

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1802.

LONDON, July 18.

YESTERDAY arrived the mail from Hamburg. By letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. we learn that the arrival of a number of couriers from Paris, with dispatches for the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and Munich, will ultimately decide the business of German indemnities in general. The troops of those different courts have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, after the arrival of these important dispatches, to march and take possession of the different countries allotted to become indemnities. After this the deputation of the diet of the empire is to meet and sanction these changes, and to draw up a new constitution. It is, however, said, that the Austrian cabinet is much against the creation of so many new electors; as, for the preservation of the equality between the religions, there ought to be a greater number of Protestant electors. In the present instance, it is in contemplation to create three Protestant electors, after the demise of two Catholic ones.

The last letters received at Vienna from Hermanstadt, in Hungary, are far from being satisfactory. They state that a division of Pashwan Oglou's troops have unexpectedly invaded Transylvania; from Wallachia; and his unforeseen movements being equally rapid and unprovoked, the Austrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the open country, where the rebels committed great excesses. Their plan was to seize the public money in different villages and small towns, but the fiscal officers escaped. The Turks, however, overtook several, and seized the public money from them, and barbarously cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Spleny cavalry hastened to these districts to succour the inhabitants, and in so doing met with the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Turks. The Austrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been sent to the emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horse, and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in case of resistance even to pursue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial cabinet was on the eve of mediating between the grand signior and Pashwan Oglou; but occurrences of such a hostile nature may probably change this kind disposition on the part of the Austrian government, and induce it to use coercive measures against the pacha, which may ultimately furnish a pretence for a speedy quarrel with the Porte, and thus produce those important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkish possessions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually testified his wishes to the emperor, previous to the invasion of Wallachia, to apply in his own name to Pashwan Oglou, to be more fully informed of his real designs. But this request, from notions of superior dignity, was waved. But since Pashwan Oglou has invaded Wallachia, the Austrian commandant, at the desire of pash called Rothenthurn, (red tower) has been desired to send a trumpet with a letter to Pashwan Oglou, to ask him what his designs were, and what conduct he meant to pursue with regard to all Austrian possessions on that part of the frontiers.

Pashwan Oglou gave a distinguished reception to the Imperial officer who brought the letter, and sent him back with a sealed answer, which was immediately forwarded to Vienna, and in which the pacha expresses himself to this purport:—

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me last year, and as an apparent sign of her satisfaction, appointed me a pacha of three tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that she never was actuated by motives of sincerity towards me, and has cruelly destroyed my father and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous security, and to find means to cut me off clandestinely. My troops advanced from all sides to press upon my parent, and by so doing, rendered difficult the subsistence of the brave soldiers under my command. To procure them bread, I had no other resource left than to enter Wallachia, and by so doing frustrated the insidious and treacherous designs of the ministers of the grand signior. In other respects I shall always regard the Austrian territories, and have given the most positive orders for this purpose.

(Signed)

PASSWAN OGLOU.

The court of Madrid is about to send out two Scaevens to the interior of Africa, viz. Dons Budia Abbleic, for geography, and S. De Norrbas Clemente, for natural history. They are now at Paris, and may be hourly expected at Calais, to embark for Dover, for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astro-

nomical instruments; but particularly to confer with the African Society and Mungo Park.

Don Mutis will likewise go at the expence of the Spanish government, on a voyage to South-America, attended by his learned pupil Zea. They will visit several unknown parts of the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the happy result of their philosophical labours.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th instant. Their contents are of some importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the minister of the marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the rebel general:

"Head Quarters, at the Cape, June 11.
Citizen Minister,

"I informed you in one of my last dispatches of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to general Touffaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because generals Christophe and Dessalines intimated to him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deserted by them, he endeavoured to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Dessalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission left no room for doubt upon this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanswerable proof that he was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the result of the disease among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the general of division, Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of citizen Ferari, a chief of Squadron, and my aid-de-camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of general Touffaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About an hundred of his confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the la Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the Squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the diseases which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity.

"The departure of Touffaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commissary of justice, Montperon, is dead! The colonial prefect, Benzeach, is breathing his last! The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promise. I have the honour to salute you.

"LE CLERC."

Curious specimen of the mode of electing a member of parliament in the last century, and the expences attendant thereon. From a MS of J. Harrington, Esq; of Kellstone, dated 1646:

A note of my Bath business, about parliament; Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bath, and dined with the maior and citizens: conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more; went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from the serving; drank strong bear and metheglin; expended about three shillings; went home late, but could not get executed, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to Bath, met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city, the maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of, and we talked about the Synod and the Ecclesiastical dissensions; I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

Thursday, 31, went to Bath; Mr. Ashe preached, dined at the George Inn with the maior and

bailiffs, and four citizens, spent at dinner 6s. in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George Inn, 11s. 4d.
Laid out in drinking, 7s. 2d.
Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels, 4s. 4d.

January 1st. my father gave me 4l. to bear my expences at Bath; Mr. Chapman the maior, came to Kellston, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament to my father, in the name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in parliament, as the city should direct me; came late at night much troubled hereat, concerning my proceeding truly for men's good report and my own safety.

Note. I gave the city messengers two shillings for bearing the maior's letter to me; laid out in all 3l. 7s. for victuals, drink, and horse hire, together with divers gifts.

MADRID, May 10.

The following is an extract of a letter, written from the city of Lorca,* by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking the bank or mound, which was constructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpose of watering the fields in the neighbourhood of that city. The number drowned by this misfortune amounted to 6000.

"I make known to you, Sir, that on the last day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half past three in the afternoon, a youth ran into my house and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way; he accompanied these expressions with so many tears and such sobbing, that he could scarcely articulate, or I understand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the street, where I found a general commotion amongst the people, who I found were leaving their dwellings to put themselves in a place of safety. I returned to my house, and by my cries collected my wife, children and family: they all saw my trouble, we all ran precipitately to Calvario to escape the great danger which threatened us. We there found a considerable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentations. I then saw vast quantities of water descending from the hills which directed itself with the greatest fury imaginable towards San Diego, spreading itself over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees. I left my family at Calvario and went to the street Delas Ceva, from thence I saw the water breaking down the convent of Mercy; arriving at the gate of Bordeta—the market no longer appeared: I passed to the house de Miralles, they there told me that houses, families, and every thing else had been swept away from the Botica to the Quartel, on both sides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain: Our corrigidor was in the palace directing assistance to be given; he was surrounded by many people; the generale was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquillity of the people. At this time news was received that at the mill of Buena Vista they had found the lord counsellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Castillo. I repaired to the gates of St. Gines; I there saw that the steeple of the convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the gate of Don John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this season his wife and family reside: they had fled on horses. Monjour was commissioned to collect the dead bodies in the Ovaia.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; some looking for their parents, others for their children; women seeking for their husbands; and all trying to unite their families. At the gates called St. Gines, we can no longer see the sites where the houses stood; every thing is desolation from the convent of Mercy to the hospital of women; the houses carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned at 400, and 2500 are left are greatly injured as the water was in all the second stories. The sacred vessels of the convent of Mercy were found at two leagues distance; the church of San Christoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices, San Diego is abandoned; the saints are all removed; the same is the case with La Merced because mud and trash are left in them two yards deep, every thing is taken from Tower Merced, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Trenches

* Lorca is a large city of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, situated on the river Guadalevin, about 30 miles from Carthagena. Its inhabitants are what are called New Christians, being the descendants of the converted Moors. Though this city is large, it has fallen much to decay and is thinly inhabited.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in
Annapolis.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,
THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the *Materia
Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia*, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's *Essence and
Extract of Mustard*, they were procured from Mr.
Bloch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson,*
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the *Tereus* or large round worm,
the *Ascaride* or small maw worm, the *Cucurbitina*
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the *Taenia* or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by *Hamilton's worm lozenges*, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of *Lee & Co.*)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to *Lee & Co.* for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or
EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although *Hamilton's worm lozenges* produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren, afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

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

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

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, deslusions of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-
ous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to res-
tore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspi-
ration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LVIII: h)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 23, 1802.

L O N D O N, July 18.

YESTERDAY arrived the mail from Hamburgh. By letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. we learn that the arrival of a number of couriers from Paris, with dispatches for the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and Munich, will ultimately decide the business of German indemnities in general. The troops of those different courts have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, after the arrival of these important dispatches, to march and take possession of the different countries allotted to become indemnities. After this the deputation of the diet of the empire is to meet and sanction these changes, and to draw up a new constitution. It is, however, said, that the Austrian cabinet is much against the creation of so many new electors; as, for the preservation of the equality between the religions, there ought to be a greater number of Protestant electors. In the present instance, it is in contemplation to create three Protestant electors, after the demise of two Catholic ones.

The last letters received at Vienna from Hermanstadt, in Hungary, are far from being satisfactory. They state that a division of Pashwan Oglou's troops have unexpectedly invaded Transylvania; from Wallachia; and his unforeseen movements being equally rapid and unprovoked, the Austrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the open country, where the rebels committed great excesses. Their plan was to seize the public money in different villages and small towns, but the fiscal officers escaped. The Turks, however, overtook several, and seized the public money from them, and barbarously cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Spleny cavalry hastened to these districts to succour the inhabitants, and in so doing met with the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Turks. The Austrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been sent to the emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horse, and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in case of resistance even to pursue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial cabinet was on the eve of mediating between the grand signior and Pashwan Oglou; but occurrences of such a hostile nature may probably change this kind disposition on the part of the Austrian government, and induce it to use coercive measures against the pacha, which may ultimately furnish a pretence for a speedy quarrel with the Porte, and thus produce those important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkish possessions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually testified his wishes to the emperor, previous to the invasion of Wallachia, to apply in his own name to Pashwan Oglou, to be more fully informed of his real designs. But this request, from notions of superior dignity, was waved. But since Pashwan Oglou has invaded Wallachia, the Austrian commandant, at the desile or pass called Rothenthurn, (red tower) has been desired to send a trumpet with a letter to Pashwan Oglou, to ask him what his designs were, and what conduct he meant to pursue with regard to all Austrian possessions on that part of the frontiers.

Pashwan Oglou gave a distinguished reception to the Imperial officer, who brought the letter, and sent him back with a sealed answer, which was immediately forwarded to Vienna, and in which the pacha expresses himself to this purport:—

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me last year, and as an apparent sign of her satisfaction, appointed me a pacha of three tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that she never was actuated by motives of sincerity towards me, and has cruelly destroyed my father and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous security, and to find means to cut me off clandestinely. Her troops advanced from all sides to press upon my pashalik, and by so doing, rendered difficult the subsistence of the brave soldiers under my command. To procure them bread, I had no other resource left than to enter Wallachia, and by so doing frustrated the insidious and treacherous designs of the ministers of the grand signior. In other respects I shall always regard the Austrian territories, and have given the most positive orders for this purpose.

(Signed)

PASSWAN OGLOU.

The court of Madrid is about to send out two Scavens to the interior of Africa, viz. Dons Budia Lebleic, for geography, and S. De Norrbas Clemente, for natural history. They are now at Paris, and may be hourly expected at Calais, to embark for Dover, for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astro-

nomical instruments; but particularly to confer with the African Society and Mungo Park.

Don Mutis will likewise go at the expence of the Spanish government, on a voyage to South-America, attended by his learned pupil Zea. They will visit several unknown parts of the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the happy result of their philosophical labours.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th instant. Their contents are of some importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the minister of the marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the rebel general:

"Head Quarters, at the Cape; June 11.

"Citizen Minister,

"I informed you in one of my last dispatches of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to general Touffaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because generals Christophe and Dessalines intimated to him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deserted by them, he endeavoured to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Dessalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission left no room for doubt upon this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanswerable proof that he was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the result of the disease among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the general of division, Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of citizen Ferari, a chief of squadron, and my aid-de-camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of general Touffaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About an hundred of his confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the la Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the diseases which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity.

"The departure of Touffaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commissary of justice, Montperon, is dead. The colonial prefect, Benezech, is breathing his last. The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promise. I have the honour to salute you.

"LE CLERC."

Curious specimen of the mode of electing a member of parliament in the last century, and the expences attendant thereon. From a MS of J. Harrington, Esq; of Kellstone, dated 1646:

A note of my Bath business, about parliament; Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined with the maior and citizens: conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more; went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from the serving; drank strong bear and metheglin; expended about three shillings; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to Bathe, met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city, the maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of, and we talked about the Synod and the Ecclesiastical dissensions; I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

Thursday, 31, went to Bathe; Mr. Ashe preached, dined at the George Inn with the maior and

bailiffs, and four citizens, spent at dinner 6s. in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George Inn, 11s. 4d.

Laid out in drinking, 7s. 2d.

Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels, 4s. 4d.

January 1st. my father gave me 4l. to bear my expences at Bathe; Mr. Chapman the maior, came to Kellston, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament to my father, in the name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in parliament, as the city should direct me; came late at night much troubled hereat, concerning my proceeding truly for men's good report and my own safety.

Note. I gave the city messengers two shillings for bearing the maior's letter to me; laid out in all 3l. 7s. for victuals, drink, and horse hire, together with divers gifts.

M A D R I D, May 10.

The following is an extract of a letter, written from the city of Lorca,* by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking the bank or mound, which was constructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpose of watering the fields in the neighbourhood of that city. The number drowned by this misfortune amounted to 6000.

"I make known to you, Sir, that on the last day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half past three in the afternoon, a youth ran into my house and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way; he accompanied these expressions with so many tears and such sobbing, that he could scarcely articulate, or I understand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the street, where I found a general commotion amongst the people, who I found were leaving their dwellings to put themselves in a place of safety. I returned to my house, and by my cries collected my wife, children and family: they all saw my trouble, we all ran precipitately to Calvario to escape the great danger which threatened us. We there found a considerable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentations. I then saw vast quantities of water descending from the hills which directed itself with the greatest fury imaginable towards San Diego, spreading itself over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees. I left my family at Calvario and went to the street Delas Ceva, from thence I saw the water breaking down the convent of Mercy; arriving at the gate of Bordeta—the market no longer appeared: I passed to the house de Miralles, they there told me that houses, families, and every thing else had been swept away from the Botica to the Quartel, on both sides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain. Our corrigidor was in the palace directing assistance to be given; he was surrounded by many people; the generale was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquillity of the people. At this time news was received that at the mill of Buena Vista they had found the lord counsellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Castillo. I repaired to the gates of St. Gines; I there saw that the steeple of the convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the gate of Don John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this season his wife and family reside: they had fled on horses. Moujour was commissioned to collect the dead bodies in the Ovaia.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; some looking for their parents, others for their children; women seeking for their husbands; and all trying to unite their families. At the gates called St. Gines, we can no longer see the scites where the houses stood; every thing is desolation from the convent of Mercy to the hospital of women; the houses carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned at 400; and what are left are greatly injured as the water was in all the second stories. The sacred vessels of the convent of Mercy were found at a great distance; the church of San Christoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices, San Diego is abandoned; the saints are all removed; the same is the case with La Merced because mud and trash are left in them two yards deep; every thing is taken from Tower Merced, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Trenches

* Lorca is a large city of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, situated on the river Guadalevin, about 20 miles from Carthage. Its inhabitants are what are called New Christians, being the descendants of the converted Moors. Though this city is large, it has fallen much to decay and is thinly inhabited.

are dug without the town, where they are going to bury the dead, without distinction of persons, and where they are now collecting them in carriages. All the fields and gardens, from the Garden de Garces to the road that passes this, have been a river. No inhabitants are left; people, animals, olive trees, gardens, all have perished and are ruined. It is fortunate the whole city did not suffer the same fate; this would have been the case if the bank had not given way where it did, and the water taken a direction to the left of San Diego. The lord counsellor might have been saved, as was the son of his assistant and his servant, but he confided in his mules, and perished with them and his coachman. People are sent to Velez to grind grain; we have no longer any mills; of thirteen which we had, only that of Buena Vista remains and that is injured; of oil mills not one is left; of the greatest part of Santa Quitéria only the foundations are left. The rivulets and groves are full of timber and furniture. The books and accounts of Ramon Garces were found at the farm-house of Suttullena and 34,000 reals belonging to him also. As yet I have neither eat nor slept; all is confusion and dismay; all are weeping over the dreadful accident. At present I can send you no further particulars on this subject, but I will venture to say, that the damage will be much greater when the waters have passed twenty leagues, which is the distance from hence to the sea, and when they have encountered Murcia, Orihuela, and other places in their way."

BOSTON, September 11.
FROM GIBRALTAR, July 9.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that Consul Simpson, at Tangiers, has been ordered away, and being now here. War having been declared by the emperor of Morocco against the United States. We now feel infinite pleasure in mentioning to you that the emperor appears to have repented of his rashness, and wishes Mr. Simpson to return, allowing six months for an answer from America. Without some concession from the emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpson is determined not to go over, and it is not improbable that in a short time accounts will be received from your executive, so as to enable matters being settled. We do not find that any hostilities have as yet been committed, or for the present, is there any appearance of it, still vessels coming this way run a great risk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another." [Continued.]

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Extract of a letter from William E. Hulings, Esq; American vice-consul at New-Orleans, dated 20th June, 1802.

"I have had the good fortune to introduce the vaccine into this city, and although rather late (the small-pox having carried off several hundred persons) I hope to save the lives of many yet to be born."

"I have vaccinated about thirty-five persons with complete success, and have made it known, that I will perform that operation to all that present themselves, gratis."

"The physicians of this place have generally adopted it, and I believe it will not fall through, until there are no more subjects."

September 13.

Rauch-Fresser—Smoke-Eater.

We have heard of a stove lately invented in Germany, which has been adopted in Paris (where fuel is scarce and consequently dear) in the theatres and public offices, as well as in private houses: this stove not only consumes the fuel more completely than any other, but it destroys the smoke likewise; and from this property it is named Smoke-Eater. We have never had an opportunity of seeing any description of this stove, and shall esteem it a particular favour if one of our better informed readers will enable us to communicate to the public an invention which promises, from reports we have had, to become of general utility."

September 14.

The probable dismemberment of Turkey, and its subsequent partition between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, is said in one of our latest London papers to be confidently believed; and the conferences at Memel, which we have already mentioned to have taken place between the monarchs of Prussia and Russia, are asserted by many to have had this for their object. Private letters from Berlin even go so far as to communicate some outlines of the plan. According to them, Passwan Oglou, whose progress becomes every day more alarming, furnishes to the emperors of Russia and Germany the first pretext of taking up arms. War being once declared, Austria and Russia, it is said, will take possession of such provinces as are contiguous to their respective dominions. The French will have Egypt, the Isle of Candia or Crete, and the Morca; and the king of Prussia, to balance the acquisition of the former kingdom of Poland, which is to be ceded to him by the above powers."

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

SOUTHWARK.

Commissioner's Hall, Sept. 13, 1802.

Resolved, That as the general committee are satisfied that no malignant and contagious sickness has prevailed during the present season, nor does seem to prevail in the district of Southwark, they judge that there is no necessity for their further service,

and they declare themselves and are actually dissolved.

By order,
ALEX. STEEL, chairman.
PETER LAVELL, sec'y.

A few of our exiled citizens are daily venturing to town, reduced to skeletons by fever and ague, while hundreds of others remain in the country, in the same state. Under our present general exemption from disease it is cruel in the board of health to continue their official reports, which must be naturally expected to keep these unfortunate people from their homes, where they would have comfortable accommodations, and be within reach of medical aid.

A plain observer.

September 16.

Accounts from Boston, by this day's mail, state the existence of some alarm, in consequence of the appearance of several suspicious cases of disease.

Died, this morning, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Richard A. Contee, a member of the Episcopal church, and late a respectable merchant of Maryland. He has been for a year past in a decay. His friends and acquaintance in this city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Hospital, at 9 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

September 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated May 24th, 1802, at sea.

"On the 18th inst. we arrived off Algiers, and made the signal for our consul to come on board, which he did. Mr. O'Brien informs, that on the 8th inst. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns ran alongside a Portuguese frigate of the same force, fired a broadside into her, boarded and carried her with the loss of 32 men, the Portuguese having, in killed and wounded, 72 men; among the former were the captain and first lieutenant. The Portuguese was thrown entirely of his guard, by the Algerine's having American colours, and his not having the least idea of meeting an Algerine in that place, being five leagues distant from Gibraltar and two from the Spanish shore."

"It is, however, a great disgrace to the Portuguese navy, to be surprised in that manner, as no dependence ought to be placed in colours. O'Brien also informs, that Spain, in order to avoid a war threatened by the Algerines, has very recently consented to pay to Algiers the enormous sum of two millions of dollars, and to alter her national colours.—This, with the capture of the Portuguese frigate has related the Algerines that our consul says he expects the dey will shortly, and at an unguarded moment, declare war against the U. States—I hope he may, and that we may have the honour of battering their towns about their ears. They will find in us a nation far superior to either Spain or Portugal in the arts of war. By making them feel our power we should render the United States feared and respected by these Barbarians, and insure safety to the lives and property of our citizens in those seas.—Enclosed is the account Mr. O'Brien gives us of the strength of the regency of Algiers."

A correct list of the marine of Algiers.

	GUNS.
No. 1 Frigate, Algerine built, coppered	48
2 American do. do.	34
3 A xebec Algerine do. do.	34
4 do. do. do.	30
5 do. do. do.	24
6 do. do. do.	26
7 A polacre, Greek built,	22
8 do. do.	18
9 A brig, U. S. built, coppered,	22
10 Schr do. do. do.	26
11 do. do. do. do.	18
12 do. do. do. do.	16
13 A carlasquisita, Corfica built,	10
14 A small xebec, repairing,	—
15 A polacre, Greek built (coaster)	6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats, half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 sail of coasters with lattice sails, each 20 or 30 tons. There are about 7000 Turkey, about 6000 half Turks; and with difficulty they could raise 50,000 militia or rabble.—This regency has 50 or 60 millions of dollars, and has in chained captivity 1500 Christians, and is permitted to be a licensed plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"We brought with us presents from our government to the bey of Tunis, they consisted of four muskets and four pair of pistols, surpassing for workmanship and elegance any thing you can almost imagine, being inlaid with gold and sham diamonds. You may suppose they were elegant when I tell you that one of the muskets cost £800 sterling, the cost of the whole amounting to upwards of £7000 sterling. The bey was much pleased with these presents, and observed to our consul that they were worthy of a price. The Enterprize arrived here last evening from Tripoli.—They tell us that there are four Swedish frigates and one American (the Boston) cruising off Tripoli and blockading the port, so that nothing can either go in or out. The Tripolitans are in a state of desolation, and will probably be willing to come to terms, in the course of a few weeks."

"Yesterday we had the gratification of walking over the ruins of the celebrated city of Carthage, Mr. Eaton, American consul, and capt. Murray,

being of the party. We were shown the plain on which Regulus, the first Roman that entered Africa in a hostile manner, fought his celebrated battle, and also the plain where Scipio and Hannibal fought a pitched battle. We saw the remains of many of the ancient temples and city walls.—But what remains more perfect than any thing else, is the aqueduct by which water was brought into the city from a mountain, by a rout of 70 miles. We all dined together in one of the reservoirs, after fatiguing ourselves by walking over the ruins. I expect we shall sail to-morrow for Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"I suppose, that the affair of a Tunisian vessel being plundered by some of the crew of the Enterprize, will be much misrepresented. With the view of removing any unfavourable impression, that may be made by a false account, I have been particular in obtaining the most accurate information, and you may rely upon the following as a true statement of facts. On the 5th ult. the Enterprize discovered a vessel that had come out of Tripoli, and made sail after her. Upon hailing her, capt. Sterret ordered lieut. Heath to board her, examine her papers and search her. Lieut. Heath boarded her and ordered three of his men to assist in looking for papers, but with positive orders not to take away any thing. While searching one of the men found a watch, and another a purse of money, which they contrived to conceal. Upon returning, the Tunisian hailed lieut. Heath, and told him he had been robbed. As soon as the boat got on board the Enterprize all the boat's crew were examined, but nothing could be found upon them; they therefore concluded that the Tunisians had told a falsehood. On the 20th same month the Enterprize arrived at Tunis, upon going on shore, they heard that a Tunisian vessel had complained to the bey of Tunis of having been robbed some days before by an American schooner. The officers of the Enterprize immediately searched the whole vessel and crew, for the articles mentioned, and after a strict examination three of the men at length confessed the fact. They were instantly put in irons, and are now on board the Boston to be tried. This you see that both capt. Sterret and lieut. Heath, so far from being in the least culpable, made every exertion to detect and bring these villains to the punishment they so richly deserved."

BALTIMORE, September 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from Newbern, North-Carolina, that a duel was fought a short distance from that town, on Sunday evening, the 3th inst. between Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq; formerly governor of the state of N. Carolina, and John Stanley, Esq; senator for the district of Newbern. After exchanging three fires each, without effect; at the fourth fire, R. D. Spaight received a ball directly under his arm-pit, which put a period to his existence four hours afterwards. The cause of this unhappy affair proceeded from a dispute of political nature. Norfolk Herald.

Annapolis, September 23.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

FOR the good of the public, as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had, for some time, as he says, experienced the symptoms described by the doctor, as indicating the presence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly, except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, at out an inch or 1 1/2 of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says, there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 1/2 of an inch in length, and nearly the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but says there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. This, however, and another servant concurs with him in respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel; as to the tape worm, they say, was alive, so far, as to have motion, after it came from him.

They were exactly such as are described by the doctor. Another young man of my family also, without any consultation, or advice, one evening and morning about 3 months ago, took 7 lozenges, which operated so powerfully as to reduce him nearly to fainting. No worm came from him; but, in the course of 2 or 3 days, he was quite well; and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's lozenges, I am, at length, perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot rive, except a olishing these cascur muscle or omy second-handnerous respectaender justice tnot the slightestinformation to tI think it no appearance of greatly and quihis symptoms and them to me but I, am persuaded are, from time or apparent cau

Annapolis, S

WE are auRIDOUT, Esq; at the next elcounty.

W. BRODNE Anne-Arundel a candidate for delegates for fa

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No THAT the tober ne after, will cont ract who wi school for the y

Cool Springs September

To the THOSE w in the p informed that for the receipt who will have fered itself in different char which Mr. Drica, a variou Paris, alleman votte, with th dances, the m Mr. Dupon of his professi rience, is univ of the art. A peculiar Mr. Dupont him, they ne maller, but the performan N. B. The commands, o to apply to b occupied by country dance had.

NOTICE intend for an act of Anne-Aru

COMMI county about five eyes, and ve jured in the on the upper new shabrip an old jeans felt hat, and fellow says London can to release t prison fees,

September

country, subscribe 3d of Oc

THE late sitting of f sows, one number of Obligation Annapol

September

country, subscribe 3d of Oc THE late sitting of f sows, one number of Obligation Annapol

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive, except a consideration for public good, for publishing these cases, I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from thinking men, for adding my second-hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters, who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton, (with whom I have not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been to greatly and quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions, had he communicated them to me before he took the lozenges. The fact, I am persuaded, is, that most young persons, who are, from time to time, disordered without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1802.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

W. BRODREN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, she is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the trustees, on the 4th Monday in October next, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will contract with any person of reputable character who will undertake the stewardship of said school for the year 1803.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Register.

Cool Springs, St. Mary's county; September, 10, 1802.

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficient in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Dupont's SCHOOL is now open for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels, of which Mr. Dupont is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances, the most in vogue.

Mr. Dupont's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Dupont is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Dupont with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

PHILIP JENKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 20, 1802.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, a negro fellow by the name of JERRY, about five feet four inches high, very black, full eyes, and very thick lips, slender made, has been injured in the left hand by fire, and has several scars on the upper part of his right hand; his clothing is a new osnabrig shirt, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, an old jeans coat, striped country cloth under jacket, felt hat, and a pair of odd negro shoes. The above fellow says he is the property of LUDWELL LEE, of Loudon county, Virginia. His owner is requested to release him from gaol, or he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

THOMAS MCGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 15, 1802.

county, will be SOLD, at the dwelling of the subscriber, on six months credit, on Saturday the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock.

THE personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consisting of some groceries, household furniture, milch cows, one jenny, a new cart, well ironed, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Obligations, with security, will be required.

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 14, 1802.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to his store in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and lately in the possession of Mr. Abolaim Ridgely, where he has for sale, A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

J. Evans, grateful for the many favours he has received since his commencement in business on his own account, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He expects, in the course of a few days, an addition to his present very extensive assortment, by the fall ships.

A very large assortment of GROCERIES as usual. A good deduction will be allowed for CASH. September 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

Piscataway, September 2, 1802.

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber.

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD, on the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased;

THE personal property of said PHILEMON BROWN, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 1, 1802.

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, a person who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry sufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the south side of Severn river; for such an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802.

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802.

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE;

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING;

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20 lbs. baggage—150 lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE, THOMAS COOKENDERFER, Proprietors.

August 11, 1802.

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 are well known.

G. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

To be RENTED,

THAT 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

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 18th of August last, a stout black fellow, who calls himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to Mr. BENTS, near Baltimore, on the Philadelphia road, but when committed said that he was free, and had a pass; this fellow is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very fore legs, two scars on his left breast, occasioned from a burn; his clothing is an old furr'd hat, old black latin waistcoat, striped cotton ditto, and old check shirt. The owner is requested to pay his fees and other charges, and take him away, or he will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day;

ALL the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Calvert county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain about six hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which lie on Patuxent river, about two miles below Lower Marlborough, the residue in the forest, about two miles distant from Marlborough; this property will be sold together, or in such separate parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, on interest, with such security as the chancellor shall approve of, one half payable in nine, the residue in fifteen months from the days of sale; and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will give a good deed to the purchaser or purchasers of all the right, title, and interest, that was in the deceased, or that descended from him to his heirs, for such land sold to him, her, or them; it is further ordered, that the creditors of the said deceased shall exhibit their claims in the chancery office, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of October next, of which the creditors are hereby warned to take notice.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

August 18, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, instant, at the house of the widow TAYLOR, on the mountain road, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of three months,

ALL the personal estate of BENJAMIN BUTCHER, late of said county, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL BUTCHER, Administrator.

September 4, 1802.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

September 8, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing is an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large tear on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN 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 long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig 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 ELISBA.

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

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the State of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. He is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his clothing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue casimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of

Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,
THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq.** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir—it has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with foreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ning sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of the kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER cone-maker, South
street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Blich, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but with, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known:

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascariides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most burly and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech,—staring and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore,** began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Full-
er will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler, York-town,
Pennsylvania.**

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

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

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

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently suited to carry off superflu-
ous humours, and prevent the morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, flatulency in
the stomach, and severe head-aches, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate. 26

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

A FRENCH vessel has arrived here from Malfeilles. It being difficult for her to enter the port, on account of contrary winds, several boats, amongst others those destined for the grand signior, were sent to assist her. She enjoys the privilege formerly allowed to French vessels of not being registered. The Porte appears much alarmed at the occupation of Georgia by the Russians, and at the war they have undertaken against Persia. Georgia, Mingrelia, and Gurjel, had claimed the protection of Russia against Mahomed Kan. A Russian army has marched upon Astracan, passed the Derbent, and entered the province of Ghilan. Cabar Kan, the new emperor of Persia, has marched with a numerous army to encounter the Russian army. If Russia should be able to render Persia her tributary, the empire of Constantinople will be surrounded by that immense power.

June 14.

It is known for certain, that the Pacha Giurgi-Olman has written to the Captain Pacha, expressing his contrition for his offences, and submitting himself to the grand signior. He has requested, however, that money should be sent to him to pay his troops, which has been done. His troops will join the army of the Captain Pacha, who is to march against Passwan Oglou. The grand vizier has quitted Egypt; he has arrived at Aleppo, in Syria, and is expected immediately in Constantinople.

H A G U E, July 27.

General Macdonald, it is expected, will have the command of the French troops in this republic, in the room of general Victor, who, it is said, goes out to Louisiana, as commander in chief and governor-general.

Various bodies of national troops are immediately to put themselves in motion to march towards East Friesland, and the frontier of the bishopric of Munster, from which it is concluded that our republic will soon be put in possession of those countries of Upper Germany which fall to its share as an indemnity for the loss of Dutch Flanders, Maelricht, and Venloo.

P A R I S, July 22.

Copy of the letter of the minister of the interior, to gen. Jourdan, dated July 22.

Citizen councillors of state, annexed I address to you a decree of the consuls, which grants an amnesty for all the political offences which have taken place in the departments of the 27th military division. The first consul, in ordering me to address it to you, charges me to direct you to observe, that this is the moment for publishing and putting in execution this decree, inasmuch as the king of Sardinia, has now, for the second time, renounced the crown, and thereby released the Piedmontese from their oath of obedience. Deign, citizen councillor of state, to announce to me the receipt of this letter, and to inform me of what you have done in consequence.

Decree of the Consuls of the 29th June.

Article 1. That a general amnesty be proclaimed for all political delinquencies within the six departments, of the 27th military division.

2. That there shall not be made out for the aforesaid six departments, a list of emigrants.

3. That all absent individuals, those even who fill diplomatic situations under the c-devant prince, be allowed to return to their respective homes, and that they have until the 23d of September next granted unto them for that purpose.

4. That such shall make declaration before the prefect of their department, that they renounce all intercourse with the house of Savoy, with all foreign powers, and they shall take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the French people.

5. That those, who, from ill health, or other substantial reason, cannot return on or before the said 23d of September next, 1802, shall make the above specified declaration before the French agents in the countries where they may happen to be.

6. That such as, after the 23d of September, shall wilfully remain abroad, shall be declared banished men, and their property confiscated in consequence.

August 1.

By a decree of the consuls of the 28th ult. last, it is ordered, that all persons who, by the decree of the 27th November last, and in five other magazines at Bacallan and in Corsica, were detained, shall be admitted into the port, shall be verified by the certificates of the administration of customs, and weighed in their presence, as the expense of the proprietors.

The last lottery from Hamburg states, that by the late treaty between France and the Porte, the former is to have possession of the Morea, and the island of Cyprus.

L O N D O N, July 21.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 17th, and last night those of a day later. Every account from Turkey brings fresh intelligence of increasing anarchy in that country. A letter from Ratisbon of the 5th of July, states the arrival of a Turkish courier a few days before at Peterwaradin, with dispatches for the Austrian commander, announcing that Jussana Aga having advanced as far as Belgrade, with a body of Ottoman troops, sent a very threatening summons to the janissaries of that city to compel them to surrender. The latter having answered that they would defend the place to the last man, hostilities immediately commenced. The communication between Scutia and Belgrade was entirely interrupted, and a violent cannonade was heard, before the courier's departure, at Belgrade.

A squadron of line of battle ships and frigates, under the command of admiral Magon, has arrived at Brest from St. Domingo, having on board general Toussaint and his family. The charges against that black chief are of a very flimsy nature; but the publication of Le Clerc's letters accusing him, shews the French government intend to give him no indulgence.

July 26.

The Algerine corsairs have committed some considerable piracies in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Naples dated the 3d July, states, that in the course of six weeks they have taken five Neapolitan vessels, two Spanish, one English, one Genoese, a Portuguese frigate, and two French brig. The British consul had made strong representations on the detention of the English ship; but according to the latest intelligence the regency had not released her.

At length hostilities have openly commenced between the emperor of Morocco and the United States, and the following public notice of this event has been officially given to the commanders of American vessels by the consul of the United States resident at Paris:

PARIS, July 18.

"SIR,

"Letters which I have just received from Commodore Morris, who commands the Squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, and our consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Gavino, announce the disagreeable intelligence of the arrival in that port of Mr. Simpson from Tangiers. The emperor of Morocco obliged him to depart with precipitation, and at the same time ordered all his vessels to be armed against the American commerce.

"I beg you will without delay inform our commercial agents in the different ports of France of this event, requesting them to dispatch copies of this letter by the first vessel that sail for the United States of the West-Indies, and inviting the captains of these vessels to publish it in the ports where they arrive.

"Commodore Morris recommends to all American vessels destined for the Mediterranean, to repair to Cadix, a rendezvous where they will find a convoy charged with protecting them on their entrance into the Straits.

"I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

"F. SKIRWITH, Esq.

Commercial agent of the United States."

Mr. Erving, the American consul at London, has made similar communications to the commanders of American vessels in this country.

July 28.

EMIGRATIONS TO AMERICA.

Emigrations to the western continent from the northern parts of Ireland, and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent so alarming as to call for the immediate consideration of the government.

Upwards of 1800 persons have sailed from Londonderry, Belfast, &c. for America, since the beginning of June, and still greater numbers are preparing to follow as soon as they can provide means for their transportation.

A Scotch Journal which we received yesterday, contains the following article: "On Saturday three vessels sailed from Glasgow for America, and there are no less than twelve ships engaged for the West-Indies, which must carry off fourteen or fifteen hundred of those dejected wretches from their native country. Before they had been three hours at sea some of the poor creatures on Saturday came and asked one of the captains if the land they saw was America, which shows what an idea they had of their voyage."

The Irish state prisoners have arrived at Hamburg from Fort St. George. Mr. Arthur O'Connor has received a transport from citizen Reinhard, the French minister there, to proceed to Paris; but most of the others were preparing to depart for America.

July 30.

The *Moniteur* labours to remove a number of unpleasant impressions which had been made upon the public mind by the observations of newspaper editors and others respecting a treaty of commerce, which was said to be on the tapis between France and England. The *Moniteur* does not say, in several of the evening papers of yesterday confirmed the text, that no commercial arrangements will be entered into with this country, but only that the reports on the subject are premature, and deserving of no attention.

August 7.

Letters from Semlin, of the 6th, state, that the Janissaries, sent from Belgrade, against the Jussana Aga, have been beat in a new engagement; they lost their chief, together with baggage and ammunition. The enemy have advanced as far as Jucodina. This second defeat has spread great alarm in Belgrade. The Janissaries speedily formed a new corps to check the progress of the enemy. They have made to march all those in a state fit to bear arms, without distinction to age or rank. It is now known with certainty, that Jussana Aga, was dispatched by Passwan Oglou, who charged him to take Belgrade, to extend his domains, and insure his independence. According to a letter from Hermannstadt, of the 11th of last month, the prince of Wallachia, has set out from Cronstadt for Schafsburg, with a guard of honour. The Porte has proposed to the prince of Moldavia to assume his place; but it is doubtful whether he will accept this offer.

A letter from Cadix, of the 30th of June, states, that their disputes with the regency of Algiers are amicably adjusted—a treaty of peace was signed on the 19th instant; between the two governments—and hopes are entertained that a similar treaty would be shortly concluded with the regency of Tunis.

The preservation of the commercial and political liberties of Hamburg, which has been fully confirmed by syndic Doorman, who has returned thither from Paris, has occasioned the greatest joy in that city. Buonaparte, in his first interview with the syndic, is stated to have behaved with uncommon haughtiness and rudeness, terming Hamburg a nest of rapine, and the members of its government, pitiful and pusillanimous free-booters.

August 5.

Mr. Frere will be the new ambassador at Madrid; and be succeeded at Lisbon by lord R. Fitz-Gerald.

Mr. Jackson is going envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, with Mr. Rolleston, junr. as his secretary.

Sir John Borsale Warren leaves London towards the beginning of September, on his embassy to Petersburg.

The *Moniteur* contains, under the head of Hamburg, some severe and personal reflections upon the Sublime Sultan. After detailing with minuteness the circumstances of what it calls the approaching dissolution of the Ottoman empire; this extraordinary paper concludes with asserting, that if the Sultan were a great prince, and would appear at the head of his armies, the pachas would be subdued, the Russians repressed, and the house of Austria obliged to defend Transylvania, &c.

The *Moniteur* of the 31st ultimo, contains a decree for distributing all the persons who have received arms of honour for brilliant actions performed during the late war, into the 16 cohorts of the legion of honour. Annexed to the *Moniteur* are some supplementary sheets, containing the names and actions of those persons.

Two plans are proposed to recreate the public coffers of France, viz. the sale of the privilege of killing game, for which sixty millions are expected; or a paper currency, to be supported by the landed interest; that is, by those who purchased the national domains.

The *Moniteur* contains a long article from Genoa, which those who are of a suspicious turn of mind cannot but regard as important. It relates to the captures of vessels of different nations by the Algerines, and closes with the following remark:—"The French government will not permit such insults to go unpunished, and will maintain its honour in the Mediterranean, and the honour of the French flag, and guarantee the security which he has promised to all commercial speculators."

August 6.

The devastations committed by the storm in clothing, &c. at Wiltshire, are still continuing.

On Monday night the work-shops, and dwelling-house, situate in the Coniger, Trowbridge, belonging to Mr. Naith, were wilfully set on fire, and burnt to the ground.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the schooner *Enterprise*, to his parents in New-Hampshire, dated Cadix, July 16, 1802.

"All our frigates are employed in conveying vessels up and down the Straits; but notwithstanding their extreme vigilance, our savage enemy have taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia.

"In May we had an engagement with a Tripolitan gun boat, of 90 men and 4 guns—it being calm, she got away from us, and the next day we saw her in the harbour of Tunis. We have been into Tripoli, and fired at the shipping in the harbour—twelve gun boats were sent out to engage us, but we drove them all back. The Constellation was engaged by two Algerine gun boats, both of which were sunk.

"The emperor of Morocco has declared war against America, and sent away our consul; in consequence of this declaration we are ordered to cruise off the Gut of Gibraltar.

"The Algerines have taken a 44-gun frigate from the Portuguese. The victorious vessel was the *Crescent*, a present from America—Thus you see how fortunate vessels are that are built in America, even if they are manned with Turks.

"There are now lying in this harbour 50 transports, full of French troops, bound to St. Domingo."

September 20.

Yesterday afternoon the ship *two Friends*, captain Vole, arrived at this port in 38 days from Plymouth. She left London on the 30th July, and Plymouth on the 13th August. Her latest London papers, which are to the 9th ultimo, are occupied principally with the business of the general election. They confirm the intelligence, published in this paper some time ago, that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean between the United States frigate *Boston*, capt. McNeil, and three Tripolitan cruisers, one of which was sunk and the other two dismasted.

Captain Vole brings dispatches from Mr. King, our minister at the court of Great-Britain, to the secretary of state.

Business in England was very dull, and markets in general low. [Merc. Adv.]

The king of England has appointed Robert Liston, Esq; (formerly envoy to the United States) envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic.

Toussaint had arrived at Paris in a state of arrest.

Paris journals of the 3d of August, contain the letter of the consuls to the conservative senate on the subject of the election of general Buonaparte to be first consul for life. The consuls have transmitted the registers, containing the votes, to the senate, in order that it may pronounce definitively on this "brilliant pledge of the national gratitude."

The council of state has given a favourable answer to all the questions relative to the emigrants, and to a previous decree of senate respecting them.

Private letters from Paris mention, that gen. Murat is going with an army to the Morea, and that numerous bodies of troops are about to be sent to Pondicherry and the Mauritius.

The French government has taken off the heavy duty on English packets going to France, as well as the prohibition which was in the first instance attached to English persons coming from France on board of any other than French packets.

A London paper of the 7th of August states, that though the plan of the indemnities has not yet received the formal sanction of the deputation of the empire, it should seem—that a proper understanding subsists between the principal powers concerned upon that subject, several bodies of troops being already under orders to take possession of the territories allotted to the different states.

Prussia has already marched forces from Wesel to take possession of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Munster, and the rest of her indemnities. The demise of the elector of Mentz has probably determined him to this measure, without waiting the result of the deliberations at Ratisbon, lest the emperor should repeat in that archbishopric the manœuvre he practised at Cologne with so much celerity and success.

By the plan of the indemnities, the electors of Treves and Cologne are to lose their political existence, as well as the other ecclesiastical states. The archbishops and bishops will, however, be maintained in the exercise of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and their metropolitan and diocesan rights, and will receive during their lives, as well as the members of the chapters, considerable pensions from the prince to whom their pensions will fall. Thus they will lose the whole of their temporal power, but will be maintained in their spiritual power. The possessions of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Teutonic order will remain untouched: there is even an intention of augmenting considerably those of the latter order, and of conferring on prince Charles the dignity of Teutonic elector.

September 22.

By the *Minerva*, capt. Main, from Havre, French papers have been received at this office, to the date of the 27th of July, the contents of which have been anticipated by the late arrivals from England. The Spanish frigate *D'Assomption*, is announced under the Bourdeaux head of the 22d of July, to have safely arrived at Cadix, with three millions and an half of piastres fortes, and large quantities of cochineal, drugs, and Peruvian copper.

[Daily Advertiser.]

Extract of a letter from Haase, dated July 29, to a gentleman in this city.

"The markets of this place are extremely dull, and I much fear there will be heavy losses on the late shipments from the United States. There is now in port upwards of 40 sail of Americans—No sale for ships, nor freight to be obtained.—We have near 25,000 barrels flour at market, and dull sale at 40 francs. The late additional duty on cotton, coffee and sugars, must prove highly injurious to the American commerce."

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

EARTHQUAKE!

By the brig *Hornet*, capt. Love, from Cumana, arrived at Wilmington, we learn, that on Saturday the 3d July, a shock of earthquake was felt in Cumana, and along the main to Barcelona, La Guira, and the city of Carracas. It happened at midnight, and lasted about 25 seconds. No other damage was done than cracking the weakest of the houses, and occasioning a considerable alarm—and on Saturday the 14th August, between eleven and twelve A. M. a very remarkable violent shock was also felt there. Its duration was about 13 seconds, but so severe that almost every house in the town was torn to pieces and ruined! A considerable number was shook down, and some persons killed. The agitation of the ground was so violent as to open it in several places, from whence sprung fresh water. It was very difficult to stand without support. A ship that was upon the stocks was moved six inches in an easterly direction, and several houses were also moved from three to six feet in the same direction. In some places the ground sunk two feet, and in others rose as much. It was attended, as is generally the case, with a dismal roaring noise under the ground. The distress and alarm occasioned is incredible; the houses were deserted and tents erected in the streets. The damage was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The earth continued shaking slightly at intervals until the 17th August, when we sailed, and about 3 hours after we left Cumana, being about five leagues distant from it, and the nearest land (of soundings) felt on board a sudden and severe shock, which no doubt completed the destruction of the shattered houses in Cumana! The churches being lofty buildings, were all unroofed.

According to the custom of Catholic countries the Holy Virgin was carried through the streets, night and day, elegantly dressed and illuminated, followed by thousands singing *Miserere* (have pity pity upon us.) Great apprehensions were entertained for the city of Carracas, the buildings there being lofty. Should the earthquake have happened, as was expected, it must have been destroyed.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.

3 1/2 drachms Jesuit Bark,
1 1/2 do. Venus Treacle,
The juice of two small Lemmons,
1 1/2 gills Port Wine—

Mix them well in a bottle—take one-third in the Morning, one-third at noon, and the remainder in the evening, the day the fit is to come on.

September 24.

The person known by the name of M. D. Verdion, whom our readers must have remembered about the streets of London, for a great number of years, wearing a little bag wig, and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella, died last week of a cancer in the breast, being, it appears, a female, though she always wore a masculine habit. By papers found in her apartments, it seems she was the natural daughter of the late king of Prussia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, mistress of the robes to her majesty. It is understood she was once in possession of property to the amount of 8000l. which trusting in the hands of a foreign banker, who failed, she entirely lost. She has since subsisted by teaching foreign languages; but is understood to have lived very abstemiously. In her lodgings, a number of valuable suits of cloaths have been found, in which she used, till within these few years, to attend at court, on gala days, in the male character, having never been known in any other, since her residence in this country, except to her patroness; her external form was, however, such as almost to have caused a suspicion of the real fact. The ensemble of her figure, when decorated in its usual paraphernalia, was whimsically grotesque. [Lon. pap.]

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 9th of October next, for CASH, at THOMAS ELLIOTT'S tavern,

ONE thousand acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESERVE, whereon Samuel Harrison, jun. now lives; taken at sundry suits, as follows: Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Thomas Gooch, Richard & Bennett Darnall, and one *seri facias*, at the suit of Mary Pottenger, executrix of Robert Pottenger, of the court of appeals. The sale will be at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 31, 1802.

To be SOLD,

For a term of years,

A LUSTY, strong, and healthy young NEGRO WOMAN. Inquire of the printer.

Annapolis, September 27, 1802.

BEING encouraged by my friends, and the public in general, to offer for representative of the county, to be voted for on the first Monday in October next, I solicit the favour of the public, and will do my best endeavours to support their cause.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

Mr. Pechin will be pleased to publish the above in the American, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Monday the eighteenth day of October next, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

THE real estate of BENJAMIN CHENEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of two tracts of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near Mount Pleasant ferry, supposed to contain about two hundred acres, called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, and BENJAMIN'S COURTNEY. This property will be sold by the acre. The terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the trustee, as such, with security, by the trustee to be approved, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jun. Trustee.

September 22, 1802.

As the subscriber intends leaving this city about the twelfth of next October, he will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, with a great variety of tin ware. The terms of sale READY CASH. All persons that have any articles at his shop to be repaired, will please to call for them previous to the above date.

JOSEPH FINOUR.

Annapolis, September 24, 1802.

Will be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Friday the 22d of October next,

ALL the personal property of M. NYOL DE AD'LALLE, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable books, historical, philosophical, &c. musical instruments, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale ready CASH.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

Annapolis, September 29, 1802.

THE sale of the property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is postponed till further notice is given.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 28, 1802.

The George-Town and Annapolis STAGE

WILL commence on the first Monday in October next to run three times a week; leave Annapolis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return from George-town every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare and allowance as usual.

JOSEPH SEMMES,

JOHN SMITH.

This is intended to accommodate such gentlemen and ladies as are going to and from Frederick and Hagar's town.

September 24, 1802.

THE subscriber, finding from a variety of misfortunes, that he is not able to pay all his just debts, gives notice to his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act for his relief, &c.

ALEXANDER KENNEY.

Baltimore, September 27, 1802.

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, she is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the trustees, on the 4th Monday in October next, at a fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will contract with any person of reputable character who will undertake the Stewardship of said school for the year 1803.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Register.

Cool Springs, St. Mary's county, September, 10, 1802.

By order of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at the dwelling of the subscriber, on six months credit, on Saturday the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock,

THE personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consisting of some groceries, household furniture, mill, one Jenny, a horse, and well worn, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Obligations, with security, will be required.

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 14, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

PHILIP JENKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 20, 1802.

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September 8,

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficient in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL is now open for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances, the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other matter, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in Well-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had.

COMMITTED to the goal of Prince-George's county, a negro fellow by the name of JERRY, about five feet four inches high, very black, full eyes, and very thick lips, slender made, has been injured in the left hand by fire and has several scars on the upper part of his right hand; his clothing a new oilskin shirt, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, an old jeans coat, striped country cloth under jacket, felt hat, and a pair of odd negro shoes. The above fellow says he is the property of LUDWELL LEE, of Loudon county, Virginia. His owner is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.
September 15, 1802.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to his store in the fourth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and lately in the possession of Mr. Abraham Ridgely, where he has for sale, A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

J. Evans, grateful for the many favours he has received since his commencement in business on his own account, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He expects, in the course of a few days, an addition to his present very extensive assortment, by the fall ships.

A very large assortment of GROCERIES as usual. A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.
September 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISHORE HARDEY.

Piscataway, September 2, 1802.

IMPORTED,

As the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madras, and for sale by the subscriber.

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,
By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILFOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, Septemb. 1.

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, a person who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry sufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of lands, on the south side of Severn river; for such an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802.

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.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 8, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 16th of August last, a stout black fellow, who calls himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to Mr. Bowers, near Baltimore, on the Philadelphia road; but when committed said that he was free, and had a wife; this fellow is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has very fore legs, two scars on his left breast, occasioned from a burn; his clothing is an old fixed hat, old black satin waistcoat, striped cotton ditto, and old check shirt. The owner is requested to pay his fees and other charges, and take him away, or he will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
September 9, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 18th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day.

ALL the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Calvert county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain about six hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which lie on Patuxent river, about two miles below Lower Marlborough, the residue in the forest, about two miles distant from Marlborough; this property will be sold together, or in such separate parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, on interest, with such security as the Chancellor shall approve of, one half payable in nine, the residue in fifteen months from the days of sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will give a good deed to the purchaser or purchasers of all the right, title, and interest, that was in the deceased, or that descended from him to his heirs, for such land sold to him, her, or them; it is further ordered, that the creditors of the said deceased shall exhibit their claims in the chancery office, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of October next, of which the creditors are hereby warned to take notice.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.
August 18, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN 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 long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oilskin 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 ELISHA.

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

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE, THOMAS COOKENDERFER, Proprietors.
August 11, 1802.

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North-Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding, looking-glass and picture frames, gerondules, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more expeditiously receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commissions, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.

LOST,

Supposed by Lending.

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 372, North Third-street Philadelphia, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A COMPENDIUM

OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
"Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
"This wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous
"then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in competition with the first writers of the present age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by long experience in scientific studies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the wisdom and happiness of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuse, not expressed in many words, but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large expense, either of time or money—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is known with any degree of certainty, either with regard to the earth or the heavens, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most clear, easy, and intelligible manner, that the nature of things would allow. To which are added, the most valuable discoveries both of our own and the foreign societies, ancient and modern. The learned have admired this performance as a most useful and instructive compendium.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.

V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with, the work shall be put to press.

VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received at this office.

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS's, where he offers for sale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apothecaries of Washington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chandelier lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels, tongs, and cinder sifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & slates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissors, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaister, iron, brass and flock door locks, cupboards, desk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chisels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, springs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoe, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumbler, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap, candles, tallow, pine, gin, whiskey, &c. with many other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802.

To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIBCOCK.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

IMPORTANT.
A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore.

And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOPPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a
short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with foreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
ning sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
valuable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Nervous disorders | Violent cramps in the |
| Consumptions | stomach and back |
| Lowness of spirits | Indigestion |
| Loss of appetite | Melancholy |
| Impurity of blood | Gout in the stomach |
| Hysterical affections | Pains in the limbs |
| Inward weaknesses | Relaxations |
| Seminal weaknesses | Involuntary emissions |
| Fluxus (or whites) | Obstinate gleet |
| Barricuffs | Impotency, &c. &c. |

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence of Mustard of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily gave as follows:—Having
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, so to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
copies of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Beach, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson,
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.
WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small man worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech—starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and foetid stools—Swelling—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain
remedy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fall in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose; which brought away about FOUR YARDS of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gour.—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town,
Virginia.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

den afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy, had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ful-
sauce to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
he has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer excel-
lingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficiency in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

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

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the
acrimonious slime and foulness, which collected to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

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

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of headaches

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so
to be used with safety by persons, of every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and to restore its natural destination; to re-
fresh and invigorate the appetite; to procure a free
perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual colic, flatulency, sickness
of the stomach, and feverish head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LVIIIth

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