**, about sixteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and flammers 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 blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an offshooting shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by **BENJ. DUVALL, of ELIZABETH.**  
**N. B.** I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

**BOOKS & STATIONERY.**

**FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.**

**DEVON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt**, during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.  
**Public Characters, foreign and American.**  
**The Noble Wanderer,** 2 vols.  
**Lottery of Life,** 3 do.  
**Orphan of Llangloed,** 3 do.  
**Lady of the Cave,** 3 do.  
**Circle of Caligness,** 2 do.  
**D'Israeli's Romances.**  
**The Spectator,** 8 vols.  
**The Farmer's Boy,** by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of **JOHN BULL**, by Coleman.  
**Marriage Promise.**  
**Forsyth on Fruit Trees.**  
**An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees;** also, **Notes on American Gardening and Fruits,** &c. by an American Farmer.  
**Broad Grist,** by Coleman.

**Dilworth's Assistant;** to which is added, a comprehensive System of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, necessary to a perfect practical knowledge of this useful art.—By Robert Patterson, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.—**Fisher's Young Man's Companion.** **Scott's Looking Glass for the Mind.** **Harrison's Grammar.**

**Mungo Parke and Dambarger's Travels,** Walker's **Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary.** **Fordyce's Address** to young Men, **Prayer Books,** **Spelling and Chaplins.**  
Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and super fine gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank music books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink powder, States and state-pencils, Black lead do. Sewing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Flaying cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 10, 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 talks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions as to 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 Esq.**

**COACH PAINTING, &c.**

**Mr. MILBOURNE,**  
Of the Theatre,

**RESPECTFULLY** acquaints the Ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable paint.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned and repaired.

Orders left at G. J. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

**To be RENTED,**

**T**HAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by **WALTER DOLAN, Esq;** in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out-houses, &c. For terms apply to **Mr. ADAMS,** now in possession of the premises, or to **SAMUEL RIDOUT.**

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

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

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 8, 1803.

### VIENNA, June 2,

IN consequence of the present posture of affairs, his Imperial majesty has ordered a recruiting of 80,000 men; and to-day a beginning was made with this service in our arrondissement. Our city and its environs must furnish 1500 men. New taxes have already been proposed, in aid of this measure.

It is said that some difficulties have arisen with relation to the concordat which was to be concluded between the holy see and the German empire.

A Russian courier, coming hither, was lately robbed of his dispatches and murdered, in the neighbourhood of Brezes in the Russian territory. These dispatches were said to contain his Russian Imperial majesty's declaration with respect to the affairs of the north of Germany; and it appears that the said dispatches were solely the object of the atrocious villains, since a sealed box of valuables was left untouched in the carriage.

### PETERSBURG, June 10,

Whatever may be the true object of the equipment of the Russian fleets, which at first occasioned so much alarm, the time for the development of this mystery seems to be at no great distance. The beginning of this month, the grand fleet left the port of Revel; is now in the road Croastadt; and combined with a fleet lying there completely equipped.

Sir J. Borlase Warren, the English ambassador here, and admiral, is on the point of returning to England. He has solicited his recall, as wishing to take an active part in the war, which is now broken out between his country and France.

### NAPLES, June 17,

Within this fortnight past, the English here have witnessed great expedition in packing up their property, and in getting their ships from the harbour to the road, where they lie under the protection of two English frigates. An English Squadron is cruising between the islands Capri and Sicily.

We have just received a piece of intelligence as important as agreeable, provided it be true. The first consul, at the pressing instances of several courts, and particularly that of Austria, has assured the neutrality of our sovereign. This joyful intelligence has, it is said, been officially communicated to the ministry.

### COPENHAGEN, June 25,

The French government it seems, took the earliest opportunity of officially assuring our court, that Denmark had nothing to fear from her side, in consequence of the present posture of public affairs.

### LUNENBURG, June 26,

According to some there is a plan in embryo for crossing the Elbe, as all the ships on the left side of that river, are provisionally put in requisition. Near Krauz there is a rendezvous for 60 or 70 ships, and the same near Arlesburg.

### June 27,

It is confidently said, that the king of England has refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen; therefore it is intended to disarm the Hanoverian troops, and to send them prisoners to France by way of Holland.

### June 28,

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the French troops broke up for the districts of Winfen, in order to beset the Elbe. About three thousand troops of the line, which arrived here yesterday, were obliged to continue their march early to-day. Three thousand more troops from France are to be quartered here to-morrow. The head-quarters will be established here, as well as a magazine; the second will be removed to Winfen, and the third to Patensen.

### LAUNENBURG, June 29,

The French threaten to pass the Elbe. Our dutchy assumes a warlike appearance: and round Eschenburg armies and troops are posted. Several batteries are erected on the banks of the Elbe; and the heavy baggage of the army has been sent to Ratzenburg; so that it should seem that the passage of the Elbe will not be undertaken without opposition. There is an English commissary here.

### June 30,

The Hanoverian army seems to have resolved to dispute the passage of the Elbe. They have at least taken strong positions on the heights near Eichenburg, as well as in the neighbourhood of our city, and other places.

### NYMEGUEN, July 1,

Should the Hanoverian army fail in its efforts to escape captivity, they will be conducted to France as prisoners of war; and what effects us most is, that they are to pass through this republic, escorted by half a French army. It is said that orders have

already been sent to the Hague, for providing these numerous legions of friends and foes with necessaries.

### PARIS, June 20,

Two days ago, Buonaparte informed the council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The fitting was unusually long, and the counsel never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics.—He said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journeys ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence.

"A great enterprise occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sections of the council should deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations. We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are timidly irresolute; obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controlling or directing it.

"Why is our progress thus embarrassed?—Whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprises, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary, instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution. Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the changes which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes.

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached and which some skilful ministers have turned to the advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and restlessness. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without any pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos to which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors. They have that respect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require them. But, perhaps, they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps they have shewn little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassment: but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is, however, necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions.

"I know, that in general the new government is reproached for its expences.—If, however, the people could reason when their wants are in question, it would be easy to prove that the expences which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and splendour; but to that, it is proper their minds should be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of financiers, that too much is levied on land. We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; and this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the restoration of our industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbours, either for the benefits which

they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the measure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open disaffection, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expeditions I am preparing.

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only by a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it.

"I confess, that for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst of glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was at first effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardour in the youth, much indisposition in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an inquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance. Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particularly, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished.

"I must next notice those scenes from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals, will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought to possess more means of stimulating them, when they are inactive or timid, or of punishing them, when they misunderstand their duty. The institutions of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it there is neither repose for us nor security for the people."

### LONDON, July 15,

Intelligence of the 5th is said to have been received from Hamburg, which states that on the 3d a convention was concluded at Launeburg, by which general Walmoden has consented to the disarming of the Hanoverians—the privates to deliver up their arms, on condition of their not being sent prisoners to France: the whole of the artillery of the army to be surrendered to the enemy, but the officers of the descriptions to retain their swords and other marks of rank.

Undoubtedly it is not a very strained supposition, that they who did not think it expedient to fight for their homes would not fight for their swords. But the accounts we received yesterday do not justify us in believing that the Hanoverians will suffer themselves to be disarmed quietly. General Walmoden's answer was, that since his Britannic majesty did not ratify the convention of Sublingen, his Hanoverian army were not further bound by it, and would expend the last drop of their blood rather than submit to such conditions. The spirit of the answer would lead us to suppose that the Hanoverians would take counsel only from their courage.—The next intelligence from the Elbe, will be of decisive importance.

Yesterday a half yearly general court of the proprietors of bank stock was held at the bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. In the course of doing this, it became necessary for the chairman of the court of directors to state the loss the company had sustained by Mr. Astlett. The actual loss he stated at about 320,000; about 73,000 has been employed in forces from which the directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to prosecute to that effect. On the part of the directors, it was stated, that the loss by Mr. Astlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loss amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the affairs of the company were in so prosperous a state they would be able to divide as usual.

The chairman then proceeded to explain, that the court of directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr. Atlett, who had succeeded in making away with the effects of the bank, by interlining sums, and by calling out false sums when the property was regulated. On this subject a very detailed and satisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode of doing the business was fully described. The directors too relied on Mr. Atlett's character and long fidelity. Under all circumstances, it would have required a supernatural power to have at first detected him.

July 16.

It still seems doubtful whether the Hanoverians have made a new capitulation with the French, or persist in their resolution to defend themselves. We fear they cannot long hold out. The situation of so many brave men is certainly very interesting to the feelings of every Englishman, at the present moment. Some reports state that the emperor of Russia is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the first consul in attacking Hanover. If he has feelings of justice, or proper views of policy, he must resent such an outrage against the law of nations, and of that particular arrangement in Germany of which he was one of the guaranters. The court of Berlin, it is said, entertains the same feelings; but this is more doubtful.

A report that the Danish troops would assist the Hanoverians in opposing the French crossing the Elbe, seem wholly destitute of truth.

The government of Hanover is now left to an executive commission of five members, and the supreme power is exercised by gen. Mortier himself. A French commissioner is to preside over this commission, and to lay before it all the resolutions and orders of the commander in chief.

July 18.

It was yesterday reported that Buonaparte has suddenly returned to Paris, in consequence of the hostile motions of the Austrians on the side of Italy, but this intelligence requires confirmation.

The king of Prussia has countermanded the army of observation which had been forming in the neighbourhood of Wesel, under gen. Blucher; a small cordon only is to be drawn on the Prussian frontiers. What makes his majesty so very easy with regard to the neighbourhood of the French?

The emperor of Germany, on receiving advice of the seizure of Hanover by the French gave orders for extraordinary levies of troops being made throughout the hereditary states. In Tyrol, and the bishopricks of Trent and Brixen, all persons between the age of sixteen and sixty, capable of bearing arms, have been placed in requisition in four several classes.

The French troops in the Batavian republic and in Italy, receive continual supplies, and are constantly on the alert. A new encampment of 12,000 men is forming at Deventer, which is destined to reinforce and support the army of Hanover; and it is confidently stated that the whole of the republican army in Italy will be shortly augmented to nearly 110,000 effective troops. Fresh troops are advancing to Italy from the southern provinces of France, and the force now in the Neapolitan territory, under the command of general Sr. Cyr, is to be increased to 50,000.

They write from Genoa, that a squadron of five ships of the line and six frigates had put to sea from Toulon, and passed by a strong English fleet.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lisle, the messenger, arrived at lord Hawkesbury's office, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. In a few hours afterwards, a Russian courier arrived at count Woronzow's with dispatches from St. Petersburg also. These dispatches were immediately sent or communicated to lord Hawkesbury. At three o'clock Mr. Sparrow, the messenger, was sent to the king at Windsor, and this day a cabinet council was held at lord Hobart's office. Nothing transpired respecting the dispatches, but we understand they are of great interest. They probably embrace two objects; the emperor Alexander's answer to the appeal made to him by his majesty, in his capacity of elector of Hanover, and the determination of the Russian cabinet with respect to its interference between this country and France. Such is their importance indeed, that both the British minister at St. Petersburg, and the Russian government, thought it proper to send to London with the same advices.

We learn, as we expected, that the Hanoverian troops have capitulated.—On the 5th a convention was signed in a boat on the Elbe, between the two armies, by which the Hanoverian troops are to be disarmed and disbanded, but not made prisoners of war. The terms are not published, and reports respecting them disagree. The arms, it appears, are to be surrendered, not to the French, but to the civil authority of Hanover; an absurd distinction! and the men may enlist in any service but that of England. The officers are to be allowed their side arms. Two thousand French troops have crossed the Elbe, and occupied the Hanoverian position of Lauenburg.

The king of Naples, on the approach of the French troops, is stated to have retired from Naples to Palermo.

Fifty thousand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris at twelve sols each (six-pence,) in which rich streets are all described, and the houses of the affluent are all stamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where they are to go to work when they arrive. A printed description is sold with the map, in which the riches of London are exaggerated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

Our port letters of this morning announce the capture of several French West-India merchant vessels, on their return to France, and a rich Dutch East-Indiaman.

By a letter received from the Nemesis frigate, we learn, that a few days ago she fell in with an English privateer, which placed on board her some Frenchmen, whom she had taken in a merchant ship. They are supposed to be the persons that had been, a year or two ago, transported to Cayenne, having been convicted of an attempt to assassinate Buonaparte, through the means of the Infernal Machine.

The unfortunate Dutch are compelled daily to give fresh proofs of the abject state of vassalage in which they are held by the first consul of France. The Batavian government was obliged, on the 5th instant, to publish a decree, forbidding the importation, directly, of British merchandise into the ports of the republic.

The first consul's *finger post*, pointing to London, forgot to tell him that he must travel through *turn-pike roads*.

July 19.

A gentleman of America is just arrived here from Brest: he says there are there getting ready for sea 15 sail of the line, but are by no means to all appearance in any shape in a state of any great forwardness.

The French force in Italy has been so augmented, that it should seem as if the French government were not without fears with respect to Austria. The amount of their force is 110,000.

The news of the blockade of the Elbe, by the English, has, as might be expected, caused the utmost degree of consternation among the merchants of Hamburg; all business is at a stand; colonial productions are immense, nobody being willing to sell, while corn is falling as much, there being no buyers. The only hope is, that Prussia, whose trade will suffer, will, in conjunction with Russia, take some effectual measures to put an end to this crisis.

July 20.

This morning we received Paris and Brussels papers of the 15th inst.

The *Moniteur* contains animadversions on the blockade of the Elbe and Weser, which it is only necessary for the public to read with common attention to be convinced of their fallacy. This is, however, the first intelligence we have received of the blockade of the Weser; and we have no ground to believe, with the exception of the present statement in the *Moniteur*, that the measure, strictly justifiable as it would be, has been actually carried into effect.

The king of Prussia is said to have granted a passage through his territory to the army of reserve, now on its march to join gen. Mortier in Hanover.

The French funds continue at 52.

Accounts yesterday reached Dover from Calais, stating the activity and extent of the preparations making throughout France, for the invasion of this country. Eight thousand gun boats are said to be building; and so desirous is government of concealing the means of annoyance now carrying on, that the English, who have resided for twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the republic.

The principal dealers in post horses and post chaises in Edinburgh, have pledged themselves to put all their horses and chaises at the disposal of government, for the purpose of conveying troops in case of invasion; and even the post boys have volunteered their services.

July 21.

Yesterday the funds declined about one per cent. The only reason for this fall that could be given, was an opinion that the negotiation with Russia has taken an unfavourable turn.—We believe the answer of the court of St. Petersburg to the representations of the British government respecting Hanover has not been such as a strict sense of the obligation entered into to guaranty the Germanic body would dictate. The blockading of the Elbe, it is thought will displease the court of Russia; and altogether no good is to be expected from interference. Her mediation for peace is a secondary consideration, which must follow the settlement of the question respecting Hanover. The intercourse with Russia, whether it be called mediation, or negotiation, is not broken off, as it is reported; but there is nothing in it at present to inspire hopes that it will be productive of benefit.

We are happy to perceive by the *Moniteur*, received yesterday, that France feels severely the measure of the blockading of the Elbe. She has at last discovered, that British commerce is not to be excluded with impunity; that if she blockades our land we will blockade our sea; and that our blockade will be more distressing to the continent, than her blockade will be to this country.—As to our right! The Elbe is now an enemy's port; and we might as well be told we have no right to blockade Brest. France has violated the neutrality of the Germanic body, and unless that body will protect itself, it cannot complain that we counteract the designs of France. Besides, the blockade of the Elbe is likely to bring the neutral question to a decision; and the sooner it is decided the better. France expects to injure us by pressing hard upon commerce. We will shew her we can injure as much as she can; and that we will give squeeze for squeeze. The resources of this country will command commerce in defiance of France. We are threatened with the vengeance of the French fishermen, because their boats have been seized when they were guilty of hostilities which

may be called piracy. Indeed we cannot, to purchase the forbearance of Frenchmen, allow them to capture our vessels by fraud. The *Moniteur* accuses our ministers of indiscreet passion. This comes well from the *Journal* of Buonaparte; a man so distinguished for equanimity of temper, as lord Willingdons well knows.

From Holland we have the Dutch decree prohibiting British merchandise. It is nearly a copy of that which was issued by the French government for the same purpose. The only material difference respects the preservation of Dutch ships, the object of which clearly is to have them in readiness for the invasion of this country.

Letters from Dover yesterday, represent the preparations making on the coast of France for the invasion of this country, as extremely formidable; and that the better to conceal them, all the English at Calais, Boulogne, &c. are ordered to England in 48 hours, or to retire into the interior of France, even though they should have resided in these towns the most part of their lives. It is said 8000 gun boats are to be built for the attack of this country. The number seems to be incredible, but France undoubtedly has vast means for building them, and many vessels within her power which may be converted to that purpose, while some of our countrymen are shewing the improbability of invasion, as the French cannot well land horses and artillery, it is possible they may throw many thousand of their horses on our shores with muskets and bayonets in their hands, ammunition and provisions on their backs, who may do the most serious mischief. The promise of the plunder of this country will animate French soldiers to any enterprise, however desperate, and that promise is made to them in every way that can inflame their passions.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

The department of the Dyle will build nine ships to be employed in the invasion of England. The greatest activity prevails along the whole coast of Belgium, in making preparations for this expedition.

The number of troops which are destined for the landing in England is now estimated at 200,000. Immediately after harvest, camps will be formed, at Cherbourg of 60,000 men; at St. Omer, of 40,000; at Compeigne, of 50,000; and in the Batavian republic, of 40,000. The great flotillas will be assembled at Dunkirk, Boulogne and Calais. We are assured the first consul will command the expedition in person; and the minister at war, gen. Berthier, will undertake the direction of the staff. The attack, for which a great quantity of artillery is already prepared, will be made from every side at once.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 16.

The French schooner *Deux Amis*, and sloop *Klops*, the former cut out of Jeremie, and the latter out of Cape Tiberon, by the boats of the *Thefeus*; and the French ship *Quatres Amis*, from Aux-Cayes, bound to Nantes, detained by the same vessel, arrived on Saturday.

The following French vessels arrived on Sunday, at Port-Royal: the ship *La Defiance*, in ballast, and the schooner *La Mere de Famille*, with 100 barrels of flour, both from Aux-Cayes, for Jeremie, detained by the *Thefeus*.

The national brig *La Vigilante*, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Cape-Francois, detained by *L'Hercule*.

The schooner *Deux Seurs*, from Cape-Francois to Mole St. Nicholas, with cloathing for the troops, detained by the *Vanguard*.

The French schooner *La Ceres*, from Jeremie bound to Port-au-Prince, with corn, and detained by the Tartar frigate, arrived on Sunday evening. A carronade was put on board, and on the 6th instant she fired at a Spanish ship, and on desiring her commander to follow, he immediately fired into the *Ceres* and wounded two men, and then pursued his course.

The French schooner *Neustra Senora del Carmen*, from Cuba bound to Aux-Cayes with tobacco, and detained by the *Thefeus*, arrived on Monday evening. She parted with that ship on the 10th inst. and informs, that on the evening previous her boats had cut out of Cape Tiberon a French ship and brig, with a quantity of dollars on board. That place was in possession of the brigands.

Tuesday arrived at Port-Royal, *L'Hercule*, of 60 guns, captain Cottrell, from St. Domingo, and the Pelican brig, captain Whitby, from Honduras. The former vessel left the squadron on the 6th instant of Cape-Francois, and brought in with her 150 prisoners, belonging to the vessels sent in by our men of war.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

We acknowledge our obligations to captain Kemp of the regular trading ship *Oncida Chief*, who politely favoured the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with a file of London papers to the evening of the 16th of July, three days later than were received by the *Caledonia*. They do not, however, contain any article of consequence.

Count Haugwitz, the Prussian minister for foreign affairs, is dismissed, and in disgrace. His disgrace is attributed to some dispatches from England, which he is said to have concealed from the king till they could no longer produce their intended effect. The king of Prussia was, it is said, requested, in those dispatches, to occupy the electorship of Hanover, before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himself

by appropriating his own sine.

Letters from Prussia, which had received the election of the electorship of Hanover, to have his three in the Baltic. The French electors Elbe and others would have a considerable number of troops near Lubbeck.

The French have been ordered to Bremen, and Elbe.

In a London government are that they have of Amsterdam, 12 of livres which for L. 1500; but some say 15 per cent. The hon. Ed. has appointed a committee of the port, until the meet be declared.

PHILA. The Liverpool of July, says, which arrived at cargo of cotton, Pennsylvania, the Mississippi, Ohio, and failed within the language came to Europe. United States.

N. O. By captain V. from Gibraltar, departure news, and city of M. British fleet, headed by 9 sail, into Gibraltar; demanded the Tripolitan crew, and carried.

GEOR. The fatal effects of utmost violence, exhibited 500 persons, (been swept off thirds of families being disordered, extracted from within the island.

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by appropriating the revenues of that country to his own use.  
Letters from Petersburg mention that his Imperial majesty had received the news of the occupation of the electorate of Hanover by the French, which is said to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleets in the Baltic are ordered to be reinforced, and if the French do not soon quit the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, it is thought more than probable that a considerable Russian fleet, with troops on board, would soon make its appearance at Travemund near Lubbeck.  
The French had not taken possession of Hamburg or Bremen, and the British continued to blockade the Elbe.

August 31.  
In a London paper of the 16th July the French government are said to be in such distress for money, that they have offered the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, 12 per cent. to advance the 85 millions of livres which the United States have agreed to pay for Louisiana; but it has been declined under 13, and some say 15 per cent.  
The hon. Edward Livingston, mayor of this city, has appointed Joseph Bailey, M. D. to be health officer of the port, in the room of Dr. Ledyard, deceased, until the pleasure of the council of appointment be declared thereon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.  
The Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 9th of July, says: "The brig Deane, capt. W. Deane, which arrived on Thursday from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, and came down the river Ohio, into the Mississippi, having passed the great falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly 3000 miles within the land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe from the western waters of the United States."

NORFOLK, August 20.  
By captain Vickery, of the ship Thomas, 49 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that two days before his departure news was received that the island of Sicily and city of Messina were taken possession of by the British fleet under admiral Nelson. Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line; 17 prizes have been sent into Gibraltar; the emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan admiral's ship, alleging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

GEORGETOWN, August 10.  
The fatal effects of the flux which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very distressing scene; upwards of 500 persons, (it is thought) within a few weeks have been swept off; and in some parts more than two thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating disorder. The following cure for this disease is extracted from an old Virginia paper; experience verifies the happy effects which the use of it has produced.

A cure for the flux.  
Receipt 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistence of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patients constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge; should they desist taking the medicine, too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again, it will assuredly cure.  
Receipt 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak (savin or tree) of which make tea sweetened with the best double refined loaf sugar, which let be the patients constant drink, if it proves unpalatable dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to fine powder, a small tea spoonful of which may be taken in a glass of good port wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first receipt. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who through a depraved appetite cannot take the first medicine.

WASHINGTON, August 31.  
The sloop Minnie, a constant trader from Philadelphia to Alexandria, arrived at Alexandria on the 28th inst. from Philadelphia. On his passage capt. Hand had one of his men impressed by a British 64 gun ship. The impressed man's name is David Gitchell, he was born near Philadelphia, and has a family consisting of a wife and children in that city, who, by this circumstance, are deprived of his industry, their only means of support.  
The captain of the 64 was very minute in his inquiries of captain Hand, respecting Jerome Buona-  
[News Intell.]

BALTIMORE, September 1.  
SPANISH WAR.  
Captain Wood, who arrived at Boston, mentions, that at the time he sailed from Liverpool, a number of privateers, which had been some time ready for sea, remained waiting to have their commissions enlarged to us to be authorized to capture Spanish, as well as Dutch and French vessels. Letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish vessels were momentarily expected to be granted; as the first consul would not consent to her regularity, but had demanded the equipment of her fleet, which was of course, commenced. The British had made arrangement for the blockade of Cadix and Ferrol, and strengthened their

naval force in the Mediterranean under the dreaded Nelson.

September 2.  
Doctor John Condit, late a representative in the congress of the United States from the state of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the vice-president of that state a senator in the next congress, in the room of Mr. Ogden, whose time expired the 4th of March last.

September 5.  
Capitulation of the Army of Hanover.  
By the Pigou, captain Collet, arrived at Philadelphia from London, in 37 days, intelligence is received down to the 22d July. The first article that strikes us is the surrender of the Hanoverian army. The following is the conclusion of Mortier's letter enclosing the capitulation.  
"Citizen First Consul, the Hanoverian army were reduced to despair, they implored your clemency. I thought that, abandoned by their king, you would treat them with kindness. In the middle of the Elbe I concluded the annexed capitulation with gen. Walmoden. He signed it with bitterness of heart: you will there see his army lays down their arms; that his cavalry are to be dismounted, and to put into our hands nearly 1000 excellent horses. The soldiers returning to their homes will devote themselves to the labours of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneasiness. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

Health and profound respect,  
(Signed) E. MORTIER.  
"P. S. It would be difficult to describe to you the situation of the fine regiment of the king of England's guards, at the moment of their dismounting.  
"The king of England having refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen, the first consul has been obliged to consider that convention as null. In consequence thereof lieut. gen. Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his excellency count de Walmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed to the following capitulation, which shall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be submitted to the ratification of the two governments.  
Article I. The Hanoverian army shall lay down its arms: they shall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.  
II. All the horses of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery shall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the states. A commissioner appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, shall be instantly sent to take an account of their state and number.  
III. The Hanoverian army shall be disbanded; the troops shall repass the Elbe, and withdraw to their respective homes. They shall previously give their parole not to carry arms against France and her allies until after having been exchanged for those of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the English in the course of the present war.  
IV. The Hanoverian generals and officers shall retire upon their parole to the places which they may choose for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They shall keep their swords, and take away with them their horses, effects and baggage.  
V. There shall be given to the commander in chief of the French army, with the least possible delay, a nominal list of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is composed.  
VI. The Hanoverian soldiers sent to their respective homes shall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.  
VII. They shall be provided with subsistence until their return home, and forage shall also be granted to the horses of the officers.  
VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the convention of Sublingen shall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.  
IX. The French troops shall immediately occupy that part of the electorate of Hanover situated in the county of Launenbourg.  
Signed, by duplicate, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French republic.  
Lieutenant-general, commander in chief of the French army.  
ED. MORTIER.  
Marthal Count DE WALMODEN.

Annapolis, September 8.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.  
WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to  
MARY STEWART, Administratrix.  
September 7, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to  
LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.  
September 7, 1803.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.  
FREDERICK GREEN.

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.  
There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.  
We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NOEL,  
JOHN HACKETT.  
Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.  
Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale, vs. Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to  
LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.  
September 7, 1803.

LAST NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.  
FREDERICK GREEN.

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

**A** JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than **THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than **ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS**; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**; heats three miles each.

**NOTICE.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

**P**ART of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the payment of the debts of William J. Jackson; the purchaser to give bond, with security, approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Trustee.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the creditors of William John Jackson, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

**B**ETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable **LAND**, being part of a tract called **WRIGHTON**, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhd's of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,  
**WILLIAM H. HALL**, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

Will be **SOLD**, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of **JOSEPH M'CUBBIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

**A** VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds.

**DORCAS M'CUBBIN**, Administratrix.

**T**AKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a **WHALE BOAT**, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black bends, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern, and has eight row locks.

**FRANCIS ATKINSON.**

**FOR SALE,**

**T**WO valuable young **NEGRO WOMEN**, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to **JOHN DAVIDSON**, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

**DAVID KERR.**

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

**Forty Dollars Reward,**

**F**OR 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 Chew 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 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, 1803.

**G. MILLS.**

**JOHN HYDE, TANNER and CURRIER, ANNAPOLIS.**

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent foal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of **JACOB GREEN**, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given, likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

**ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.**

August 22, 1803.

**E**LOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named **SALL**, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves **JOICE**; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

**RICHARD DARNALL.**

August 19, 1803.

**T**AKEN up adrift, upset, off Herring Bay, a small **SCHOONER BOAT**, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her fails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

**JOHN W. NORMAN.**

By his Excellency

**JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,**

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

**W**HEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before **JOSEPH HYN-SON**, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of **ROBERT ASHLEY**, late of Kent county, by a certain **EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG**, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS**, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

**JOHN F. MERCER.**

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

*Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.*

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In **COUNCIL**, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

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

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

**NOTICE.**

**F**ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

**BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.**

August 13, 1803.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday 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 blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an off-white 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. DUVALL**, of ELIZA.

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

**BOOKS & STATIONERY.**

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

**D**ENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols with plates  
Sir Robert Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt.

Hamilton on Education,  
Parent's Friend,  
Public Characters, foreign and American,  
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.  
Lottery of Life, 3 do.  
Orphan of Llangloed, 3 do.  
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.  
Castle of Caithness, 2 do.

NOVELS.  
London editions,  
elegant binding.

D'Israeli's Romances,  
The Spectator, 8 vols.  
The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of **JOHN BULL**, by Coleman

Marriage Promise,  
Forsyth on Fruit Trees,  
An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.

Broad Grins, by Coleman.  
Dilworth's Assistant; to which is added, a comprehensive System of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, necessary to a perfect practical knowledge of this useful art—By Robert Patterson, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.—Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Address to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

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

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

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

GENTLEMEN,

**E**NCOURAGED 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 talks 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 Bru.

**COACH PAINTING, &c.**

**MR. MILBOURNE,**  
Of the Theatre,

**R**ESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

**To be RENTED,**

**T**HAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by **WALTER DULAW**, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Addison, now in possession of the premises, or to

**SAMUEL RIDOUT.**

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 15, 1803.

B O M B A Y, February 19.

ON Thursday last, a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and popular Bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate.—The extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay, when we say, that about three fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally great.—We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated—it is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims—unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day which increased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sunset, that the destruction of every house in the Fort was to be apprehended.—All the records and papers in the secretary's office were early removed, and the houses of business followed the example—indeed, every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the king's barracks, which are mostly destroyed. The custom-house also is in ruins, proceeding from thence to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks where it was stopped by the prudent precaution of using artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmost exertion to stop the progress of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its course; every mind viewing in awful suspense the prospect which threatened to involve the garrison, and every soul within it, in one common ruin, from the course in which the wind drove the conflagration being in an immediate line with the arsenal; for however secure the magazines might be from their construction, and in spite of the reliance all placed in the precautions which the established activity of the commissariat department, we were assured would adopt to provide against the impending destruction, one could not divest oneself from that serious contemplation which the dreadful crisis irresistibly produced; for every hope to arrest the progress of the all destroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight this general gloom was dissipated—the wind abated, the conflagration visibly decreased in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arsenal, every mind became calmed.

The honourable the governor, with that benevolence and humanity which distinguish his character, attended throughout the whole of the melancholy scene; with the gentlemen of his suite, giving every direction and assistance which could be suggested; and animating the exertions of others by his presence and example, until the hour of three the following morning, when the merciless progress of the conflagration subsided, and all appearance of further destruction ceased.

Vice-admiral Rainer whose humane zeal led him immediately to the spot, with all the captains and officers of his Squadron, from whose active interference in assisting and directing the bold and spirited efforts of their crews, much of the wide spreading calamity was prevented: general Nicoll also attended and anxiously directed the exertions of the military to the same end; while every officer and gentleman of the settlement contributed their generous aid on this distressing occasion; and we are truly concerned to add that captain Mackintosh, of the country service, in conducting one of the engines to a particular spot with captain Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall, which broke his leg and arm, but of his recovery we are truly rejoiced to hear there is the greatest hope. Some of the seamen we are also informed, have been buried in the ruins, but the particulars are not yet fully ascertained. Such was the active ardour displayed on the first alarm by the fire-bell and the beat of the drum, that every one flew to lend his assistance in extinguishing the flames, but the dryness of the season, the narrowness of the streets, and above all, the very combustible materials of which the houses in that quarter of the town are constructed, aided by a strong wind from the N. W. rendered all endeavours vain to stop the progress of the flames, though they succeeded in moderating their fury. We cannot pretend to describe the horror, distress and consternation which pervaded the unhappy sufferers—thousands of poor natives, endeavouring to save their little property, were seen thronging in all directions, bewailing their unhappy fate, and thrown

at once destitute of home and shelter, were obliged to seek the repose of exhausted nature, in the streets or fields.

The damages sustained by individuals, some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated. But we trust that this severe misfortune may induce greater precaution in the prevention of similar scenes, and what is more material, that it may tend to reconcile the natives to such arrangements respecting this extensive Bazar as shall the more effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

F L O R E N C E, June 20.

Our coast, and their harbours, especially Leghorn, are occupied by numerous corps of French troops. A demand, it is said, has been made of our government by the French of one million of Florentine livres, 3000 men, and the necessary arms and ammunition for them. As our city is unable to raise so great a sum, the senator, Seroni, has been deputed to wait on general Murat, to prevail on him not to insist on it.

An English Squadron, with land troops, has arrived at Naples: its object is supposed to be, to take possession of the islands Procida, Capri, and Lichia. The garrison in Fort St. Elmo, has been reinforced.

N A P L E S, June 25.

The French Italian army has been received in the Neapolitan territory, which it has entered, under the command of general St. Cyr, with every demonstration of friendship, and in strict conformity to the conditions of the treaty concluded between the French and the king of Naples before the French army evacuated Naples. The army is extending itself along all the coast, and occupies them together with the harbours.

H A G U E, June 20.

In three weeks we have sent four extra ambassadors to Paris; they were, however, not admitted to an audience, but sent back with contempt, and with threats if they returned, that the dungeons of the temple were ready for their reception; the impatience of the Corsican is as great as his suspicion; and he has written the most ridiculous, the most impertinent orders to our government, to recal our ambassador from England, and to force the English ambassador to quit Holland. All our arsenals, all our dock-yards, are now taken possession of by Frenchmen; all our naval, military, and commercial stores are put in requisition and registered to be at the disposal of France. The magazines and depots of military stores belonging to individuals are under French seals; and all arms whatever of armourers and individuals are registered, and cannot be disposed of without a written permission from general Desfolles. All the ships in our harbours, all the schuits in our rivers, and even the boats in our canals, are registered to be in requisition: all our sailors and mariners are enrolled to be ready at a moment's notice, and their parishes, parents, and property are to answer for their absence or desertion.

Six of our most respectable citizens, who proposed to sign an address for the preservation of our neutrality, have been arrested by French soldiers, and carried away by French spies, to receive in French dungeons, the reward of Dutch patriotism. After the rolls of our municipality, 20,000 passes have been delivered this last fortnight for America, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, and 5000 more are demanded, which want of time has not permitted them to expedite.

In an ordinance of the French commander in chief, it is said, every person who speaks in favour of England, is to be punished as a spy; every person who speaks against France, is to be punished as a rebel; and any one presuming to speak against the first consul, is to be punished as a conspirator.

At the same time that we are suffering all the oppressions Frenchmen can inflict, and all the cruelties their Corsican sovereign can invent or command, we hear their boasts and their threats of what they intend to do when in England; and the following words were used by general Victor, at the table of one of our directors last week, "the English nation shall be dispersed round the globe like the tribes of Israel; Englishmen shall be found every where; but England no where." They talk of an army of England, of which Buonaparte is to be commander in chief; generals Belliard and Andreoffi are to command the centre; Desfolles and Mortier the right wing; Murat and St. Clare the left wing; and talk of an invasion at the same time of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The French officers say, that 30,000 Frenchmen are at present in our country; but I know there are not so many; but on the Rhine, in Brabant, and in

other neighbouring countries, there are collected 60,000 men. Our government has been forced to appoint general Victor commander of our troops, which are to be equipped, and to live at the expence of the Hanoverians, but for which we are to pay France more than it would cost us here.

An incorporation with France is now looked upon as the only termination of our sufferings; and if the report of the French generals can be depended on, such a measure will take place as soon as Russia has consented that the prince of Orange should get Hanover.

L I V E R P O O L, July 11.

We cannot but congratulate our managers and the town, on the acquisition of so effective an actor as Mr. Choper.—His performance of the remorseless tyrant Richard the Third on Saturday evening was truly analytical;—when he evinced a chastised judgement in delivering the text of his author, he gave to the passion all its native energy and force; throughout this arduous character we witnessed but few of those lapses which the fastidious refinement of the modern school has of late made too prominent. Mr. Cooper seeks not for emphasis to portray particular beauties in the scene, while the grand object, passion, remains obscured; he caught the leading characteristics of Richard throughout the various operations of his ruthless mind, with facility, and depicted them with the boldness of a master.—Richard is of that description of character which requires not only strong mental, but equally strong bodily powers.—Mr. Cooper is happy in the possession of both; and we will venture to pronounce that since the days of Garrick, the English stage has not boasted a more perfect representative of this character. The town will be gratified to see him announced for a second time.

K I N G S T O N, (Jam.) July 30.

Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the French schooner L'Oiseau, taken by the Squadron cruising off St. Domingo. She brought dispatches for the admiral, and sailed again yesterday morning. Information is received by her, that the French admiral, with two sail of the line and a frigate, had left the Cape on the 25th inst. hoping to escape; that the Vanguard had captured one of the line of battle ships, called La Duquesne, and the Elephant was left engaged with the other ship, and several of the Squadron were in chase of the frigate.

Yesterday morning his majesty's ship Vanguard, with her prize La Duquesne, of 74 guns, arrived at Port-Royal.

Before the Vanguard lost sight of the Squadron, his majesty's ship Elephant was alongside the French admiral's ship, (a 74) and his majesty's ship Theseus was nearly up with them; there can be no doubt therefore of her being taken.

The French cartel schooner, Two Friends, from Port-au-Prince, in 6 days, also arrived yesterday at Port-Royal. We learn that she brings dispatches for his excellency the commander in chief, and a deputation from the principal planters and merchants at that place, who are instructed to endeavour to obtain permission for them to be received in this island, and offering to give possession of Port-au-Prince to our troops.

N E W - Y O R K, September 2.

We understand that Christopher Gore, Esquire, one of the commissioners of the United States, in London, will shortly embark for this country. Mr. Cabot, secretary of the board of commissioners, we learn, also intends returning to the United States.

The two messengers dispatched in search of the person suspected of embezzling the money from the Manhattan bank, returned yesterday. We understand they went as far as Albany, where they found that a person of the same name had taken a seat in the stage and departed for Poughkeepsie, but from the description, it was not the same. He was traced for about 70 miles to the northward.

Spain received from South-America, during the late short peace, no less than forty-nine millions of dollars in specie.

Elizur Goodrich, Esq; is elected by the freemen of New-Haven, mayor of that city.

The agent for the American claimants on the British government, for spoiled property, detentions, &c. received a large sum of the first instalments of the awards, on the 15th July.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 5.

Captain Collet informs, the utmost attention is paid to the rights of American seamen in London, for though there is the greatest demand for men, and the most rigorous press is carried on in that place, yet even landmen are not spared, when they can get hold of them, yet whenever an American has been

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taken in the general sweep, and has afterwards produced his protection, or made it appear by other substantial proof that he is an American citizen, he has been liberated.

A letter from London, under date of July 22, says, "The zeal manifesting itself among the middle classes of society, in the capital, ever since the defence bill has been in progress through the house of commons, proves that heavy as our taxes are, and heavier as they will be, and enormous as is the national debt, when a foreign foe threatens to invade us, public virtue still animates and pervades us. Besides the meetings of counties and wards, societies in London are holding meetings, and striving with each other which shall do acts most meritorious for the general protection. The Phoenix and Globe Insurance Companies propose to raise one hundred men each, to equip and train them at their own expence. The young noblemen and gentry at the west end of the town mean to raise a regiment of cavalry among themselves, to consist of one thousand men, mounted on the best horses, each member to be attended by a servant who is also to be mounted. But the most patriotic deed, was that of the meeting at Lloyd's, Brook Watson, Esq; in the chair, when £. 50,000 were subscribed in less than half an hour. Several gentlemen subscribed £. 1000 each. It is expected that 300,000 men will be raised out of the first class in the defence bill, viz. between 17 and 30 years of age."

In a postscript to the above letter it is added, "Mr. Monroe, the American ambassador, arrived in town a few days ago from France."

"A report is current this morning, that the French have made an attempt on the island of Jersey, and in the attempt have lost 6000 men. I give it to you only as report."

The following explains the object for which the subscription at Lloyd's was opened.

**Resolved,** That to give more effect and energy to the measures adopted by government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property, to add weight to those personal exertions, we are all readily disposed to contribute. It behooves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-subjects, who may be in any way instrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purses and our veins in the great cause which imperiously calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotism, with the strongest efforts of zealous exertion.

**Resolved,** That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea, and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community, at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief, for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wound, or palliating in some degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs—of alleviating the distress of the widow and orphan—of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of their dearest relatives, the props of unhappy indigence or helpless age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit.

**Resolved,** That a subscription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing resolution, be now opened; and to set an example to the public bodies throughout the united kingdom and its dependencies, and to our fellow-subjects of every class and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the sum of twenty thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated annuities, part of the funded property of this society, shall be appropriated to this purpose."

September 7.

Upwards of 500 Scotch emigrants have lately arrived in Nova-Scotia, from Scotland; and many more are expected; among whom is lord Selkirk, and family. They are principally farmers, of industrious habits, and correct morals.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate New-York, to Dr. William Rogers, of this city.*

"April 25th, 1803, off Sardinia—Early in the morning the gunner's mate had been returning the signal lanterns into the gunner's store-room, as usual, and also the match which is kept burning during the night. He returned and the gunner went immediately down into the cockpit, and it seems took a light into the store-room, to see if every thing was properly secured, when from the snuff of the candle, or otherwise, fire was communicated to a considerable quantity of powder, upwards of an hundred weight. The explosion took place precisely at three o'clock, those in the cockpit suffered beyond conception, though most of them have survived it. The gunner, Morril, died the following night, and also a boy named Hamilton. Mr. Shults died in about 36 hours. Burrier, captain's clerk, died since our arrival here, (Malta). Dr. Weems is yet ill, though recovering fast, as likewise Mr. Alexis, midshipman, Kenedy, purser's steward, M'Gee, marine. Mr. Lewis, midshipman, and Mr. Hrael well. The explosion blew the gun deck and quarter deck hatches up—started the magazine, wardroom and cabin bedheads. Exertion alone saved us. The fire was extinguished in one hour."

*Extract of a letter from a clergyman in the state of Tennessee to his friend in this city, dated August 3, 1803.*

"For some time before I left home, there had been considerable attention to religion in parts of my charge, but no considerable bodily agitation. On the day I left home, at a society for prayer, one of my young people became deeply impressed—his conscience smote him, his knees thumped, and he fell into

considerable bodily agitation—after this every different meeting was attended by Divine power—the meetings became more frequent, and crowded—a spirit of prayer was excited, while Zion travelled; the seed which had been long sowed began to spring up, and bear fruit abundantly—Several during that week were deeply affected in mind, which had remarkable effect on the body—the bodily exercises were uniformly attended with serious convictions. The work in a short time began to spread through my whole congregation, and extended to some others, and except an occasional sermon, they enjoyed none of the public means of grace. About two weeks before I got home, the sacrament of the Supper was administered in a neighbouring church, which is in a state of vacancy. Crowds attended from all quarters; solemnity prevailed, and many fell under the power of God. The people could not be prevailed on to leave the place of worship, day or night, but continued religious exercises without intermission until late on Monday morning. Many were wounded by the arrows of Omnipotence, which have since been healed by his grace, and some received comfort, resting on the merits of Christ. A number of my people attended, and the work increased considerably amongst them. In this state I found them on my arrival. Nothing could give them more satisfaction than the increased ardour and spirit of prayer, and the excited attention to the means of grace discovered among them. On the first Sabbath, the day after my arrival, soon after I began to speak, the cries, agonies, and distress of the convicted drew my attention. Their bodies had all the appearance of convulsions—Their cries for mercy were most lamentable and earnest—the whole assembly seemed interested in the concerns of eternity.

"Some very wild and thoughtless persons were this day brought to be the subjects of the work. I had a great deal of conversation with persons in exercise, and had sufficient evidence that it was a work of God. Oh! how humble—how prayerful—how sweetly did they commit themselves to Jesus!—and how anxiously did they desire and pray for the salvation of a sinful race. My house has been daily crowded with persons either in exercises, or those who complained of a hard heart."

"On Sabbath last I attended a sacrament in a church about ten miles from home—the news of this extraordinary work had excited the curiosity of many, and a large concourse of people attended. There were about three thousand souls, and about one hundred waggons and carriages. They occupied a large encampment, and pitched their tents in a regular form: As the people collected on Friday, the exercises of praying and singing began, and continued without intermission day and night, except when we were interrupted by the cries of the distressed, or bursts of joy of those who had found relief for their souls, or the public preaching of the word: no serious spectators but would have said, "this is the gate of Heaven." Upwards of half the assembly were under religious concern—above one third in bodily exercise, and a number of the most stout and wicked persons in this part of the state were brought to the ground, and made to cry for mercy, and earnestly request the prayers of Christians in their behalf. A large number who had been before in distress, and some struck during the occasion, received comfort from the plan of salvation, and the most impressive joy shone in their countenances. Their sweet satisfaction no pen can describe: they seemed wrapped up in the glory of God. Many children, from seven to twelve, were engaged; and it was no rare thing to see ten or twelve of them by themselves, in social prayer, and all in deep exercises."

"About 700 persons partook of the Lord's Supper; and many more would have done it, but they were so struck with the hardness of their hearts, that they dare not approach."

"In all this large assembly, I do not believe there were ten persons who conversed five minutes on any other topic but religion."

September 8.

The following is from captain Odlen, arrived at New-Castle, from Jeremie:

August 1, having all my business finished, I intended to sail in the evening, but about 10 o'clock the same day, a general embargo was laid on all the vessels in the harbour, and the next evening the town was surrounded with not less than 6 or 8000 blacks. The general, finding, from his weak state, that he could hold out no longer, determined to evacuate, which he did in the evening, after forcing as many troops on board of each vessel as he could, allowing some of the inhabitants to go likewise. There were then lying at Jeremie, the brig Lily, of Philadelphia; schooner Montferat, of Baltimore, and the schooner Harmony, of New-York, two French vessels, and one Spanish. About 12 o'clock in the night, the general went on board the Spanish vessel, and gave orders to get under way for the Cape. The following day, the sloop of war and myself; the brig Lily; schooner Montferat and the two French vessels, were sent to Port-Royal, where we lay two days, and then received ten days provisions, and ordered to sail for St. Domingo, with all our troops on board. I started alone; what became of the other vessels I cannot say: I stopped at St. Jago, but was not permitted to land there, and I was of course obliged to proceed for the Cape. I had on board forty-one soldiers, two women and ten or fifteen others. Sailed from the Cape 23d August.

Intelligence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States reached Natchez on the 7th of August, and produced there universal demonstrations

of joy. At the intimation of the governor a general illumination of the town took place, and a volunteer company paraded and discharged twenty-two rounds. It arrived at New-Orleans about the 9th of the same month, where it was received by the American and Spanish inhabitants with equal satisfaction.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 23.

We understand that David Walker is elected to congress from the district south of Green river. Walker and Mathew Lyon were the candidates.

CHARLESTON, August 23.

Arrived, schooner Betsey, Grant, Gonaives 17 days, bound to Norfolk.

The Betsey, Grant, was from Norfolk bound to Port-Republican. On her passage she was taken by the brigands, and carried into Gonaives; there captain Grant was permitted to sell his cargo and purchase coffee. Some short time before he was boarded by the brigands, the major part of the crew took to the boat, and left him and only one seaman on board, for fear of being killed; but they treated captain Grant very politely. There was a brig belonging to Charles-ton also boarded by them, and carried into Petit Guave.—There was one French passenger on board whom they put instantly to death; and they were determined to kill every Frenchman they should find on board of any vessel that should fall into their hands. The general in chief was good enough to give captain Grant three negro seamen to assist him in getting his vessel to the United States; as he never heard of his boat and crew.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state, about twelve months; for which a premium of ten guineas, was given, by the Dublin society, to Signior Ignazio Buonsegna.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean straw, to dry them. This is best done on a floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawberries only twenty-four hours. Take the largest and fairest fruit. Choose a common earthen jar, with a stopper of the same, which will fit close. There must not be more than a pound (of strawberries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when sorted and dried, must be wrapped up separately, in soft wrapping paper. Twist it closely about the fruit. Then lay clean straw at the bottom; and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and so on, till your vessel be full: but you must not put more than a dozen in each jar: if more, the weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped each in soft paper, between the fruit, and also the layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar, with the shred paper, which will keep one from touching the other, as much as possible. Five or six bunches of the most that should be put into one jar: if they are not so many: for it is to be understood, that whoever you open a jar, you must use, that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, should have soft paper under, and between them, in the place of straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the stopper, and have well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of resin or grafting wax, is best: let none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running out would spoil all below.

September 9.

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding even of the greatest blood vessel.

Take brandy or common spirits two ounces, Castile soap two drachms, pot-ash one drachm; scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash and mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial.—When you apply it, warm it in a vessel and dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal upon the application. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a considerable way within the vessels, as well as the extravasated blood, restraining at the same time the mouths of the vessels. A few dressings of this medicine may be necessary if the wound is very deep, or when a limb is cut off.

Our late Vienna letters mention, that the emperor was on the eve of his departure for Lemberg: that archduke Charles is to hold the reins of government during his absence. It is confidently stated, that his majesty will have an interview with the emperor of Russia previous to his return to Vienna. [London paper.]

September 10.

Number of interments in the different burial grounds of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, in the month of August last.

Adults 112  
Children 182

DISEASES.

Bilious fever 6, child-bed 2, consumption 17, cholera 1, decay 5, dropsy 4, fever 5, fits 15, flux 1, gut in the stomach 2, hooping-cough 4, killed

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January 1, mortification 3, palsy 1, pleurisy 1, purging  
and vomiting 67, still-born 2, teeth and worms 12,  
fore throat 2, drowned and other casualties 13, dif-  
eases not mentioned\* 120—Total—294.  
\*Of this number 53 were orders from the Alms  
House, and three from the Pennsylvania Hospi-  
tal.

*From the Trenton True American.*

Messrs. Wilson and Blackwell,  
As some people have expressed fears lest our govern-  
ment may have given too much for Louisiana, I  
would wish you to inform your readers that a com-  
pany of minded men in this and the neighbouring states  
is forming, for the purpose of purchasing Louisiana  
of our government.—As it will be the interest of this  
company to purchase as cheaply as possible, it may  
not be prudent in me to say how high their offers will  
be carried.—This much, however, may safely be said,  
that they will indemnify our government for the pur-  
chase money and the expence of the negotiation, and  
will besides give to our government the right of ju-  
risdiction. As the right of jurisdiction is of the most  
importance to our government, inasmuch as it will  
secure us for ever the free navigation of the Missis-  
sippi, and prevent any rival nation from rising in  
Louisiana, our government may be considered as per-  
fectly safe in the purchase of that country.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hunterdon county, August 6, 1803,

**Annapolis, September 15.**

On Saturday the 24th instant, a dinner will be  
given at Mrs. Urquhart's spring, where it is expected  
a discussion of politics will take place by the candi-  
dates to represent this county in the legislature, and  
where the attendance of the voters is respectfully re-  
quested.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald  
Dorley will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arun-  
del county in the next general assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that the present Go-  
vernor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if  
elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty one of their representatives at the next election.

In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a  
mortgage, executed on the seventh day of  
May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bar-  
tholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or  
parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing  
one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three  
pounds current money, and the expence of recording  
the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest  
in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by  
deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen  
hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the  
mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of  
this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such  
mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the  
legal representative of such person; or whether he  
hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the  
complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a  
copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Mary-  
land Gazette be ore the 7th day of October next, to  
the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch,  
or his legal representatives, if any there be, may  
have notice of the present application; and of the ob-  
ject of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this  
court in person; or by a solicitor, on or before the  
21 Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any  
they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, & that  
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**TAVERN CONTINUED.**

THE subscriber has removed to the house for-  
merly occupied by capt WEST, and opened a  
TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends,  
and the public in general, and assures them that no-  
thing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfac-  
tion.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to  
whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.  
September 14, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT  
hath eloped from my bed and board for  
upwards of three years, and is doing me great in-  
jury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs  
of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore  
to put a stop to any further use of my name by the  
said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer  
or officers to issue or execute any precept or instru-  
ment of writing for her in my name, on any pretence  
whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful  
step against such persons.

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with  
her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined  
to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answer-  
able for any of her proceedings, from the date here-  
of.

10/7/0  
JAMES TAIT.  
Prince-George's county,  
September 7, 1803.

**Book and Stationary Store,  
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.**

FOR SALE.

**A variety of Books and Stationary,**

AMONGST WHICH ARE—  
LAWs of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's  
Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols.  
Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt,  
Public Characters, foreign and American, Dick-  
son's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet  
on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3  
vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's  
Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lec-  
tures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the  
Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marhall on Gardening,  
2 vols. Moore on Education, Morse's Gazetteer,  
Telleame, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on  
Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's  
Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes,  
Thompson's Family Physician, Buchanan's do. Wood's  
Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe,  
Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Printes, Life of Burke,  
2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels,  
Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Me-  
tastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages. Stone's Agricul-  
ture, Exile of Kotzbue, Story Teller, Washing-  
toniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works,  
Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzbue's Life, Kotz-  
bue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library,  
President's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo  
Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women,  
Works of Nature; The Task, Slave of Passion,  
Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of  
Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor,  
Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleading In-  
structor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the  
Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Me-  
moirs of Mrs. Robinson, Meliah, Montague's  
Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra,  
History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic  
Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome,  
Ahman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's  
Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's  
Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandi-  
navia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2  
vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amclia, or, the Influence of  
Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manflow,  
Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness,  
2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette,  
Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval,  
Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2  
vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols.  
Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling,  
Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalso, Grafville Ab-  
bey, Henry Villars, Ianthé, 2 vols. Innocent Fugit-  
ive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealously,  
2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Man-  
deville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the  
Cave, 3 vols. Llewelin, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet,  
Memoirs of Emma Courtney; The Miser and En-  
thusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert,  
2 vols. Mordant, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster  
Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers,  
2 vols. Orphan of Llanglead; 3 vols. Ormond, Philip  
Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols.  
Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring,  
Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives  
in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide  
Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisima, 3 vols.  
Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale  
of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of  
Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth,  
D'Israeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The  
Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Mo-  
derr Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera,  
The Adventures of a Pin, &c.  
Forsyth on Fruit Trees; An Epitome of do. The  
Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coic-  
man, Songster's Magazine, &c.  
Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men,  
Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French)  
Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved,  
and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, En-  
field's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion,  
Scot's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind; Harri-  
son's Grammar, Spelling Books, Chap do.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise; John  
Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's  
Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lovcr's Vows,  
The Robbers, Poor Gentleman; Sixty-Third Letter,  
The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw,  
Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A  
Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault,  
Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and  
Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Myltery, &c. &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do: thick, thin and superior gilt,  
Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt  
books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands,  
Inkpowder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do.  
Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rub-  
ber, Playing cards, &c.

ALMANACKS, for 1804.

By the gross, dozen, or single one.  
Paltcheboard, by do.  
Store-keepers, and others, supplied at the Baltimore  
prices.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of  
Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law  
empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr.  
John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much  
thereof as will pay his debts.

18/16/10  
AGNES BROWN,  
JOHN H. BROWN.  
Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the legislature, at their  
next session, to pass a law to annul my marriage  
with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reasons which  
will be then made known.

September 12, 1803. JOSEPH BRAY.  
10/7/0

THE subscriber intends to petition the next ge-  
neral assembly to release him from debts that  
he is unable to pay.

18/16/10  
THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.  
Charles county, September 8, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath  
obtained from the orphans court of Anne-  
Arundel county, letters of administrati on the per-  
sonal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of  
the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore re-  
quested that all persons who have any manner of claim  
whatever against the said estate to bring them in,  
legally authenticated, and those indebted in any man-  
ner to the estate to make payment, to  
MARY STEWART, Administratrix.  
September 7, 1803.

MRS. KEETS'S  
BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies  
of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centre-  
ville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were ex-  
amined in reading, English grammar, French, arith-  
metic, and geography. Each young lady produced  
a specimen of her writing, with questions and solu-  
tions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic.  
They read with a degree of animation which surpris-  
ed and pleased the company, and equally evinced the  
attention of the teachers and their own application.  
There was a number of persons present, all of  
whom professed themselves highly gratified by their  
prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions  
proposed in English grammar and the French lan-  
guage. They concluded with a perfect explanation  
of the geography of North-America, particularly of  
the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses  
of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that  
the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr.  
Pairo, and the young ladies:

JAMES KENT,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NOEL,  
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803:

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the  
ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in  
general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL  
in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804,  
provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be pro-  
cured by subscription, previous to the 20th of Octo-  
ber next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the Eng-  
lish grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will  
teach the French language, (Latin and German if  
required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of  
the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr.  
Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a suf-  
ficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a  
number of recommendatory letters from the parents  
and guardians of those young ladies she has had un-  
der her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the  
morals; improvement; and accommodation of her  
pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his cha-  
racter and abilities; he is a German gentleman, edu-  
cated at one of the principal universities in that  
country; he is of French extraction, and has resided  
a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance en-  
ables him to understand and speak the French lan-  
guage as his mother tongue; he has been in the  
habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfac-  
tion he has already given, flatters himself that he  
shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt.  
Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centre-  
ville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. 2

Disolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the  
partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is  
this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the sub-  
scriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts  
due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to re-  
turn his sincere thanks to his friends and customers  
for past favours, and informs them that he has re-  
moved to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr.  
Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of  
wet goods and groceries, among which are, best  
James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.  
Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

**A** JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. **3**

### NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

**P**ART of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the payment of the debts of William J. Jackson; the purchaser to give bond, with security, approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William John Jackson, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within four months from the day of sale.

**3X** N. BREWER.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

**B**ETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,  
WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803. **4**

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

**A** VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

**T**AKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black below, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern, and has eight row locks.

FRANCIS ATKINSON.

### FOR SALE,

**T**WO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. **9**

### Forty Dollars Reward,

**F**OR 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 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 gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**23** STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

### 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.

### JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent foal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. **4**

**T**HIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB GREEN, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given, likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

August 22, 1803. **X**

**E**LOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves JOICE; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

RICHARD DARNALL.

August 19, 1803. **X**

**T**AKEN up adrift, uplet, off Herring Bay, a small SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her sails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

JOHN W. NORMAN.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND;

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county; before JOSEPH HYN-SON, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

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

### Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

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

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

### NOTICE.

**F**ROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

August 13, 1803.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday 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 ornamental shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Ayne. 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. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forswear all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. **46**

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale, vs.

Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

**T**HE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land; and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Tell. **2** SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. **2**

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

GENTLEMEN,

**E**NCOURAGED 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 talks 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.

**144** ROBERT WELCH, of Brev.

### COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

**R**ESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. **9**

### To be RENTED,

**T**HAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Addison, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. **36**

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 22, 1803.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Latest from Europe.

London and Liverpool papers to the 28th July, were received at the office of the Daily Advertiser last evening, 6 days later than our last advices, by the ship Merchant, captain Lord, in 42 days from Liverpool. The following is the most important intelligence they contain:

## REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock, 24th current, to a merchant in this town.

DEAR SIR,

YOU will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion: At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at so early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the lord mayor's, and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of James-street, Thomas-street, and in every part of the Liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the chief justice of the king's bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew, and were both killed by pikes.

Col. Brown, of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeoman have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming is, that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmerston, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening: and it appears there were several parties collecting, in different parts of the town, at a very early hour. The privy council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallows erected in different parts of the town, and the executions, it is supposed, will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leaders of consequence; the only one taken is a man of the name of McCabe, a publican, at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

The situation of the city is most awful. The drums beat to arms at ten o'clock at night and continued until twelve, when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the royal hospital.

From the Hibernian Journal, dated Monday, July 25.

On Saturday evening last, government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized band of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by general Donn from the barrack, which were joined by a company of 40 man infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the earl of Meath; having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost, a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glass, compost clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of deal balk, in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder, to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for a fuse appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: this machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four musket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery, was also found, and several papers, by which the train of operations fixed by these deluded people, was discovered and doubtless will be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night, might be reckoned the murder of lord Kil-

warden, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A privy council have been sitting yesterday at the castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night: a proclamation offering a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the murderers of lord Kilwarden and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, has been issued, upwards of 100 prisoners have been lodged yesterday in the new prevot in the barracks. A printed notice from the lord mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprising the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances they feel it incumbent on them to reinforce the insurrection act, pursuant to which it became penal, during the last rebellion, for any citizen not on military duty, to be out later than 8 o'clock in the evening.

By the accounts from Dublin, all remained quiet, at four o'clock, on Monday evening last.

LONDON, July 25.

A letter from the banks of the Meuse, states, that the first consul will assume the title of Commander in Chief of the Army of England, which is to consist of 200,000 men. The head quarters are to be established *pro tempore* at Compeigne. This army is to form an immense cordon from the mouth of the Elbe to Rochelle and Rochefort; and is to be sub-divided into four separate armies, the first of which is to extend from the mouth of the Elbe to Flushing, and to comprehend the troops dispersed to the electorate of Hanover, and the Batavian republic; the second is to be formed by the troops in Belgium, and to extend from Flushing to Dunkirk; the third is to extend from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and to comprise the troops cantoned in the departments of the north, the Pays-de-Calais, La Somme and Basse Loire; and the fourth is to extend from Cherbourg to Brest and Rochefort, and to comprehend all the troops distributed in the departments of the west.

## THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper, delivered at his levee by Monsieur, entitled "Publication made by Monsieur, brother to the king of France."

Monsieur, the brother to the king of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the false reports which an usurping government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follow:

On the 26th of February in the present year, a person fully authorised, waited on the king of France, at Warsaw, and verbally made to his majesty, in the plainest, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and, as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the members of the house of Bourbon, this person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Buonaparte would himself secure the king sufficient indemnities, and even a splendid support. His majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and remitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been dispatched to him.

### The King's Answer.

"I do not confound Mr. Buonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

"I know not the designs of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

"As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations: as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis I. I shall be desirous of saying with him *Nous avons tout perdu, sori l'honneur*. All is lost except our honour.

At the bottom is written:

"With the permission of the king, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the second of March, the king wrote to Monsieur an account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the princes of the blood, who were then in England, undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the following instrument of approbation of the king's answer of the 28th of February.

### Act of Approbation of the Princes.

"We, the undersigned princes, the brother, nephew, and cousins of his majesty Louis XVIII king of France and Navarre.

"Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our sovereign lord and king shews himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to renounce their imprescriptible rights to the succession of that throne,

"Do Decree,

"That as our attachment to our duties and our honour can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our king.

That, after his example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

"We further declare, that being positively certain that a great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the same sentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honour, and to our lawful sovereign.

(Signed)

"CRA. PHILIPPE, of France.

"CHA. FRED. D'ARTOIS, duke of Berry.

"LOUIS PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Orleans.

"ANTOINE PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Montpensier.

"LOUIS CH. D'Orleans, count of Beaujolais.

"LOUIS JOS. DE BOURBON, prince of Conde.

"LOUIS HEN. JOSEPH DE BOURBON CONDE, duke of Bourbon.

"Wanstead House, April 23d, 1803.

### Act of Accession of the duke of Enghien.

"SIRE,

"The letter of the 2d of March with which your majesty has deigned to honour me, has come punctually to hand. Your majesty too well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman, Sire, a Frenchman, faithful to his God, to his king, and to his own honour. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this threefold advantage. Let your majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the duke of Angouleme, as I, like him, adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my king. In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sire, your majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON.

"Ettelheim, in Baden, March 12, 1803."

The prince of Conde's act of adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monsieur has since learned, that on the 19th of March the same envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the king, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the usurper to such a degree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the king. His majesty answered, that "He should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Buonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since, if his majesty had styled him Rebel and Usurper, he would have said no more than the truth." The damages of such a reply were then pointed out to the king. "What," replied the king, "is malice to require that I shall be driven from my present place of retreat? I shall pity the sovereign who shall feel him-

self obliged to take such a part, and shall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reason to fear, left Buonaparte, should require certain powers to withhold from the count de Lille the assistance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty—if necessary, I shall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers. But, be not deceived; I shall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful resource, which I do not think it my duty to use, while I have my present powerful friend. I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the usurper; no, never; but to my faithful subjects: and believe me, I shall soon be richer than I now am."

The consequence was, that the messenger was obliged to take back the king's answer, which had been returned to his majesty, under an expectation that he would have made some alterations in it.

Faithful subjects, spirits truly French, recognize at length a king so worthy to reign over you, whom the government of an usurper separates from his people.

July 27.

It is highly probable that the Cape of Good Hope is now in possession of the French troops, originally destined to occupy Pondicherry. Upon this subject, a private letter from Paris, of the 19th, says—"A French vessel, now in Spain, on its return from the Isle of France, met on the 20th May, 500 leagues this side of the Cape of Good Hope, the squadron of admiral Linois, with the troops under general De Caen, destined for the East-Indies. The fleet had been overtaken by a cutter from Brest, and the French troops were ordered to be landed at the Cape, and to remain there until the question of peace or war was decided. This fleet had suffered on the 28th of April, from a severe gale of wind; and a frigate with a company of the guides on board, had separated from the fleet, and had not been seen since."

The force under the command of general De Caen, consisted of twelve hundred infantry, with a strong detachment of engineers and artillery.

The general defence bill passed the house of lords yesterday, and will receive the royal assent this day.

The sea fencibles all along the coast enter with alacrity; 500 have already enrolled themselves at Deal and Dover; 150 stout fellows are learning the use of the great guns at Archcliff Fort. Dover will be further strengthened in a day or two, by several companies of infantry.

By a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commissary, with 25 men, is stationed at all the sea-ports in Holland, to inspect such cargoes as may be imported into that country; and such goods as shall be discovered to be English are to be confiscated for the use of the republic.

It is with much concern we announce the total loss of another fine frigate, La Seine, of 42 guns, commanded by captain Milne, ran upon a sand bank to the northward of the Texel, on Thursday night last; and all the efforts of the officers and crew to get her off proving ineffectual, they determined to set fire to her the next morning; which having been accomplished, part of the crew betook themselves to the boats, and the remainder got on board a neutral vessel, and proceeded to join the squadron under the orders of the rear-admiral Thornborough, consisting of three ships of the line and a frigate, which are now employed in blockading the Texel. We are happy to hear that not a single man was lost. La Seine was a very fine ship. She was taken from the French in 1798.

August 2.

Amidst the melancholy sensations which the murder of lord Kilwarden excites, we have to express our satisfaction that the assassin who took the lead in that horrid act, is secured. The printer of one of the Dublin news-papers is also taken into custody.

A messenger arrived yesterday from Vienna, and from what we have learned of the complexion of affairs in that part of Europe, there is reason to hope that the northern powers entertain a just consideration of the views and conduct of the French government.

Letters from Berlin state, that on the 15th an express arrived from St. Peterburg, which brought a letter from the emperor himself to the king of Prussia.

August 3.

There is a report from Lisbon, in some private letters, that gen. Lannes, the French ambassador in Portugal, had complained of being insulted in the streets, which he ascribed to the English. If it be true that Lannes has made such a complaint, in all probability it is with a view of imposing upon the Portuguese government some terms inconsistent with its dignity, and injurious to this country.

The Dutch have been commanded by their tyrannical allies, to quicken their naval preparations, and to fit out, as soon as possible, one hundred gun boats, to carry three 18 and 24 pounders each, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

August 4.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral lord Cornwallis, off Brest, of the date of the 27th ult. at which time the enemy had made no particular movement.

The accounts from France, Flanders, and Holland, state, that the greatest activity prevails in all the enemy's ports, in building gun and flat-bottomed boats. The Hamburg paper of the 27th states,

that the number of workmen employed throughout the republic, in building flat bottomed vessels and gun boats, is estimated at 180,000; the boats and vessels for the expedition against England, which will be ready in autumn, will amount to at least 4000.

In the debate of Tuesday, while strangers were excluded, we understand that some very remarkable conversation took place with respect to an offer made by the prince of Wales, of his services at the present crisis, which, it was understood, had not been accepted. After several gentlemen had delivered their sentiments on this subject, Mr. Thytwit arose, solicitor to the prince, and is said to have spoken as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, an illustrious personage, in whose family I have the honour to be placed, having been so directly alluded to by the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me, I can no longer be silent. The prince from the very commencement of the war, has manifested an anxious wish to be placed in any situation to which his majesty might be pleased to call him, which wishes have been made known to his majesty's ministers.

"I esteem it my duty, also, Sir, here to declare, (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of such value to us all to preserve unshaded) that if the services of the illustrious personage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lie at the door of the commander in chief."

Several members, and particularly Mr. Fox, having upon this, vehemently pressed ministers to give an explanation of their reasons for refusing the services of the heir apparent, the chancellor of the exchequer at length arose, and it is said uttered the following words: No man is more ready to bear attestation to feelings so worthy of the rank and character of the illustrious personage alluded to, than I am. Having made this declaration, I must here pause and declare, that nothing short of the commands of the king and the united authority of this house, shall in future compel me to say one word more upon the subject.

No further explanation was given by any of the ministers, in spite of the repeated efforts of Mr. Calcraft and several other members.

Colonel Crawford's speech turned chiefly on his old plan of fortifying the kingdom, which Sir William Erskine counted as useless and impracticable.

The motion for a military council, was decidedly opposed by ministers.

Our readers will find some particulars, either altogether new, or more correctly stated than those which we have already made public, in the following extracts of a letter, dated the 25th July, from an officer of distinction belonging to the garrison of Dublin:—

"Lieutenant Colman, a young officer of the 9th infantry, who upon the first alarm, had with a party of the barrack division, proceeded to scour Bridge-foot-street, observed in a narrow lane, a car and hackney coach standing: he searched the car, and found it laden with ammunition, which he instantly sent under an escort to the barracks; he then proceeded to examine the coach, from which unluckily a person escaped; but on entering the house, he discovered in the upper story a false partition, which being opened, discovered a depot of arms, ammunition, and clothing for a rebel army, to an extent almost incredible, the number of pikes alone was 17,000; of ball cartridges 30,000, and of green uniforms faced with white several hundred. In the hackney coach were found nearly three reams of a proclamation from the provisional government to the people of Ireland. By this sudden enterprize of lieutenant Colman, the leaders seem to have been surprized, and the head quarters broken up. Near Chapelizod a serious skirmish took place, in which the 62d regiment lost eight men, but amply avenged themselves in the slaughter of near one hundred rebels.

"An attack was made on a guard of a serjeant and nine men at Harold's Cross, two miles from town, by upwards of one hundred pikemen. The soldiers beat them off, having killed two of their number. One of the wounded of the 21st, mentioned before, died to-day, and I find that several yeomen were killed and wounded.

"Colonel Browne was not assassinated, as it has been said with pikes. A villain shot him with a blunderbuss, which he held close to his face, the ball entered his lower jaw, and passed out at the back part of his neck; he instantly expired."

It is stated in letters from Berne, that the French troops were expected to evacuate Switzerland on the 15th of the present month.

Accounts received from Dublin, dated the 30th ult. state the continuance of tranquillity in that city. The ill success of the rebels, the apprehension of their partisans, together with the disclosure of a great part of their system, appears to have appalled those who might have otherwise persisted in their schemes of insurrection in the interior. Several of the rebel chiefs were apprehended on Friday, and amongst the number the fellow who headed the mob of the 23d, and who was on that evening wounded in the shoulder.

An order has been issued by the privy-council, prohibiting the arrival at, or the departure of any persons from Ireland, without proper passports.

August 5.

By the late accounts from France it appears, there are now at St. Maloes, and other ports, 4000 large flat bottomed boats, of large dimensions, destined for the invasion of this country. They row 36 oars

each, are very light, capable of holding a great number of troops, and of an easy draught of water.

The following intelligence has been received at Hull:

"Captain Riddell, of the Crescent, of N. Shields, from Memel to Waterford (Ireland) reports, that on the 8th ult. he passed through a fleet of Dutch dog-brigs, who hoisted Prussian colours. Captain R. got into Stromness the following day, and informed a lieutenant who commanded there of the circumstance, who immediately sent off an express to the admiralty. It is said they had French troops on board, as it was too late to go on with the fishery."

GEORGE R.—Additional instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque and reprisals against the French and Batavian republics, &c. Given at our court at St. James's the 24th day of June, 1803, in the 43d year of our reign.

In consideration of the present state of commerce, we are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessels which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral countries; provided that such neutral vessels shall not be supplying, nor shall have on the outward voyage supplied the enemy with articles contraband of war, and shall not be trading with any blockaded port.

By his majesty's command,

PELHAM.

Last night the secretary at war, introduced a bill for amending the levy en masse bill. The object of it is to enable his majesty to suspend the execution of it at his discretion.

Letters from Cork of the 27th state, that no attempt had been made to disturb the fourth of Ireland. The account of the events in Dublin, of the 25th had been received at Cork, and had excited universal indignation against the rebels.

VENICE, July 2.

Letters have been received here from Madrid which state, that there has been ordered throughout the Spanish kingdom, a new levy of 40,000 men, to reinforce the garrisons of Alicante, Cartagena, Cadix, Ferrol, and Corrunna; that new works are erecting for the security of those ports; and that the new force is to receive an augmentation of 9 sail of the line, and 12 frigates.

PARIS, July 19.

Admiral Nelson, it is said, has dispersed many fleets throughout Italy, declaring that he will visit all vessels, under whatever flag they sail, bound from or to any of the ports occupied by the French troops.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 5th inst. an official notice has been issued at Embden, that England has promised to respect the Prussian flag, and permit it to enter the ports of France, on the condition of submitting to the code established in England for the regulation of neutrals.

Accounts have been received at Vienna, which mention that Abdul Wechab has been assassinated by a Turkish soldier in the disguise of an Arab.

BOSTON, September 13.

FROM SPAIN.

On Saturday, captain Lombard arrived in 53 days from Cadix. The bustle of preparation for war was very great there. Impressments were hourly making. The fleet was getting ready for sea with all possible activity, and several privateers were fitting out. Captain L. was cautioned, if he intended to go into the Mediterranean, to clear out for Malaga, not for Gibraltar, to avoid the danger of being carried into Algieras.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th, 1803.

It is with deep regret, that the board of health announce to their fellow-citizens that a disease of malignant aspect has made its appearance in that district of the city extending from Market to Walnut street, and from the east side of Front-street to the river Delaware, beyond which limits nothing of alarming import is known to have yet occurred.

After an investigation the most diligent and attentive, the board are unable to trace this disease to any foreign or external source. No vessel to which suspicion can be attached has lain at the adjacent wharfs during the season, nor is it ascertained that any sick person from New-York or elsewhere has gained admission into the neighbourhood. But the consideration of all others the most consoling and encouraging is, that in no instance whatever has the disease appeared contagious.

From these circumstances, taken conjointly with the advanced season of the year, and the experience derived from the circumscribed progress of a similar disease, which, early in the month of September, of the year 1800, made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the drawbridge, the board of health are of opinion that a general removal of their fellow-citizens is, as yet, by no means advisable. Should the disease make its way with defolating steps towards the heart of the city, its progress shall be narrowly watched and faithfully reported.

The board feel, in its full extent, the responsibility attached to the measure of dissuading their fellow-citizens from placing their safety in flight; but, with the public welfare for their object, and a firm reliance

on HIM who orders them subsist, they are their advice.

As the board health and live district can be removed, they may salutary measure necessity of any the city; all vessels removed will be moored disease.

By WILLIAM FELIX PASCO

Resolved, That certificates be required malignant fever the messenger same.

By WILLIAM FELIX PASCO

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on him who rules the elements and seasons, and renders them subservient to his wife and benevolent purposes, they are prepared to meet the consequences of their advice.

As the board are, however, persuaded that the health and lives of the inhabitants of the diseased district can be preserved only by an immediate removal, they most earnestly recommended to them this salutary measure. To prevent as far as possible the necessity of any further intercourse with that part of the city, all vessels lying at the adjacent wharfs will be removed without delay, and none others suffered to be moored there during the continuance of the disease.

By order of the board,  
**WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, President.**  
**FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.**

Resolved, That the physicians of the city and liberties be requested to make reports of any case of malignant fever, that may occur in their practice, to the messenger who shall daily wait on them for the same.

By order of the board,  
**WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, President.**  
**FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.**

A gentleman arrived at Boston, from Port-au-Prince, writes to his brother in this city, that at the time of his leaving that place, which was the 20th of August, it was in the most distressing situation. The inhabitants were in a state of almost complete starvation. Those who were able were leaving the place with the utmost precipitation.

Extract of a letter from captain Winslow, of the schooner Sally, of New-Castle, (Del.) dated Guadaloupe, 8th August.

"On the 30th July, as I was almost into St. Pierre, (Martinique) I was captured by an English sloop of 6 guns, and ordered to follow him to Dominique. He put no men on board of me, and to keep up appearances, I stood after him till night came on, when I altered my course for this place, (Basseterre) where I arrived safe on the 1st instant."

A composition for giving a beautiful polish to mahogany furniture.

Dissolve bees-wax (equal parts) in oil of turpentine, until the mixture attain the consistency of paste. After the wood intended to be polished is well cleaned, let it be thinly covered with the above composition, and well rubbed with a piece of old carpet, until no dirt will adhere to its surface.

September 15.

The issuing of bills of health from this port, is suspended for the present.

We understand, that the hospital at the Wigwam, is opened, by direction of the board of health, for the reception of the sick; and that nine patients have been admitted.

BALTIMORE, September 14.

It appears from the report of the board of health at Alexandria, in this day's Gazette, that the number of persons taken ill with the prevailing fever there since the 20th ult. is 102, of whom 14 have died. 29 are in a convalescent state, and 11 are now ill. The rest have probably recovered. Three new cases are also reported.

September 16.

Sporting Intelligence.

The sweepstake at Miller's, on Wednesday, the 7th of September, of two mile heats, five subscribers at 50 dollars each, was won with great ease, by Mr. Tayloe's colt Harlequin, three years old, bought of Col. Stewart—by distancing the field the second heat.

Died at Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. commodore JOHN BARRY. The name of this veteran patriot and arms, will long be dear to the citizens of the United States—He was one of that little band of naval heroes who first hoisted the flag of the American navy, in the year 1775, and to his valour our country owed much of the honour she acquired on the sea during the revolutionary war. Integrity, good temper, and universal civility of manners marked his conduct in social life, while a series of uncommon acts of kindness and friendship endeared him to all his domestic connexions.

Annapolis, September 22.

On Saturday the 24th instant, a dinner will be given at Mrs. Urquhart's springs, where it is expected a discussion of politics will take place by the candidates to represent this county in the legislature, and where the attendance of the voters is respectfully requested.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Duffey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

**THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.**  
Charles county, September 8, 1803.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

The subscriber being appointed trustee, by the honourable The Chancellor of Maryland, to sell the real estate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October next, on the premises, the following lands, belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz.

**PART** of a tract of land called FOREST, part of the FOREST of SHERWOOD, and part of COOL-SPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one hundred and eighty acres of land: This land lies within a few miles of Magruder's Ferry, in Prince-George's county aforesaid, and will be sold together, or in lots, as may be most convenient to the purchaser or purchasers.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the receipt of the whole purchase money, the trustee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the right of the said Naylor Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the said Naylor Davis are hereby requested to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the day of sale.

**TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**  
September 21, 1803.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

**ONE** tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWKEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

**ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.**  
September 19, 1803.

**THOMAS SHAW,**  
At his store in Church-street,  
OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,  
The following articles,  
**LOOKING** glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar cannisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaster, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, sises, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloaths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webb, sash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, fash pulleys, sitting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand-paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and bead do. whitening, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havana segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

I INTEND to apply to the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reasons which will be then made known.

September 12, 1803. **JOSEPH BRAY.**

**Book and Stationary Store,**  
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

**FOR SALE,**  
A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

**L**AWS of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenson's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morie's Gazetteer, Telleame, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompion's Family Physician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompion's Travels, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzebue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompion's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzebue's Life, Kotzebue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quari, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleasing Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

**NOVELS, &c.**

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manslow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalso, Grafville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Euthusiast, Mounia, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llanglood, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisma, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Israeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men, Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Fither's Young Man's Companion, Scot's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammer, Spelling Books, Chap do.

**PLAYS, &c.**

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

**STATIONARY, &c.**

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

**ALMANACKS, for 1804,**  
By the gross, dozen, or single one.  
Palleboard, by do.  
Store-keepers, and others, supplied at the Baltimore prices.

In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.  
Dorsey Jacob,

*Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative.*  
THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

**Mrs. KEETS'S  
BOARDING SCHOOL.**

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NOEL,  
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. 3

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

2 AGNES BROWN,  
JOHN H. BROWN.  
Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

6 BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.  
August 13, 1803.

**TAVERN CONTINUED.**

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.  
September 14, 1803. 2

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore to put a stop to any further use of my name by the said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to issue or execute any precept or instrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful step against such persons:

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT:

Prince-George's county,  
September 7, 1803. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART; late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix:  
September 7, 1803. 3X

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 4

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,  
WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.  
Herring Creek, August 9, 1803. 5

**FOR SALE,**

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.  
Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 10

**JOHN HYDE,  
TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.**

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent foal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. 5

**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, 1803. 20

C. MILLS.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday 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 ostrich 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 goal, so that I may get him again, I shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril: 47

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.  
Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale,

vs.  
Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered; that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.  
September 7, 1803. 3

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 talks 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.

15 ROBERT WELCH, of Bsu.

**COACH PAINTING, &c.**

Mr. MILBOURNE,  
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.  
Orders left at G. J. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.  
Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 10

**To be RENTED,**

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.  
Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 37X

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1803.

BERLIN, July 26.  
INTERESTING.

BUONAPARTE's emissaries labour night and day to bring about an armed neutrality against England; they offer to make electors; kings; and kings, emperors.

Since last March, Buonaparte has offered Malta to the emperor of Russia, and Hanover for his brother-in-law, the duke of Mecklenburg, whom he would create an elector; and the elector of Bavaria, another brother-in-law, he intended to nominate a king. When Russia refused these great offers, Hanover was proposed to Prussia, with the Imperial city of Bremen, and the Imperial crown; Hamburg and Lubeck have been offered to Denmark, in return for the island of Bornholm, ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania, given to the prince bishop of Lubeck. Such are, at least, the reports of Buonaparte's intent to revolutionise the north of Europe, in the manner he has already done the south, that, as Talleyrand has said, not a prince should survive upon the continent, whose existence was not more or less connected with the existence of the Corsican.

These are not the absurd speculations of an individual, but the common topic of conversation in the ministerial circles here.

When the news of the blockade of the Elbe arrived here, I heard one of our ministers say at the Casino, that this blockade should procure the prince of Orange Hanover—and that by it, the elector of Hanover would pay the debts due by the king of England to the stadtholder of Holland. The shutting up the Elbe caused here a very great surprise, so much the more so, as it was a measure our wife and loyal minister, Haugwitz, had not foreseen; and the arrival of several deputations of merchants from Magdeburg, and from other places along the Elbe, with complaints of sufferings, and predictions of ruin, have forced his master to change his opinion of his infallible minister's infallibility. Count de S—, his rival, has taken care to publish an anonymous account of the Prussian trade by the Elbe, and the probable loss by a twelve months blockade, which he estimates to be greater than four years profits of all the Prussian trade together.

It is said, the emperor of Russia has, in a letter to our king, strongly disapproved the pretensions and conduct of the Corsican, in Switzerland, Holland and Hanover; and asserted, "that the time was come, when legitimate sovereigns could no longer, with activity and safety, remain upon their thrones, undermined or undermining by a revolutionary usurpation; that a plan was to be settled how to unite all princes, to fix and point out to the Corsican the pillars of Hercules." What answer our too good king has given, is yet unknown; but all loyal men know beforehand, and with regret, that as long as some of our ministers remain in place, France will continue to govern Europe in the manner they govern Prussia; and Spindau, as well as the temple, will continue to silence all complaints, or to bury all complaints.

Every day for this last fortnight, couriers have arrived from Russia, Austria and France; and others have been dispatched to these countries; and the Russian, Austrian, and French ministers have frequent conferences with our ministers. Yesterday the English and Spanish ministers were invited to join in a conference with the other three ministers, at count de Haugwitz's, where they continued for four hours, and in the afternoon sent dispatches to their respective courts.

It is reported, the city of Hamburg has offered twenty millions of livres to France, to evacuate the banks of the Elbe; and that Bremen has offered six millions for not troubling the navigation of the Weser.

LONDON, August 4.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris Journals to the 1st of August. The journey of the first consul is now a tale that has been told. He was at Brussels on the 28th, and was to leave it on the 31st. He returns by Rheims.

In giving our account of one of the debates in the house of commons on the *levy en masse* bill, the Minister remarks on an expression imputed to Mr. Windham, that if France prevailed in this contest, England would experience the fate of Carthage; as follows:—"No, Mr. Windham, no; we will crush about one hundred oligarchical families, whose influence and councils ever sway the government itself, and which are responsible for all the blood which has been shed in Europe for some years past. We will give the English to enjoy all the blessings of liberty, and establish a permanent alliance, which shall secure the repose of Europe, the civilization of the two worlds, and the improvement of the human species."

CORK, August 8.  
A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE  
Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.  
HARDWICKE,

In pursuance of an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, for the suppression of the rebellion now existing in Ireland:

His excellency the lord lieutenant has issued his orders to the officers commanding his majesty's forces, to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing the said rebellion which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety; and for safety and protection of the persons and properties of his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said rebellion, or maliciously attacking or injuring the persons or properties of his majesty's loyal subjects in furtherance of the same, by *martial law*, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in the several districts, and to arrest and detain into custody all persons engaged in such rebellion, or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested and detained in custody to be brought to trial in a summary manner by *courts martial*, to be assembled and constituted as in his excellency's said orders, particularly expressed for all offences committed in furtherance of the said rebellion, whether such persons shall have been taken in open arms against his majesty, or shall have been otherwise concerned in the said rebellion, or in aiding or in any manner assisting the same, and to execute the sentence of all such *courts martial*, whether of death or otherwise, and to do all other acts necessary for such several purposes.

And we, the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland; do hereby, in pursuance of the said act, strictly enjoin and command all his majesty's subjects in every part of Ireland to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, the due execution of the orders so issued by his excellency, the lord lieutenant, in pursuance of the said act.

Given in the council chamber, in Dublin, the first day of August, 1803.

August 9.

On the motion of Mr. Corry, on Tuesday, the house went into a committee on the Irish navigation acts. Resolutions were agreed to for permitting the importation of naval stores in neutral bottoms, and several other articles usually so imported into Ireland; also for prohibiting the exportation of copper.

The vigorous mind of Mr. Pitt will not allow him to stand idle, when his country demands his assistance; he is now employed in raising at the Cinque ports, a brigade of three regiments of 600 men each, which he will command in person.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, July 26:

It was yesterday whispered, in the circle of Cambaceres, that, at the formal demand of the French ambassador, the Spanish court had laid an embargo on all British ships, and a sequestration on all British property, and that general Lafnes had received orders to leave Lisbon in 48 hours; should the regent of Portugal not consent to take French garrisons in his principal sea ports. I could not trace the source of this rumour to any person of consequence. It may have originated from the frequency of couriers between Spain, Portugal and France, and the probability that such transactions have taken place.

Suddenly on Sunday night the patroles of the Faubourgs: St. Antoine and St. Marceaux, were doubled, and many persons notorious in our revolutionary annals, were arrested—Santerre, Paris, Tallien and Serjeant, are said to be in the prison La Force; the prefect of police is reported to have discovered Jacobin plots. Not to excite any suspicion or alarm, Cambaceres had yesterday his usual circle, but he has sent a courier to Brussels to hasten Buonaparte's return. General Junot and the police are unusually vigilant and severe in their measures of safety.

NEW-YORK, September 20:

The ship Brothers, Hall, in 36 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 14th of August, but brings no later London papers than were received by the Frances-Henrietta.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonnungen. Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small craft through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consul desiring that they might be detained till the English government sent back Master and Miss Lapagoric,

nephew and niece to Madame Buonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 23d, 25th and 48th regiments and the 26th of dragoons.

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In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative. THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract of parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Mrs. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT, JOHN DANES, PERRY E. NOEL, JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required), arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

2 AGNES BROWN, JOHN H. BROWN, Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMODT, August 19, 1803.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. West, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. September 14, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore to put a stop to any further use of my name by the said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to issue or execute any precept or instrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful step against such persons.

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given.

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly imported from 800 to 1000 hds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry, WILLIAM H. HAIL, Register. Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR, Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

JOHN HYDE, TANNER and CURRIER, ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

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, 1803. C. MILLS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whituesday last, a negro boy named HEEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and flammers 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 ostrich 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 goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale, or.

Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix, September 7, 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 talks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own eulogist, 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, esq.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. J. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Verdon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1803.

BERLIN, July 26.

### INTERESTING.

**BUNAPARTE'S** emissaries labour night and day to bring about an armed neutrality against England; they offer to make electors, kings; and kings, emperors.

Since last March, Buonaparte has offered Malta to the emperor of Russia, and Hanover for his brother-in-law, the duke of Mecklenburg, whom he would create an elector; and the elector of Bavaria, another brother-in-law, he intended to nominate a king. When Russia refused these great offers, Hanover was proposed to Prussia, with the Imperial City of Bremen; and the Imperial crown; Hamburg and Lubeck have been offered to Denmark, in return for the island of Bornholm, ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania, given to the prince bishop of Lubeck. Such are, at least, the reports of Buonaparte's intent to revolutionise the north of Europe, in the manner he has already done the south, that, as Talleyrand has said, not a prince should survive upon the continent, whose existence was not more or less connected with the existence of the Corsican.

These are not the absurd speculations of an individual, but the common topic of conversation in the ministerial circles here.

When the news of the blockade of the Elbe arrived here, I heard one of our ministers say at the Casino, that this blockade should procure the prince of Orange Hanover—and that by it, the elector of Hanover would pay the debts due by the king of England to the Stadtholder of Holland. The shutting up the Elbe caused here a very great surprise, so much the more so, as it was a measure our wife and loyal minister, Haugwitz, had not foreseen; and the arrival of several deputations of merchants from Magdeburg, and from other places along the Elbe, with complaints of sufferings, and predictions of ruin, have forced his master to change his opinion of his infallible minister's infallibility. Count de S—, his rival, has taken care to publish an anonymous account of the Prussian trade by the Elbe, and the probable loss by a twelve months blockade, which he estimates to be greater than four years profits of all the Prussian trade together.

It is said, the emperor of Russia has, in a letter to our king, strongly disapproved the pretensions and conduct of the Corsican, in Switzerland, Holland and Hanover; and asserted, "that the time was come, when legitimate sovereigns could no longer, with safety and security, remain upon their thrones, supported or undermined by a revolutionary usurpation; that a plan was to be settled how to unite all princes, so far and point out to the Corsican the pillars of Hercules." What answer our too good king has given is yet unknown; but all loyal men know beforehand, and with regret, that as long as some of our ministers remain in place, France will continue to grow Europe in the manner they govern Prussia; and Spain, as well as the temple, will continue to flourish all complaints; or to bury all complaints.

Every day for this last fortnight, couriers have arrived from Russia, Austria and France; and others have been dispatched to these countries; and the Russian, Austrian, and French ministers have frequent conferences with our ministers. Yesterday the English and Spanish ministers were invited to join in a conference with the other three ministers, at count de Haugwitz's, where they continued for four hours, and in the afternoon sent dispatches to their respective courts.

It is reported, the city of Hamburg has offered nearly millions of livres to France, to evacuate the banks of the Elbe; and that Bremen has offered five millions for not troubling the navigation of the Weser.

LONDON, August 4.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris Journals to the 18 of August. The journey of the first consul was a tale that has been told. He was at Brussels on the 28th, and was to leave it on the 31st. He returns by Rheims.

In giving our account of one of the debates in the house of commons on the *loyal en masse* bill, the *Moniteur* remarks on an expression, imputed to Mr. Windham, that if France prevailed in this contest, England would experience the fate of Carthage;—that about one hundred oligarchical families, who would oppress and conspire every way, the government itself, which are responsible for all the blood which has been shed in Europe for some years past. We give the English to enjoy all the blessings of a permanent alliance, which will establish a permanent alliance, which will secure the repose of Europe, the civilisation of the world, and the improvement of the human race.

CORK, August 8.

### A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. HARDWICKE.

In pursuance of an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, for the suppression of the rebellion now existing in Ireland.

His excellency the lord lieutenant has issued his orders to the officers commanding his majesty's forces, to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing the said rebellion which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety, and for safety and protection of the persons and properties of his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said rebellion, or maliciously attacking or injuring the persons or properties of his majesty's loyal subjects in furtherance of the same, by martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in the several districts, and to arrest and detain into custody all persons engaged in such rebellion, or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested and detained in custody to be brought to trial in a summary manner by courts martial, to be assembled and constituted as in his excellency's said orders, particularly expressed for all offences committed in furtherance of the said rebellion, whether such persons shall have been taken in open arms against his majesty, or shall have been otherwise concerned in the said rebellion, or in aiding or in any manner assisting the same, and to execute the sentence of all such courts martial, whether of death or otherwise, and to do all other acts necessary for such several purposes.

And we, the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland, do hereby, in pursuance of the said act, strictly enjoin and command all his majesty's subjects in every part of Ireland to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, the due execution of the orders so issued by his excellency, the lord lieutenant, in pursuance of the said act.

Given in the council chamber, in Dublin, the first day of August, 1803.

August 9.

On the motion of Mr. Corry, on Tuesday, the house went into a committee on the Irish navigation act. Resolutions were agreed to for permitting the importation of naval stores in neutral bottoms, and several other articles usually so imported into Ireland; also for prohibiting the exportation of copper.

The vigorous mind of Mr. Pitt will not allow him to stand idle, when his country demands his assistance; he is now employed in raising at the Cinque ports, a brigade of three regiments of 600 men each, which he will command in person.

### PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, July 26.

It was yesterday whispered, in the circle of Cambaceres, that, at the formal demand of the French ambassador, the Spanish court had laid an embargo on all British ships, and a sequestration on all British property, and that general Lafnes had received orders to leave Lisbon in 48 hours; should the regent of Portugal not consent to take French garrisons in his principal sea ports. I could not trace the source of this rumour to any person of consequence. It may have originated from the frequency of couriers between Spain, Portugal and France; and the probability that such transactions have taken place.

Suddenly on Sunday night the patroles of the Fauchbourg, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, were doubled, and many persons notorious in our revolutionary annals, were arrested—Sabotier, Paris, Tallien and Serjeant, are said to be in the prison La Force; the prefect of police is reported to have discovered jacobin plots. Not to excite any suspicion or alarm, Cambaceres had yesterday his usual circle, but he has sent a courier to Brussels to hasten Buonaparte's return. General Janot and the police are unusually vigilant and severe in their measures of safety.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

The ship Brothers, Hall, in 36 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 14th of August, but brings no later London papers than were received by the Frances-Henrietta.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonnungien. Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small craft through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consul desiring that they might be detained till the English government sent back Master and Miss Lepeugier,

nephew and niece to Madame Buonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 23d, 25th and 48th regiments and the 26th of dragoons.

Schimmelpenninck, it was said, was to be placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its minister at London to protest against any Danish vessel being brought into English ports.

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One death for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

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BALTIMORE, September 22.

The Louisville paper of the 25th ult. contains the following information:—An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly under the direction of capt. William Clarke and Mr. Lewis, (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific ocean. The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjecture only; but we have good reason to believe that our government intend to encourage settlements and establish sea ports on the coast of the Pacific ocean, which would not only facilitate our whaling and sealing voyages, but enable our enterprising merchants to carry on a more direct and rapid trade with China and the East-Indies.

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### Extract of a letter from Paris.

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at be contended, as now establish- of the court of hold their com- les not relate to judges, it is ex- of the act pro- ing in the confi- lates to the court or to the judges to, or inconsistent all be abolished, whether the tenure destroyed. The have depended on tary to, or incon- now lands, every or to the judge, ch is contrary to, of the act, is re- ary in all well re- sential to the inde- conceived to be in support of a prin- e people of Mary- their sense on the ts, they have do- and uprightnes in a administration of rights and duties Chancellor, and all during good beh- have, in the man- sion has been af- fessed their apper- the provision, de- sions during good- sory of subjects the yoke of Great the nation of the In that solemn ad- a many complain- against the King- sident on his w- s. Again, in the- ment, it is provid- superior and wis- ing good behavior, rought that the Un- ited States and- ofed system, that the present. All- judicial system, be- not to have weigh- seditarily attend- guarded. The ju- stituted to a prefer- ence? The sense- the judges of the which are now a- l court, and to th- which they now r- salaries sixteen h- of this exist, it- must be very gr- they are thought- their increase if- ed in the gene- courts? It may- rect tax which th- be discharged to- the public roads- proposed alterati- ons of the state to- rred. In almost- of people are t- there are always- e most useful. T- d by our courts- ditor as they are- Many debts are- vits of error, wh- sst; and by the fa- stable families be- o the present sys- ral court is prota- jurors and witne- venient and burth- 3, that with resp- complaint that th- is considered as- the contrary, it i- aracters may also- ing, but anxious- as there are instan- ces of a particu- and in firm, or th- livchood. But- eniences be remo- sver confidently- els of the court- dispatch by the- of the general co- their long acqui- courts, are best- be equally inde- attend one court- convenience to th- be the same, as- to obey a find- few judicious re- sistent system, we- the inconvenien-

complained of, than can, with reason, be expected from the proposed plan.  
Another subject of moment to be discussed before the legislature at their next meeting, will be a proposition to remove the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore.  
It cannot be seriously expected that a measure so unnecessary and impolitic, and at the same time so flagrantly unjust, will be adopted by the representatives of the people of this state. I am so fully persuaded that the attempt of a few interested individuals will be discountenanced by the legislature, that I shall make but few remarks on the subject.  
Annapolis has been the seat of government of Maryland for more than a century; and if it is not permanently fixed at Annapolis, it is because no confidence can be placed in the pledged faith of government.  
By the declaration of rights it is provided, "that a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records, and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity." By the 611 section of the form of government, Annapolis was the place fixed on for the meeting of the legislature, and this solemn act of the government has been acquiesced in from the time when we became an independent state to the present day. I will now ask every honest candid man, What is the plain and obvious meaning and intention of the section of the declaration of rights above recited? Combine it with the 611 section of the form of government, and the acquiescence under it, and do we feel the force of the impression, that every proprietor of real property in the city of Annapolis has the faith of the government solemnly pledged, that the legislature shall not be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity? It may be said, that the legislature must be the judges of that necessity. Granted. They must exercise a discretion, but not an arbitrary discretion. They are bound to give a just construction of this article of the declaration of rights; and in doing this, they must concur in the opinion, that the seat of government ought not to be removed from the city of Annapolis, unless it shall happen to be in possession of an enemy at war with the United States; or, unless it shall be afflicted with some dreadful calamity, such as the yellow fever; or, unless there shall exist some evident necessity equally urgent, which may render the meeting of the legislature at some other place unavoidably necessary.  
The public buildings necessary for the accommodation of the legislature; for the use of the governor and council, and to contain the public offices and records; have already been erected in Annapolis at the public expence. It is computed that these buildings could not now be erected in Baltimore for less than two hundred thousand dollars. Why should the people of this state be taxed to the amount of this enormous sum for the purpose of erecting public buildings in Baltimore, when they are already prepared in the city of Annapolis? A place more central, more healthful, and better calculated for the meeting of deliberative bodies, than a large, populous and commercial city, which is more likely to be subject to tumult and disorder, and in which an undue influence might prevail.  
From a confidence in the faith of government, which ought to be inviolably preserved, many persons have made purchases of real property in Annapolis, which will become of little value if the seat of government shall be removed. Some have expended the profits of many years labour and industry; others the hard earnings of their whole lives; and every proprietor must suffer in a greater or less degree if the legislature shall pass to unwarrantable an act. Can the shadow of an argument be advanced to shew the propriety of such a measure? Why should the people of Annapolis be sacrificed to gratify the caprice and avarice of a few interested individuals in the city of Baltimore?  
I rely with confidence on the prudence and sound discretion of my fellow-citizens, and that they will unite in advocating the election of those candidates for the legislature who will be firm in their opposition to measures so unnecessary, impolitic, and injurious to their welfare.  
**A FARMER.**  
Prince-George's county, September 16, 1803.  
**THEATRE.**  
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.  
This Evening, Shakespeare's Historical Play of The First Part of HENRY THE IVth. or The Honours of Sir John Falstaff, with the Farce of FORTUNE'S PROLOGUE; or, The True Use of Riches. For the Benefit of Mr. WARREN.  
**IN CHANCERY,** September 26, 1803.  
**ORDERED,** That the sale made by NICHOLAS BARBER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William J. Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next.  
It is hereby ordered, that part of lot No. 11, in the town of Annapolis, containing about half an acre, and the improvements thereon, subject to dower, shall be sold for \$10 dollars, or £153 15s.  
True copy, JOHN SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Clau.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late dwelling of JOSEPH FORKMAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn, near Magdoth river, A PART of his personal estate, consisting of a negro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also a quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also some household furniture, and a cart with gears. The property will be sold for ready cash.  
ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.  
September 27, 1803. 10/27/03

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of October next, A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs and Cattle, three of the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing, also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other articles too tedious to mention, all which property will be sold for ready cash.  
MARY STEWART, Administratrix.  
September 27, 1803. 10/27/03

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 18 of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, ALL the personal property of HERBERT GOTTIN, deceased, consisting of one horse, saddle and bridle, two silver watches, and wearing apparel.  
JOHN YOUNG, Administrator.  
September 26, 1803. 10/26/03

**AGUE AND FEVER.**  
PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to be obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in twenty-four hours.  
The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.  
Complaints, particularly incident to females, which generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.  
Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.  
N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

**TAVERN CONTINUED.**  
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.  
He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.  
JAMES ROYSTON.  
September 24, 1803.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.  
A. WELSH.  
September 28, 1803.

**NOTICE.**  
I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.  
JONATHAN BEARD.  
I HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN, living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.  
JAMES MACCUBBIN.  
The owner of the above stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
JOHN MACCUBBIN.  
September 20, 1803.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.  
THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.  
Charles county, September 2, 1803. 3

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber being appointed trustee, by the honorable The Chancellor of Maryland, to sell the real estate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October next, on the premises, the following lands, belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz.  
PART of a tract of land called ROXBURY, part of the Forges of SWANWOOD, and part of COOLSPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one hundred and eighty acres of land: This land lies within a few miles of Magdoth's Ferry, in Prince-George's county aforesaid, and will be sold together, or in lots, as may be most convenient to the purchaser or purchasers.  
The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the receipt of the whole purchase money, the trustee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the right of the said Naylor Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the said Naylor Davis are hereby requested to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the day of sale.  
TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.  
September 21, 1803. 2

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.  
ONE tract of 274 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Port Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber, the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.  
The above-lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.  
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.  
September 19, 1803. 2

**THOMAS SHAW,**  
At his store in Church-street,  
OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,  
The following articles,  
LOOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japaned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and butter trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew-see caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japaned spittoons, auditions, shovels and tongs, bel- lows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladies, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, godrons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, samboir needle cases, files, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reave's waxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloths, head, shoe and bearth brushes, girth webbs, fish line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawers, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key-hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. clock pins, pendant rings, fish pulleys, lifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and beal do. whiting, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumbler, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, charet glasses, ale and jelly do. Havana cigars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.  
Annapolis, September 20, 1803. 2

**NOTICE.**  
I INTEND to apply to the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reasons which will be then made known.  
JOSEPH BRAY.  
September 12, 1803. 3

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,

Bartholomew Lynch, of his legal representative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this State, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

MRS. KEETS'S  
BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NOEL,  
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work; Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,  
JOHN F. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.  
August 12, 1803.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WXYZ, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. - Apply as above, September 14, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore to put a stop to any further use of my name by the said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to issue or execute any precept or instrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful step against such persons.

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or credit her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT.

Prince-George's county,  
September 7, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix,  
September 7, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly imported from 500 to 1000 hhd's of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,  
WILLIAM H. HALE, Register.  
Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

JOHN HYDE,  
TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

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, 1803.

C. MILLS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday 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 osenbrigg 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 goal, so that I may get him again; shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELITHA.

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

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale.

Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 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 of 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 Bx.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned and repaired.

Orders left at G. J. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.