

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 4, 1802.

B E R N E, August 30.

WE hear at this moment that the insurgents have just begun hostilities. They have taken the post of the Rengg, which was occupied by a company of carabiniers of the canton de Vand. The captain and about thirty men have perished in that action. No precise accounts of this unfortunate event have as yet been received: but it appears that this post has suffered itself to be surprised, and that the insurgents have easily rendered themselves masters of it by taking possession of a height that commanded it, and which had been left unguarded.

On hearing the news, general Andermatt and the commissary of government Keller gave orders for all the Helvetic forces to advance. They have addressed a last proclamation to the inhabitants of Uri, Schwitz and Unterwalden, summoning them to submit to the government; but things are come to such a pitch, that there is no probability of this summons producing any effect.

P A R I S, September 3.

The Russian troops which were at Naples, departed from thence the 9th August, for Corfu. A Russian frigate will convoy the transports on board of which the troops have embarked.

The Italian government has ordered that the happy event of the proclamation of the consulship for life of Buonaparte shall be celebrated at Milan, on the 26th August, by a *Te Deum*, races and illuminations.

September 6.

According to reports brought by some vessels arrived at Leghorn the latter end of August, the French squadron sent to Tunis to demand satisfaction of the regency for the insult offered to a captain of a French vessel, and to the commerce of France in general, has summoned the dey, in the name of the first consul, to pay as an actual indemnity the sum of 200,000 *colonnari*; and in future an annual contribution of 50,000 *colonnari*; in case of refusal, the French government threaten the dey to declare war against him without delay.—Other French men of war, dispatched to Algiers, were to make summons equally menacing; amongst others, that of instantly setting free all the slaves, of whatever nation, now to be found in the Algerine territory. Should the bey refuse to adhere to these conditions, the ships of war have orders to blockade the port.

That part of the dukedom of Cleves, situated on the left of the Rhine, is, it is asserted, about being ceded to the Batavian republic for ten millions of florins.

September 9.

A report prevails that the ex-general La Fayette, has died at one of his estates in Brié.

The signing of the treaty of peace between France and the Porte, was announced the day before yesterday at the theatres. At noon, a discharge of cannon testified the public joy on this happy event.

Accounts from Vienna announce several changes in the ministry, and likewise in the other departments of administration.

The reports from Switzerland are less alarming.—A deputy from the lesser cantons arrived at Berne on the 3d inst. requesting from government a passport and a safe conduct for six deputies, which their cantons propose to send to Berne. The request was granted.

Gen. Le Clerc has sent to France an American Tyger. It is his intention to send some enormous Alligators dried and stuffed. One has been taken 29 feet long in the pond of Mar-goane. This general has given orders to an officer on a travelling excursion through South-America to send him Vigogna sheep, llamas, and every other kind of animals, which are not in the national museum. Should any vegetable, mineral or animal production be found in St. Domingo, which are not in our national collections, gen. Le Clerc will do all in his power to procure and forward them.

September 11.

It is announced that Sabastiani chief of brigade is to be sent by government to Algiers.—This is the same officer who carried the preliminaries of peace between France and Turkey to Constantinople. His mission to the most formidable and commercial of the Barbarian powers, gives room to suspect that government is occupied with plans not only beneficial to France but to all the states bordering on the Mediterranean.

Four persons, one of whom was a woman about 28 years of age, after having been exposed yesterday for four hours at the Place

counterfeit. This is the first punishment of the kind that has taken place in France since the abolition of the ancient penal code.

The greatest activity has prevailed at Ostend for a fortnight past, repairing the dykes, and enlarging the basons of that port.

The vaccine committee of the medical society of Paris has addressed, by the authority of the minister of the interior, a letter to all the prefects on the importance of this method of inoculation, and the necessity of practising it in all the departments, where the ignorant alone still oppose its introduction.

Gen. Bernadotte, we understand, arrived at Nancy the 3d inst. at ten o'clock at night.

The queen of Naples with the princesses, her daughters, and her numerous suite, arrived at Naples the 17th August.

The preparations making by the court of Spain, for the journey of the royal family, will cost it is said several millions.—Upwards of 400 carriages filled with the paraphernalia of the court, were dispatched from Madrid the beginning of August. The feasts which are to take place at Barcelona, will recel by their taste and magnificence the sports and tournaments of the ancient Kings of Castile and Leon.

The king of Prussia has promised to establish in his dominions the secularized bishops whose estates have been ceded to him.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Report made to the first consul, in senate, by the minister for exterior relations, the 20th Fructidor (7th Sept.) year 10.

The first consul having ordered me to render him an account, in senate, of the differences which have lately happened between the French republic and the regency of Algiers, and of the success attending the measures which have been taken to terminate them, I ought previously to recel the state of affairs which preceded them.

From the frontiers of Egypt to the Strait of Gibraltar, the north of Africa is possessed by a people, strangers to the public code of Europe. The principles and manners, which if we may be allowed the expression, combine the different European powers into one society, which not only prohibit oppression, but enjoin kind reception, protection and assistance in case of danger, to the navigation and commerce of a peaceable people; which reprove every unjust aggression; which tarnish that valour that is attended with cruelty, and which desire that the rights of humanity should always remain sacred: these manners are still unknown to the people of those countries.

They acknowledge no other right of nations than the laws of their own police, which permitting amongst themselves individual violences, authorize them with respect to foreigners, and even consecrate them as acts of courage towards enemies. They are ignorant that the law of nations, by its general rules, abolishes those general rights, which a people too much inflated with their local importance, pretend to infer from the licence of their usages. It is to be believed, for the honour of Europe, that in this respect the supremacy of the law of nations, assigning just limits to the toleration of particular legislations, shall not, henceforward, be contemned, excepting in Africa.

The regency of Algiers is particularly remarkable for an audacity which certain events must have increased.

Charles the Vth turned against Africa his victorious arms. He wished to deliver Europe from the incursions of Barbarians, by reducing them to insignificance; but the event deceived him, and did not answer to the grandeur of his preparations.

In late times, Louis XIVth avenged on the Algerines the honour of the French flag. Algiers by his orders, was bombarded three times in the space of six years; but here his vengeance was bounded. The affairs of Europe exacted all his attention. The Algerines, by this circumstance, however, learned from that period to respect France, and the peace, which was concluded in 1689, subsisted above a century, when the instances and orders of the Sublime Porte caused it in the year 7, to be broken.

Of the enemies which remained to France, when the first consul assumed the reins of government, the regency of Algiers was the least formidable. The first consul, anxious to extinguish every where the calamities of war, apprized that the dey of Algiers had declared war against his inclination, and was desirous of peace, sent a negotiator to Algiers, preceded by the renown of those exploits of which Italy, Germany, Egypt and Syria had been the theatre; the first consul's envoy was received as he ought to have

Algiers with all their property, and the agent of France waited at Alicant for the moment when negotiations could be resumed.

In short, a definitive treaty which assures to France all the advantages stipulated by the ancient treaties, and which by new stipulations guarantees more explicitly and fully the liberty of French commerce and navigation with Algiers, was signed the 7th of last Nivose.

The general peace was concluded, and commerce began to resume its accustomed routine.

But very soon we learned, that Algerine armaments over-run the Mediterranean, desolating the commerce of France and infesting its coasts. Even the flag and territory of the French republic was not respected by the corsairs of the regency. They carried into Algiers transports which sailed from Toulon destined for St. Domingo; they seized a Neapolitan vessel in the seas, and almost within the banks of France. An Algerine raider, in the road of Tunis, to make a captain of a French merchantman submit to infamous treatment. The barks of the coral company, which agreeable to the terms of the treaty, went to fish for coral, were violently driven from the coast. The charge d'affaires in vain demanded satisfaction; they had the presumption to make him propositions injurious to the dignity of the French nation—that France should purchase the execution of the treaty!

Informed of these aggressions, the first consul ordered a naval division to sail for Algiers.

I transmit by his orders, the instructions to the charge d'affaires, the citizen Dubois Thainville, who deported himself with as much energy and dignity, as he conducted with prudence.

The division commanded by the contre-admiral Leiffegues, appeared before Algiers the 17th Thermidor, adjutant-commander Hullin an officer of the palace was on board, the bearer of a letter from the first consul to the dey.

On the 18th, this officer went on shore, was received with distinction, presented to the dey and delivered the first consul's letter, which was conceived in the following terms:

"Buonaparte, first consul, to the very high and very magnificent dey of Algiers; whom God preserve in prosperity and glory.

"I write you this letter direct, because I know that you have ministers who deceive you, and who induce you to conduct yourself in a manner that may bring upon you the greatest misfortunes.—This letter will be delivered into your own hands by an adjutant of my palace. Its purport is to demand from you prompt reparation, and such as I have a right to expect, from the sentiments you have always entertained for me. A French officer has been beaten in the road of Tunis by one of your officers rais. The agent of the republic has demanded satisfaction and could not obtain it. Two brigs of war have been taken by your corsairs, which carried them to Algiers, and have retarded them on their voyage. A Neapolitan vessel has been seized by your corsairs in the road of Hieres, by which act the French territory has been violated. In short, of the vessel which was cast away last winter on your coast, 150 men are still missing, detained in the hands of Barbarians. I demand reparation from you for all these grievances: and not doubting but that you will take all the measures which I should take in similar circumstances, I dispatch a vessel to bring home to France the 150 missing men. I beseech you moreover to mistrust those of your ministers who are enemies to France; you cannot have greater enemies, and if I desire to live in peace with you, it is essential, that you should preserve the good understanding about to be re-established, which alone can maintain you in that rank and prosperity you now enjoy: for God has decreed the punishment of all those who are unjust towards me.

"If you wish to live in friendship with me, you must not expect to treat me as a feeble power; you must cause the French flag to be respected, as likewise that of the Italian republic, which has nominated me its chief, and you must make me reparation for all the injuries which I have sustained. This letter being intended for no other purpose, I request you to read it yourself, with attention, and let me know by return of the officer I send you, the resolution you mean to take."

Whatever were the secret intentions of the dey, he only testified the desire of living in a good understanding with the French republic. "I will always to be," says he, "the friend of Buonaparte."

He promised and actually gave every satisfaction that was demanded.

to the first consul,

to the imperial regency, he received, in the most magnificent kitchen of his gardens,

the officer of the palace, the charge d'affaires of the republic, the contre-admiral Leiffegues and his numerous etat-major. It was in that place, that he delivered to general Hulin the answer which he had prepared for the first consul, in substance as follows:

"In the name of the only God, the God of mankind, our master the illustrious and magnificent lord Mustapha Pacha, dey of Algiers, whom God preserve in glory.

"To our friend Buonaparte, first consul of the republic of France, president of the Italian republic.

"I salute you, the peace of God be with you.

"Henceforth, our friend, I inform you that I have received your letter dated the 29th Messenger. I have read it; it was delivered to me by the general of your palace, and your vekil charge d'affaires, Dubois Thainville. I reply article by article.

1st. You complain of rais Ali-Tatar, although he is one of my jeldachers, I decreed that he should be put to death. At the instant of the execution of his sentence, your vekil demanded his pardon in your name, as a favour, and for your sake, I have reprieved him.

2d. You demand from me the Neapolitan palace, taken, you say, under the cannon of France. The particulars of this transaction, as reported to you, are not correct; but agreeably to your request, I have delivered up eight Christians composing its crew; I have surrendered them to your vekil.

3d. You demand a Neapolitan vessel, which, it is said, sailed from Corfu with French clearances. No French papers were found on board; but in conformity to your desire, I have set the crew at liberty, and have delivered them to your vekil.

4th. You demand the punishment of the rais who brought into this port two vessels belonging to the French republic. According to your request I have discharged him from my service; but I must inform you that my rais know not how to read European characters; they are only acquainted with the usual passports, and for this reason, it will be proper that the vessels of war belonging to the French republic, should make some signal, whereby they may be known by my corsairs.

5th. You demand 150 men, who you say are in my territories: there does not one of them exist. It was God's will that they all should perish, a circumstance which occasioned me great pain.

6th. You say there are certain persons who give me councils that may embroil me with you. Our friendship is solid and ancient, and all those who seek to embroil us, shall be disappointed.

7th. You demand that I shall be the friend of the Italian republic. I will respect its flag the same as your own, as you desire. Had any one else have made a similar request I would not have granted it for a million of dollars.

8th. You would not give me the 200,000 dollars which I demanded of you, as a recompence for the losses which I have sustained for you.—Whether you will give them, or will not give them, we will, notwithstanding, always be good friends.

9th. I have terminated with my friend Dubois Thainville, your vekil, every thing respecting the coral fishery, which your vessels can immediately resume. The African company shall enjoy the same prerogatives, which it formerly enjoyed; I have given orders to the bey of Constantine, to afford it every possible protection.

10th. I have satisfied you in every respect, as you have desired, in whatever you have demanded; In return, you will satisfy me, as I have satisfied you.

11th. Therefore, I request that you will give orders, that the nations, my enemies, may not navigate under your flag, nor that of the Italian republic; that there may be no further discussions between us, as I wish always to be friends with you.

12th. I have ordered my rais to respect the French flag at sea. I will punish the first who shall bring a French vessel into my ports.

If at any time hereafter any discussions should be necessary between us, write to me direct, and every thing shall be amicably arranged.

I salute you: may God continue you in glory. Algiers—this 13th of the moon Rabid-Ewel, in the year of the Hegira 1217.

In concluding this report, I ought to inform the first consul, that the adjacent commandant of the palace, Hulin, and the contre-admiral Leiffegues, have fulfilled the commission entrusted to them, with dignity, firmness and circumspection.

Gen. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

LONDON, September 14.

The French funds are 52, 45.

Dorset-street, September 14, 1802.

A dispatch has been received from Alexander Stratton Esq; his majesty's charge d'affaires at the Ottoman Porte, transmitting an official note delivered to him by the reis effendi, on the 29th July last, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:

TRANSLATION.

Official note delivered by the reis effendi, to Alexander Stratton, Esq; at a conference in his excellency's house on the Canal, the 29th July, 1802.

It behooves the character of true friendship and sincere regard, to promote with cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the court of Great-Britain; and a permission has

heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea, for the purpose of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English minister residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Genazieh Ahur, 1214—the present 4 takeer, (official note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman court hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant ships coming to that sea, as if offered to the ships of powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

The 23 Rebiul Evel 1217, (23d July, 1802.)

September 15.

General Andreoni, it is said, is to make his public entrance into London on the 23d September, a day purposely selected, as it should seem, for it corresponds with the 1st Vendemiaire of the French calendar, of new year's day, and is the day on which France was declared to be a republic. His excellency's suite will be very numerous and splendid. Mr. Portalis, junior, who was one of the secretaries of the French legation at Amiens, is to be secretary to the embassy.

The ambassador has taken a house in Portland place. His private secretary is arrived, to make the necessary arrangements before his excellency's arrival.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.

The privy council have issued orders prohibiting the importation of the produce of the British colonies or territories, either for exportation or home consumption, otherwise than directly from thence, with some exception with respect to cotton wool. Other produce, except the growth of the United States, can only be imported from thence for exportation.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

Captain Wilson, of the ship Cotton Planter, informs us that on the 8th August a fleet of French transports sailed from Cadiz under a convoy of a cutter brig for St. Domingo or Louisiana. It was said they had 10,000 men on board, under command of a general who had seen much active service in Europe. These troops were all from the army of Italy. A French 20 gun ship and cutter brig, bound to Tobago with a French governor on board for that island; 2 other 20 gun ships, and a cutter brig from France, bound for Toulon to join a fleet said to be destined to act against the Turks, had also left Cadiz previous to the sailing of the Cotton Planter.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, to their correspondent in this city, dated Sept. 16, 1802.

"On Tuesday last, a dreadful FIRE broke out in the warehouses ranging along the east side of St. George's Dock, and we are extremely concerned to inform you, that seventeen of the most valuable have been totally destroyed, with nearly the whole of the property therein contained, consisting chiefly of rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, grain, flour, hemp and tallow. The loss sustained in consequence is very great, but no accurate calculation can yet be made of its amount.

"Few, however, state it at less than half a million, some suppose it must exceed a million, and it is currently reported that not one half of the property is insured.—It is also said that about one half of the rooms were occupied with grain and flour; if so the quantity consumed may be equal to 250,000 bushels; of other articles the bulk consisted of rum, sugar and cotton."

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) September 30.

We are informed that the treaty with the Indians is concluded, and that governor Harrison has succeeded in purchasing a large quantity of valuable lands—also four miles square to include the Saline Licks. In our next we hope to be able to give a more particular account of this interesting event.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

James M'Girk was executed yesterday, agreeably to his sentence for the murder of his wife.

On Wednesday last, arrived at the navy yard, Washington, the frigate Bolton, capt. M'Neil.

BALTIMORE, October 30.

Arrived this day, in the ship London Packet, from Havre-de-Grace, THOMAS PAINE, author of the Age of Reason, &c.

From the Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette of Oct. 16.

"On Saturday last information was brought to this town, that a number of negroes had been landed at Long Bay, from a French frigate, which has been lately seen off the coast, and that the people of Waccamaw were consequently in a state of alarm. This information, coming from a source which admitted of very little doubt, caused the officers commanding in town to collect their men immediately, many of whom marched that evening, and others who were collected from the country, followed them on Monday evening.

Those who set off on Sunday evening, had almost reached the place where the landing was said to have been effected, when they were informed that the alarm was false. It appears to have originated from a French negroe's having been taken up in the night, near Long Bay, who is supposed to be a runaway. We are sorry to state, that the country for some distance above this place was alarmed, and the negro were actually on their march.

"It is much to the honour of our citizens that they turned out to a man, although some of them

had just risen from a bed of sickness, but it is to be feared, that such false alarms will have a tendency to prevent the like attention to duty when danger is actually at hand. We understand that the business will undergo an investigation."

Annapolis, November 4.

Monday last being the day appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature of this state, several of the members of the house of delegates attended, but not having a sufficient number, adjourned from day to day until this morning, when they met, and made choice of Charles Frazier, Esquire, for their speaker, Mr. William Harwood clerk, and Mr. George Howard assistant clerk.

Unit Angier, Richard Hatchison, Richard Frisby and Alexander Stuart, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Kent county in the present general assembly.

For Talbot county, Edward Lloyd, William Rose, James Nabb and Nicholas Martin, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Benjamin Dashiell, Thomas Williams, John Cottman and James C. Hyland, Esquires.

For Worcester county, Philip Quinton, Stephen Purnell, Levin Handy and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquires.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. H. A. WILMS, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZA GRAMMER, of this city.

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tract of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of

Prince-George's county.

October 29, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next, ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,

October 25, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of cattle, corn, and household furniture. The sale to commence at seven o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

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

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

November 2, 1802.

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

NOTICE, that the commissioners for building a poor-house in Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of November, instant, to fix on a proper place for building the same.

November 3, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATKIN, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his piquan fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of

Charles county.

October 13, 1802.

TEN dollars that will negro men that have a pretence of freedom, that it is negro man or lady be paid on their Annapolis, or Baltimore. The subscribers great number of men, women, boys all of whom may the women who tence of freedom, ward for their del RICHARD October, 1802.

MAKE In Church-street, kins's, has just at Baltimore, former allotment A Var

SUPERFINE don calimé downs, a handf plains, half-thick blankets, Bath c Irish linens, cam ment of ribbons, worsted gloves, &c. ticklenburg, Holland and green knives, knives an

Consisting of F India and New-E molasses, loaf, l rice, pepper, mu Gunpowder an and a general aff the whole of w able terms, for c tual customers. Annapolis, O

THIS is to g obtained f Arundel county, tion on the per KINS, late of All persons havi are hereby warn vouchers thereof 10th day of Fe law be exclude Given under my 1802.

2 SARA

THAT the will meet next, in the city the accounts of visors of the pub By NICH. H October 26,

T A I

THAT I of Mary debts which I ment.

Anne-Arunde

I MEAN to the next ge

Baltimore, O

Pursuant to th

Anne-Arundel day the first o'clock, at t

A VALU the bene late of Anne-A only. 3 X

I INTEND this state unable to pay.

Baltimore co

In the brig Mal

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London

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Annapolis, S

Ten Dollars Reward.

TEN dollars reward will be paid to every person that will deliver the subscribers any of their negro men that have absconded for some years under a pretence of freedom, they are so well known in general, that it is needless to particularize. For every negro man or lad the above sum of ten dollars will be paid on their delivery, or being put in gaol in Annapolis, or Baltimore county.

The subscribers will immediately have for sale a great number of healthy, likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, likewise many children; all of whom may be had on moderate terms. For the women who absconded as above, under a pretence of freedom, will soon be offered a generous reward for their delivery, to

RICHARD and BENNETT DUNNALL.
October, 1802.

MAREEN B. DUNNALL,

In Church-street, one door below Mr. William Wilkins's, has just received, by the fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former assortment,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

—Among which are,—

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, fancy cords, velvets, swansdowns, a handsome assortment of blue and white plains, half-thicks, &c. flannels, rose and striped blankets, Bath coatings, worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens, cambricks, muslins, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, men's and boy's hats, beaver and worsted gloves, handkerchiefs, durants, bombazets, &c. ticklenburgs, brown sheeting and linens, brown Holland and green baize, osabrigas, oil clothes, penknives, knives and forks, &c.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of French brandy, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, whiskey, molasses, loaf, lump and brown sugars, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, mustard, soap, &c.

Gunpowder and shot, sifers, blackball, pomatum, and a general assortment of earthen ware and china, the whole of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, October 25, 1802. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS HAWKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1802.

2 SARAH PURRIER, Administratrix:

NOTICE,

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads, in said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Ck. L. C. A. A. C.
October 26, 1802. 2

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, and from confinement.

2 JOHN WARFIELD.
Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.
Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to the directions of the orphans court for Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber,

A VALUABLE negro woman and child, for the benefit of the heirs of WILLIAM MARSH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for CASH only. 3X
JOHN GAMBRIEL.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.

5 RALPH M'CREERY.
Baltimore county, October 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.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of CHARLES JOHNSON, deceased, in Town Neck hundred,

ONE negro woman and two children, both girls; and also some stock. Three months credit will be given the purchaser or purchasers on giving bond, on interest, with security.

3X ANNE JOHNSON, Executrix of CHARLES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, executrix of Charles Johnson, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1802.

3X ANNE JOHNSON, Executrix:

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Friday the 12th of November, at the dwelling of the subscriber,

A SMALL quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock. Terms ready cash.

3X WILLIAM COE, Administrator of THOMAS M'NIER, deceased.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS M'NIER, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

3X WILLIAM COE, Administrator:

In CHANCERY, October 16, 1802.

Joseph Burch, and others,

vs. Samuel Austin, and Anna his wife, and others, heirs of Naylor Davis.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Naylor Davis, deceased, for the payment of his debts remaining unpaid from his personal estate; the bill states, that Samuel Austin, and Ann his wife, which Ann is one of Naylor's heirs, reside out of Maryland; it is therefore, on the complainants motion, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the thirteenth day of November next, give notice to the said absent defendants of this their application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may warn them to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.
Cecil county, October 16, 1802. 3

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

3 THOMAS L. SOTHORON.
Charles county, October 6, 1802.

THE subscriber having become involved, as a special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

3X JONATHAN BEARD.
Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

5 PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.
Charles county, September 16, 1802.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their clothing. Davy has been seen frequently on Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

2 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

JOSEPH EVANS,

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market, Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale; in addition to his former extensive assortment;

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths; Knap'd and plain coatings, Best London cassimers, Constitution and fancy cords, Velvets and velveteens, Swansdowns—a handsome assortment, Plain and striped silk Florentines and fattins, for men's vests, A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose, Do. do. gloves, Stuff and Morocco shoes, Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambrick muslin and silk shawls; Plain and coloured cambrick muslins, Lutestrings; A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns, Irish linens and kentings, Men's coarse and fine hats, Boys do. do. Cotton counterpanes; Rose and striped blankets, Neat watch chains, seals and keys; China; glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines, French, apple and peach brandies, Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c. 3
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, September 30, 1802.

JOHN ADAMS, Anne-Arundel county.
Rev. Seely Bunn (2), William C. Brent, Annapolis; Henry Burnet, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the Senate, The Clerk of the House of Delegates, The Chancellor of Maryland, The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), William Caton (5), Annapolis.

Wm. Dorsey (2), Monsieur Diant, Anne Doherty, John Deveny, care of Michael Curran, Monsieur Delaporte, Annapolis; Anne Digges, Doden. Ben. D. Ford, West river.

John Gwin (11), Thomas Graham, care of lawyer Devoll; Henry Greenwell, Gottlieb J. Grammer, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Samuel Harvey Howard, Geo. F. Hawkins, Wm. Hammond, Doctor Joseph Hall, John Hurst, Annapolis; Richard Harrison, Matilda Hall, Herring Bay; Philip Hammond (2), Head of Severn.

Henry Jackson, Mouth of Magothy. Mary Knowles, Annapolis.

Nancy Martin, care of Henry Cook, Annapolis; Thomas Mockbee, Anne-Arundel county.

Captain Theophilus Norman, care of Thom. Norman, West river.

Joseph Phelps, Annapolis. Henry Ridgely, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2). Henrietta H. Tayloe, Annapolis; Doctor James Tongue, Anne-Arundel county.

C. Vallette, Annapolis.

The Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Marmaduke Wyvill, Annapolis; Benjamin Welch, near Annapolis; Jos. Watkins, South river; capt. William Weems, Herring Bay; David Weems, West river.

3X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD,

For a term of years, A LUSTY, strong, and healthy young NEGRO WOMAN. Inquire of the printer.
Annapolis, September 27, 1802. 5X

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.

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

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in com-
petition 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 com-
piled 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 ex-
posed, in the most clear, easy, and intelligible man-
ner, 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, duo-
decimo.

II. A volume will be published every three months,
neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dol-
lar 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 Amer-
ican 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 re-
sponsible for their payment, shall receive one copy
gratis.

Subscriptions received at this office. 0

FOR SALE.

Will positively be SOLD, on the premises, on Mon-
day the 15th of November, at 12 o'clock,

THAT tract of LAND, containing 352 acres,
4 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing. Will also
be sold, on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th of
November next, at 12 o'clock, 190 acres of land,
on the Head of South river, 6 miles from Annapolis;
these lands were advertised for sale on the 9th and
10th of September last. Terms of sale as mentioned
in that advertisement.

JOHN BURGESS,
MATILDA BURGESS,
CALEB BURGESS,
SAMUEL BURGESS,
REZIN SPURRIER, and WIFE.

Annapolis, October 12, 1802.

THE subscriber, finding from a variety of mis-
fortunes, 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. 6

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath
obtained from the orphans court of Charles
county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of THOMAS SMALLWOOD, late
of Charles county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the 8th day of May next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th
day of September, 1802.

LEDSTONE SMALLWOOD, Administrator.

NOTICE is also given to the creditors of said
deceased, that I will attend at the public house
in Troy, Charles county, on the above-mentioned
8th day of May next, for the purpose of paying the
due proportion on all legal claims, agreeably to the
amount of assets in my hands.

LEDSTONE SMALLWOOD, Administrator.

To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL BIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 10

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first of
January, 1803,

TRACT of land called The FREE-SCHOOL,
containing about one hundred acres of land;
there are on the premises some old dwellings, and
a small apple orchard; this land is sold for the payment
of a debt due the subscriber from the late Mr. Joseph
Thompson, or Joseph Thompson and Co. and is ex-
pected to sell for something more than will satisfy
that claim; those, therefore, who have claims against
the said Joseph Thompson, or Joseph Thompson and
Co. are notified to bring them in, legally authen-
ticated, that they may receive their just proportions
or respective dividends. If any balance remains, on or
before the first day of December next, those who do
not notify such claims by the said first day of De-
cember next, I shall consider as having generously
given the same to the orphan child of the said Jo-
seph Thompson, and shall accordingly proceed to vest
the property in the said orphan child of the said Jo-
seph Thompson immediately after the said first day
of January, 1803, or as soon as the sale is made to
the amount of the remainder, if any, as above re-
linquished.

PHILIP FORD.

Annapolis, October 14, 1802.

BOOKS for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different de-
partments of Literature and Science—

A MONG which may be enumerated a variety of
Dictionaries and Grammars in the English
classes, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages;
the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon,
Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero Delphini,
Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Caesar, Sallust, &c.
in Latin; Télamaque, Gil Bias, &c. French, or in
English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy,
as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c.
Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and
Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying
and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's
Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botanic
Garden, Metford and Gillis's History of Greece,
Potter's Grecian and Kenner's Roman Antiquities,
Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plu-
tarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10
vols. Morie's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography,
Scott's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's
History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo,
Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and
Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, His-
tory of America, abridged, and other works, for the
use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Gold-
smith and Thompson's; Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages;
Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker
On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Edu-
cation, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses
to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life,
Abbey Bareaul's French Clergy; Novels; Books of
Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Com-
mentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth
volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries;
Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo;
Vesey, Junr's, Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are
in the press, as is East's Reports, vol. 1, being a
continuation of Dansford and East, in 8 vols. form-
ing a new series of reports in the King's Bench;
Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of
Laws, Cases of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of
the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank
Book.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law
Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber
with any order may be supplied, on a short notice,
with European or American publications at the Phi-
ladelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent
bookseller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken,
on a large scale, to print good American editions of
new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession
as well as benefit the country. Country schools and
private libraries may be supplied on low terms with
books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller
to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Row-
lets Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not
supplied are requested to make it known, several co-
pies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Ency-
clopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily
expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to en-
courage the undertaking are requested to leave their
names with the subscriber.

LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to
1785, both inclusive, in one volume—A return
of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 9

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly
of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. McCASKEY.

Sweep stakes for colts three years old.

THE subscribers agree to run a sweep stakes of
one hundred dollars each, half forfeit, over
the course at the City of Washington, on the second
Tuesday in November, 1803, two mile heats, carry-
ing ninety pounds each. The subscription to remain
open till the first day of January next; to be lodged
in the hands of David M'Mechen, Esq; of Balti-
more, who is to admit any further subscriber he may
think proper, or any one recommended by one of the
subscribers at this time.

PHILIP STEWART,

WM. B. BEANS,

J. B. BOND,

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,

GEORGE BEVANS, for Edward Lloyd,

WALTER BOWIE,

SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

Goven's-town, May 11, 1802.

Philip Stewart names his sorrel colt *Harlequin* by
Gabriel, 2 years old.

W. B. Beans names his sorrel filly *Kitty*, by *Ga-
briel*, 2 years old.

Edward Lloyd names a grey colt *Gold-Finder*, by
Medley, out of *Primrose*, 2 years old.

John B. Bond names his bay colt *Free Republic*,
by *Medley*, out of general Ridgely's *Peg*, 2 years
old.

General Ridgely names his grey colt *Government*,
by *Medley*, out of *Shepherdess*, 2 years old.

Walter Bowie names a bay filly, by *High Flyer*,
out of the dam of *Democrat*.

Samuel Ringgold names a bay colt *Selin*, by *Ga-
briel*, out of *Charles Fox's dam*. 3X

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUB-
LIC SALE, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM
MERRIKEN, deceased, on the Head of South
river, near the Governor's Bridge, on Wednesday
the 10th of November next, if fair, if not the
first fair day,

SO much of the personal property of the said de-
ceased, as will pay a part of the just demands
against said estate, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs,
and some plantation utensils, joiners tools, and pro-
bably some wheat, rye, corn and fodder, with several
other articles too tedious to mention, the particulars
will be made known on the day of sale. Terms of
sale, cash for all sums under ten pounds, and all
sums above that to give bond, or note, with ap-
proved securities, payable in three months.

All persons having claims against said estate are
requested to bring them in, duly attested, before the
day of sale, and those who are indebted are desired
to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

SARAH MERRIKEN, Executrix,
JOSEPH EVANS, Executor.

October 5, 1802. 4X

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday
last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen
years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and
stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and
on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn
when a child; had on when he went away, a long
blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an offshag
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 gaol, so that I may get him
again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said
fellow on their peril. 20

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

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 28, 1802. 6

**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, An-
napolis, 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.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 11, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

THE English general Stewart is arrived here. He is going to Egypt to make the necessary preparations for the return of the English troops. Yesterday he had a conference with the reis effendi, in which he offered the mediation of his court to adjust the existing differences between the beys and the Porte. He proposed to assign to the beys a part of Egypt where they could not be injurious to the Porte; but the reis effendi answered, that so long as the beys remained in Egypt, no peace could be expected in that country.

The grand signior is now at Ismith, and will not come to Constantinople till about the 2d of August. He is in excellent health, and the report that a plan has been formed to place his brother on the throne in his stead, is extremely absurd.

B E R L I N, August 25.
PRINCE HENRY'S WILL.

The last will of the late prince Henry of Prussia is now published, bearing date the 25th February, 1802. The following is a copy of it:

"I WILL be left in the place where I may be, whether in bed or in a chair, till no doubt shall remain of my death; but while even uncertainty remains, the drawers and closets in the chamber where I perform the last act of life, shall be sealed. When it is certain that I am no more, my corpse shall be laid on a simple tent bed. I will not trouble my domestics to adorn me; and, since custom, however, requires it I will be dressed in my oldest regimentals; and, should my legs be swelled, my boots shall be cut open; it does not signify, so they are only fit for a dead man to wear. Besides those who place a real interest in my loss, no one shall be permitted to see me. I will not tend to an odious and disgusting spectacle, by being exhibited to the public.

Count Rieder shall announce my decease to the king; at the same time telling him; that count de la Roche Aymon, being charged with my last will as to my interment, shall afterwards discharge a private commission, and deliver him something from me; he shall tell him that, according to this will, I am to be interred at Rheinberg; that that same desire stood in my testament, which I request him to open speedily; that my burial place was tolerable, and that I made an epitaph upon myself, which must remain on the stone that is to be placed at the vault on the very day of my interment. That I desire neither flambeaux nor lights around my coffin, it being to be closed as soon as it shall be ready and I put into it, not wishing to stay a moment longer above the earth than is necessary to ascertain my death.

A single person shall guard my corpse, to keep the cats and dogs from it, I do not wish to torment people after my decease, to sit up by an inanimate creature; no cords, no fringes, either in or upon my coffin. The day of interment being fixed, it shall have place at noon, if in the winter, if summer at four or five o'clock; without any other pomp, my domestics shall carry my corpse down the stairs, and through the saloon of yellow marble, to the residence of my dissolution, which is not far off: as soon as the coffin is put there, the tombstone, which I have had engraved, shall be placed at the entrance by the architect Reinert; and this having occurred, all is done. I belong no more then to the kingdom of the living.

"I beseech the count de la Roche Aymon to summon together the gentlemen who shall have attended me to my death, with the private secretary Le Beauld, and the architect Reinert in an apartment of the castle, after my interment. First, I profess my acknowledgments to the count de la Roche Aymon, for his tender attachment to me all the time I had the happiness of his company. I request him to tell those gentlemen, that I die grateful; that I pray them to protect each other during their lives; this being the greatest evidence they can give the world, that my memory has not escaped them.

"I also wish the count de la Roche Aymon to call together all my chamberlains, cooks, musicians, and lacqueys, and to have the politeness to thank them in my name, for the services which they have rendered me, telling them all, from the first to the last, that I have made a will, by which I have bequeathed remembrances in money or effects; that each, when the king has opened it, shall know what my friendship or gratitude bequeaths; but that it is natural, without disrespect to any one, for me to effluinate those who, in my opinion, have been sincere and open, and most truly attached to me; and therefore, by favouring the one more than the other, I have only followed the impulse of my heart. That I, moreover, being only able to dispose of a part of my property, have not had it in my power to do more than it will be found I have done; but that I request every one to be satisfied; and the property that he goes to consider as his property, that I wish

to all; I dying in the hope, that there can no greater proof of attachment be given to my ashes, than that no one murmurs at the little or the much of the distribution. Moreover, I have recommended those who have served me, to the king and my heirs, not doubting but that act of my last testament will be executed.

"The sword which I wore in the seven years war, shall be delivered to the count de la Roche; and I request him, after my interment, to repair to the king, and to assure him of my last wishes for him and the state; at the same time handing my sword to him, with the prayer, in my name, to have it preserved, in memory of the faithfulness with which I have served my country. This is the last act of my life terminated.—Eternally farewell!"

B E R N E, August 23.

War has at length broken out in Helvetia, which of all the nations of Europe, seems to be the most difficult to be brought back to a state of peace and union, though it has as much need of them as any other. The petty cantons persevere in their plan of independence; they still pretend, that as they were at freedom to accept or reject the new constitution; they were at freedom also to form one agreeable to their own pleasure. The troops sent against them have already come up with them. The following is an extract of a letter on this subject from Lucerne, dated the 20th of this month:—"Our troops marched yesterday at two o'clock in the morning for Obwald (a country in the canton of Unterwalden, which has had it much at heart to arrive at the accomplishment of all the dispositions contiguous to that of Lucerne.) The chateaux of l'Aigle formed the advanced guard; they climbed up the Reug, near the Pilatusberg, a mountain which separates us from the petty cantons, and which for so many years has been celebrated only for its beautiful meadows, the lake on its summit, and the beautiful clouds, formed like a cape around the top, on which account it was first called Pilatusberg. These fine countries are now the theatre of war. The chateaux of l'Aigle have driven the enemy beyond the Alpenach, without firing a shot. This morning the troops marched to Sarnen, but we will not know the result of this movement till the afternoon. Several families from that district are now here. Complete anarchy prevails among the inhabitants. The houses of the emigrants have been plundered by the order, it is said, of the government; which they established on the basis of the old one. The troops of the Canton de Vaud march with a great deal of coolness and intrepidity: they are as much dreaded as the French. At ten in the morning of the day before yesterday five companies of grenadiers, of the Canton de Vaud, under the command of citizen Bourgeois, chief de battalion, entered very opportunely into our garrison to do the duty of the place, and reinforce the posts, as the disaffected had given some cause of apprehension."

August 29.—The two deputies of the petty cantons, Suter and Jauch, in returning from Berne to Schwitz, promised to general Andermatt, on passing through Lucerne, that they would do every thing in their power to induce the magistrates of the petty cantons to carry into execution the decree of the Helvetic government of August 1. They have kept their word, for we learn that the new deputies repaired from Schwitz, to citizen Keller and general Andermatt, at Lucerne. But their proposals are of such a nature, that they cannot be adopted, as they are founded on the existence of the sovereignty of the petty cantons, which is entirely contrary to the constitution. It is, however, still hoped, that this insurrection will be terminated by conciliatory means; and it is this which has principally retarded the military operations of general Andermatt. But in the mean-time, the insurrection is making alarming progress in the canton of Glarus. The commissioner-general, Mitelhöfer, has been obliged to quit that city with the other functionaries; one district have nominated citizen Zwiki, Landammann, and citizen Huser, his lieutenant. It is said that the large quantity of gunpowder, lately carried away privately in the night-time from the arsenal of Zurich, has been transported to the petty cantons. A plot which tended to overturn the government has been discovered at Berne.

L O N D O N, September 5.

The Batavian minister to this country, M. Schimmelpenninck, will, it is expected, arrive here in the course of this month, as he has left Paris on his return to the Hague, to receive his credentials. Mr. Liston, our minister to Holland, is on his way thither. Andreossi is expected in a fortnight, now that the king is returned to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and Mr. Otto is preparing for his departure, taking with him the esteem and regret of every one who values talents employed in promoting the peace of the two countries.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

It appears, by accounts received by the late arrivals from Canton, that the prohibition of the use of opium throughout the empire of China has been productive of general dissatisfaction, particularly in the northern provinces.

In the neighbourhood of Lyang the people assembled for the purpose of coercing the repeal of this edict, and proceeded to acts of great outrage against the constituted authorities. At length, however, the leaders of the insurrection being unable to preserve unanimity, the insurgents divided and then fought against each other a very sanguinary battle, in which great numbers perished. The government had taken advantage of the circumstance, and had pushed forward several bodies of troops from Peking, &c. to restore order.

The emperor, who is generally beloved, is reported to have acted with great moderation on this and some similar occasions; he is, however, determined to enforce the prohibition, from a conviction that the empire will in a few years be infinitely benefited by it.

YELLOW FEVER IN ASIA.

A malignant fever has for some time ravaged the western coast of Sumatra, and fallen with particular fatality upon the Chinese colony—the loss of Europeans has been comparatively trivial.

This distemper, in its progress and effects, bears so strong a resemblance to the yellow fever of the western hemisphere, as to have induced an opinion that it has been introduced into Sumatra by some American vessel.

The deaths have been so numerous as to make it necessary to dispense with the ordinary rites of burial.

The following, according to a continental paper, is the precise time allowed by France and Russia for settling the indemnities in each department of the Germanic body, viz. ten days for the deputation to lay the business before the diet; forty days for the deliberations, and ten days for digesting the conclusion.

We stated some days ago, that the famous Paswan Oglou is the son of a Turkish officer, who headed a party at Widdin, and that Paswan succeeded his father as head of that party. It was, however, too inconsiderable to give him much importance, if it had not been increased by an accident. The garrisons in the Turkish towns are stationary; and the present grand signior wished to move them about according to the custom of the principal governments of Europe. The garrison at Widdin resisted the reform, and Paswan Oglou was pitched on to lead their revolt. He is indebted for his successes, not so much to his own strength or talents, as to the secret intrigues of the Turkish court. As soon as any person becomes an object of jealousy to the favourites of the sultan, he is sent to suppress the revolt, with an inadequate force, all succours are kept back from him, and the enemy is even secretly assisted. Thus, the person, whose growing authority was dreaded, is brought into disgrace, and frequently involved in ruin. This will explain the success of Paswan.

HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX.

For some days past it has been confidently reported, that the honourable Charles James Fox had rewarded the constancy and other merits of Mrs. Armistead with his hand at the altar. We since learn, that on landing on the continent she was presented as Mrs. Fox. The wit and accomplishments of this lady have long been justly celebrated, and she is as much entitled to every privilege that the event we allude to can confer upon her, as many ladies may preside over fashion in the present laxity of our manners.

We understand that Mr. Fox was married to Mrs. Armistead soon after his return with that lady from Italy, at the time of the regency.

Upon Mr. Fox's landing at Calais he was waited upon by the municipality in their scarfs, and treated with the most flattering marks of respect. The mayor expressed the high gratification which he and his fellow citizens felt in seeing, in their municipality, this great statesman.—They desired to know if he would order any particular play for the evening. This his party declined to do—and the next day they proceeded on their way to Amsterdam, from whence they go to Paris by the way of Spa.

D U B L I N, September 11.

A most extraordinary affair happened at a bathing place, near Kilkenny. About 13 persons who there went into the water, have lost their reason, and shew a wild insanity, their eyes starting in their heads.—The gentlemen of the faculty who have examined them, have ordered severe exercise as a remedy for their affliction. One way is, the placing them

on very uneasy cars, and driving them smartly about. It is a very singular occurrence, and has astonished the people in that part of the country.

A letter from Bombay says, "The mines of Ava, which have for sometime supplied the eastern markets with lead, tin, quicksilver, &c. are almost worked out. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by these sources of wealth, is decaying very fast, and the population and political strength of the country have each been essentially affected. From the present friendly disposition of the king towards the English, it is to be hoped that the company will be suffered to form a settlement on his coast, for the express purpose of building ships."

FRANKFORT, October 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

"I have now to communicate the pleasing result of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, so far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They listened with attention and apparent pleasure, to the plans proposed for their advancement in civilization. They all promised their firmest support in carrying the measures of the president into effect. To governor Harrison's perseverance and unremitting attention, its successful issue is justly to be ascribed.

"The Indians have relinquished to the United States a beautiful fertile country, twenty-four leagues square. It extends north and south, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general course of the Wabash, twelve miles to the west of this town, across towards the Ohio—it is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have also granted the privilege of working the great salt spring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles square of land, including the spring, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for the salt works that will there be erected—it is unquestionably the best salt spring that is possessed by the western country. Arrangements will shortly be made by government for the disposal of this tract of country; and we may justly felicitate ourselves with the pleasing hope, that at no distant period, our wildernesses that are now traversed only by savages and wild beasts, will give way to wealthy populous settlements.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By captain Rougge, of schooner Maria, arrived yesterday in 12 days from St. Augustine, we are informed that the Spaniards have concluded a peace with Bowles, which it was expected would be permanent, as in consequence of it the Indians had returned with their families.

November 1.

[The following article is translated from the Mercantile Advertiser, from the official gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The general in chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquillity and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, orders as follows:

There shall be formed at the Cape a national guard composed of a company of grenadiers, a company of chasseurs, eight companies of fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of dragoons.

The commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprised the following denominations of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.
2. A merchant.
3. A retailer, paying house-rent of at least 500 francs a year.
4. The principal of a work-shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the national guard.

The above-mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion, Touzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the general in chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The national guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrete is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the generals of divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the national guard, shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The general in chief will grant honourable rewards to the citizens of the national guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good service or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their communes. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the nearest armed force. When tranquillity prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

November 5.

One of the most alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening between eight and nine o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall and Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street, with uncontrollable fury; and in less than an hour and an half the whole block, consisting of about 50 buildings; mostly dwelling-houses, were either burnt, pulled down or gutted. Pieces of shingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration, and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively sustained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to press.

Amongst the sufferers, a list of whom we were not able to procure last evening, were Mr. A. Carroll, col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Melier, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. Rinier Suydam, and Mr. Caumeyer, a baker, whose situation is peculiarly distressing, having a wife and ten small children, one of them at the breast, and having lost all his property, the earnings of his whole life. The uncommon distress to which himself and his family are reduced will, we trust, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

Letters received in town yesterday from the American agent at the Havanna, confirm the account respecting the exclusive privilege granted by the king of Spain to the count Jaruco, for the introduction of 140,000 barrels of flour. It is further permitted to be imported from the United States, but under Spanish colours. The house of Hernandez and Co. of the Havanna, are the count's agents in this business, and had advanced him a loan of 140,000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipation of the expected profits—Flour was at fourteen dollars, and not expected to be lower, although there were about 21,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced from Vera Cruz, had cost there 21 dollars.

The supreme council of the island had recommended the introduction of lumber from the United States; but the governor and intendant had not given their final consent; it was, however, confidently expected to take place in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 28, 1802.

"It is now well ascertained this state is to go without a governor! The business was fully tried this afternoon in joint meeting, when the votes were equally divided—viz. 26 for Mr. Bloomfield, and the same number for R. Stockton, Esquire. It is decidedly understood that neither party will yield, of course there cannot be an election.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He states Buonaparte's particular guards as consisting of about 3000 men, the best dressed and finest looking soldiers in Europe. They are in admirable discipline, adore the first consul, and there is scarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Buonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing these troops considerably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He used to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant states that Buonaparte's manners are cheerful and pleasant; but he has sometimes a horrid look, that did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptness and decision of his character.

The custom of presenting petitions, has for some time been abolished: it is presumed from an apprehension of assassination. On a late occasion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whose grievance made her regardless of all regulations, pressed through the crowd, and threw herself, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the first consul. The suddenness of the manœuvre, or the apprehension of some evil design, shook, for an instant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffused over his features a momentary expression of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is represented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wishes to hazard the tranquillity of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtrusive. He is greatly beloved, and appears to merit that sentiment.

Massena is a more dashing character. His military skill is second to none in France, and many give to him the superiority. But Massena is extremely rich, and fond of enjoyment. Whatever ambitious

desires he may have, they will not tempt him to risk his wealth and his pleasures in pursuing their attainment.

Buonaparte therefore has not much to apprehend from rivalry. He seems rather an object of admiration, than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the measures necessary to insure his security. The people are now nothing in France: The army is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmost attention to those forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On them he cannot place the same implicit reliance; it is therefore more politic to consume them abroad, than to retain them in situations, where accident might make them formidable.

Buonaparte affects shew, and appears attached to magnificence; his processions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of splendour. Perhaps in these things he consults as much the disposition of the people as his own taste. Amusement seems at Paris the order of the day; and one continued whirl of pleasurable enjoyment appears to occupy and absorb the attention of all classes.

[N. Y. Morning Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The following is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Constellation to his friend in Philadelphia.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, on the 22d July last, sustained an action off Tripoli with nine gun boats, and in half an hour drove five of them ashore, and the remainder into Tripoli. No lives were lost on board of the Constellation. Captain Murray was prevented from destroying the boats driven ashore, by the forts and troops of the enemy.

We understand that the late governor Bloomfield has resigned his seat to John Lambert, president of council, who is to execute the office of governor until an appointment takes place.

It is doubted by some whether the president of council has a right to act when no governor is appointed, it being a case not provided for by the constitution. (Gaz. U. States.)

Annapolis, November 11.

On Monday last the general assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honourable John Francis Mercer, Esquire, was re-elected. And

On Tuesday Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Edward Hall, Reverdy Ghifelin, and Davidson David, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are chosen members of the senate of this state, to wit: Gabriel Christie, Esq; in the room of William Smith, Esq; resigned. Leonard Covington, Esq; in the room of Walter Bowie, Esq; resigned, and Thomas Samuel Felt, Esq; in the room of William Polk, Esq; resigned.

Gabriel Davall, Esquire, is appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased,

ONE bay horse, one horse cart, a parcel of hogs, one fen and ropes, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ. Administrator.

Nov. 10, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse cloths, best London cambrics, coatings, molestins, swansdown, striped and plain silk fointines and satins, hunting cord, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannos, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown flannels, ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemen and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildborets, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammer, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and springs, paper, ink-powder, quilts and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and wafers, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, English double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, stints of all sorts, fig and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, ginger, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and soulong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

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November 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the twentieth of November, instant, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of William Dorsey, Esq; deceased.
HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Senr.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
JOHN FENDALL BEALL.
Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pannelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fear-noughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDBER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

A FEW ALMANACKS;

For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to

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

October 29, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN,

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of cattle, corn, and household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

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

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

November 2, 1802.

LEWIS DUVAL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

NOTICE, that the commissioners for building a poor-house in Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of November, instant, to fix on a proper place for building the same.

November 3, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATSON, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 13, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

TEN dollars reward will be paid to every person that will deliver the subscribers any of their negro men that have absconded for some years under a pretence of freedom, they are so well known in general, that it is needless to particularize. For every negro man or lad the above sum of ten dollars will be paid on their delivery, or being put in gaol in Annapolis, or Baltimore county.

The subscribers will immediately have for sale a great number of healthy, likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, likewise many children, all of whom may be had on moderate terms. For the women who absconded as above, under a pretence of freedom, will soon be offered a generous reward for their delivery, to

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

October, 1802.

NOTICE,

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads, in said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

October 26, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, and from confinement.

JOHN WARFIELD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors; notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. M'CASEY.

November 3, 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.

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,

In Church-street, one door below Mr. William Wilkins's, has just received, by the fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former assortment,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,—

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, fancy cords, velvets, swans-downs, a handsome assortment of blue and white plains, half-thicks, &c. flannels, rose and striped blankets, Bath coatings, worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens, cambricks, muslins, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, men's and boy's hats, beaver and worsted gloves, handkerchiefs, durants, bombazets, &c. ticklenburgs, brown sheeting and linens, brown Holland and green bairse, osenabrigs, oil clothes, penknives, knives and forks, &c.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of French brandy, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, whiskey, molasses, loaf, lump and brown sugars, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, mustard, soap, &c.

Gunpowder and shot, sitters, blackball, pomatum, and a general assortment of earthen ware and china, the whole of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, October 25, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS HAWKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1802.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

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,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A NEGRO GIRL,

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

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

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

on very uneasy cars, and driving them smartly about. It is a very singular occurrence, and has astonished the people in that part of the country.

A letter from Bombay says, "The mines of Ava, which have for sometime supplied the eastern markets with lead, tin, quicksilver, &c. are almost worked out. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by these sources of wealth, is decaying very fast, and the population and political strength of the country have each been essentially affected. From the present friendly disposition of the king towards the English, it is to be hoped that the company will be suffered to form a settlement on his coast, for the express purpose of building ships."

FRANKFORT, October 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

"I have now to communicate the pleasing result of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, so far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They listened with attention and apparent pleasure, to the plans proposed for their advancement in civilization. They all promised their firmest support in carrying the measures of the president into effect. To governor Harrison's perseverance and unremitting attention, its successful issue is justly to be ascribed.

"The Indians have relinquished to the United States a beautiful fertile country, twenty-four leagues square. It extends north and south, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general course of the Wabash, twelve miles to the west of this town, across towards the Ohio. It is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have also granted the privilege of working the great salt spring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles square of land, including the springs, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for the salt works that will there be erected. It is unquestionably the best salt spring that is possessed by the western country. Arrangements will shortly be made by government for the disposal of this tract of country; and we may justly felicitate ourselves with the pleasing hope, that at no distant period, our wildernesses that are now traversed only by savages and wild beasts, will give way to wealthy populous settlements.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By captain Rougge, of schooner Maria, arrived yesterday in 12 days from St. Augustine, we are informed that the Spaniards have concluded a peace with Bowles, which it was expected would be permanent, as in consequence of it the Indians had returned with their families.

November 1.

[The following article is translated from the Mercantile Advertiser, from the official gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The general in chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquillity and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, orders as follows:

There shall be formed at the Cape a national guard composed of a company of grenadiers, a company of chasseurs, eight companies of fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of dragoons.

The commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprised the following denominations of citizens of all colours from the age of 15 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.

2. A merchant.

3. A retailer, paying house-rent of at least 500 francs a year.

4. The principal of a work-shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the national guard.

The above-mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion, Touzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the general in chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The national guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrete is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the generals of divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the national guard, shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The general in chief will grant honourable rewards to the citizens of the national guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good service or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their communes. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the nearest armed force. When tranquillity prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

November 3.

One of the most alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening between eight and nine o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall and Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street, with uncontrollable fury; and in less than an hour and an half the whole block, consisting of about 50 buildings; mostly dwelling-houses, were either burnt, pulled down or gutted. Pieces of shingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration, and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively sustained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to press.

Amongst the sufferers, a list of whom we were not able to procure last evening, were Mr. A. Carroll, col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Mesier, Mr. James Cheatham, Mr. Rinier Suydam, and Mr. Cammeyer, a baker, whose situation is peculiarly distressing, having a wife and ten small children, one of them at the breast, and having lost all his property, the earnings of his whole life. The uncommon distress to which himself and his family are reduced will, we trust, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

Letters received in town yesterday from the American agent at the Havana, confirm the account respecting the exclusive privilege granted by the king of Spain to the count Jaruco, for the introduction of 140,000 barrels of flour. It is further permitted to be imported from the United States, but under Spanish colours. The house of Hernandez and Co. of the Havana, are the count's agents in this business, and had advanced him a loan of 140,000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipation of the expected profits. Flour was at fourteen dollars, and not expected to be lower, although there were about 21,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced from Vera Cruz, had cost there 21 dollars.

The supreme council of the island had recommended the introduction of lumber from the United States; but the governor and intendant had not given their final consent; it was, however, confidently expected to take place in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 28, 1802.

"It is now well ascertained this state is to go without a governor! The business was fully tried this afternoon in joint meeting, when the votes were equally divided—viz. 26 for Mr. Bloomfield, and the same number for R. Stockton, Esquire. It is decidedly understood that neither party will yield, of course there cannot be an election.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He states Buonaparte's particular guards as consisting of about 3000 men, the best dressed and finest looking soldiers in Europe. They are in admirable discipline, adore the first consul, and there is scarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Buonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing these troops considerably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He used to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant states that Buonaparte's manners are cheerful and pleasant; but he has sometimes a horrid look, that did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptness and decision of his character.

The custom of presenting petitions, has for some time been abolished: it is presumed from an apprehension of assassination. On a late occasion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whose grievance made her regardless of all regulations, pressed through the crowd, and threw herself, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the first consul. The suddenness of the manœuvre, or the apprehension of some evil design, shook, for an instant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffused over his features a momentary expression of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is represented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wishes to hazard the tranquillity of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtrusive. He is greatly beloved, and appears to merit that sentiment.

Massena is a more dashing character. His military skill is second to none in France, and many give to him the superiority. But Massena is extremely rich, and fond of enjoyment. Whatever ambitious

desires he may have, they will not tempt him to risk his wealth and his pleasures in pursuing their attainment.

Buonaparte therefore has not much to apprehend from rivalry. He seems rather an object of admiration, than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the measures necessary to insure his security. The people are now nothing in France: The army is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmost attention to those forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On this he cannot place the same implicit reliance; it is therefore more politic to confine them abroad, than to retain them in situations, where accident might make them formidable.

Buonaparte affects shew, and appears attached to magnificence; his processions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of splendour. Perhaps in these things he consults as much the disposition of the people as his own taste. Amusement seems at Paris the order of the day; and one continued whirl of pleasurable enjoyment appears to occupy and absorb the attention of all classes.

[N. Y. Morning Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The following is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Constellation to his friend in Philadelphia.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, on the 22d July last, sustained an action off Tripoli with nine gun boats, and in half an hour drove five of them ashore, and the remainder into Tripoli. No lives were lost on board of the Constellation. Captain Murray was prevented from destroying the boats driven ashore, by the forts and troops of the enemy.

We understand that the late governor Bloomfield has resigned his seat to John Lambert, president of council, who is to execute the office of governor until an appointment takes place.

It is doubted by some whether the president of council has a right to act when no governor is appointed, it being a case not provided for by the constitution.

(Gaz. U. States.)

Annapolis, November 11.

On Monday last the general assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honourable John Francis Mercer, Esquire, was re-elected. And

On Tuesday Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Edward Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin, and Davidson David, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are chosen members of the senate of this state, to wit: Gabriel Christie, Esq; in the room of William Smith, Esq; resigned, Leonard Covington, Esq; in the room of Walter Bowie, Esq; resigned, and Thomas Samuel Fassit, Esq; in the room of William Polk, Esq; resigned. Gabriel Davall, Esquire, is appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased,

ONE bay horse, one horse cart, a parcel of hogs, one fein and ropes, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ. Nov. 10, 1802. Administrator.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse cloths, best London calicoes, coatings, moleskins, swansdown, striped and plain silk florentines and latins, hunting cord, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, mens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannos, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-4 Irish linen, cambricks, cambric muslins and laces, cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemen and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and wafers, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, single double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, flint and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, ginger, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, allum, saltpetre; and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson-skin and soufong teas, coffee, loaf, and brown sugar, &c. &c.

NOTICE is to be held at del county, on the 1st of the purpose said county in the fill the vacancy of

November 8,

NOTICE is to be held at del county, on the 1st of the purpose said county in the fill the vacancy of

November 2,

NOTICE is to be held at del county, on the 1st of the purpose said county in the fill the vacancy of

Charles county

THE subscribers to the above notice, are hereby notified that they have received the same, and as they were he is enabled to fine clothes, Irish coarse and fine noughts, match hats, bras and candles, &c.

He has former allotment

November 10

By the THE COM day, dur o'clock in the m By

By the COMMIT

THE COM of JUST sent session, fro three in the aft By

A L

On Tuesday the EXPOSED on the premi Picataway-to

ALL the which di an insolvent de of land called C ADDITION to articles of houl The creditor quested to hand before the day

October 29,

Value Will be EXP Tobacco, o next ensuin DAVIDSON, FIVE lots thirteen household furr o'clock, and co purchase mon credit will be approved secur

Port-Tobac

October 2

Pursuant to ARundel co SALE, for instant, at ton, decca

ALL the ing of The sale to tinue till all

ALL per del county, d legally-atteste desired to mai

November

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the twentieth of November, instant, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of William Dorsey, Esq; deceased.
HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
November 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by
P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.
November 2, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
JOHN FENDALL BEALL.
Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pannelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fearnoughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brags andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.
He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.
WILLIAM WILKINS.
November 10, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.
THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
A. GOLDR, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.
THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

A FEW
ALMANACKS,
For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tract of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.
The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to
THOMAS MAGGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.
October 29, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 5th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,
FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.
CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of cattle, corn, and household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold.
JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BURTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
JOHN BURTON, Administrator.
November 2, 1802.

LEWIS DUVAL,
INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.
Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

NOTICE, that the commissioners for building a poor-house in Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of November, instant, to fix on a proper place for building the same.
November 3, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATSON, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.
THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.
October 13, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.
TEN dollars reward will be paid to every person that will deliver the subscribers any of their negro men that have absconded for some years under a pretence of freedom, they are so well known in general, that it is needless to particularize. For every negro man or lad the above sum of ten dollars will be paid on their delivery, or being put in gaol in Annapolis, or Baltimore county.
The subscribers will immediately have for sale a great number of healthy, likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, likewise many children, all of whom may be had on moderate terms. For the women who absconded as above, under a pretence of freedom, will soon be offered a generous reward for their delivery, to
RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.
October, 1802.

NOTICE,
THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads, in said county.
By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.
October 26, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I intend to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, and from confinement.
JOHN WARFIELD.
Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1802.

NOTICE,
I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.
JOHN JOHNSON.
Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

NOTICE,
I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.
RALPH M'CREERY.
Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

NOTICE,
HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.
RINALDO JOHNSON.
October 19, 1802.

NOTICE,
THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.
HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.
Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE,
I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.
THOMAS L. SOTHORON.
Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE,
I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
BENJAMIN M. M'CASEY.

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.

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.
JONATHAN BEARD.
Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE,
I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.
PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.
Charles county, September 16, 1802.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,
In Church-street, one door below Mr. William Wilkins's, has just received, by the fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former assortment,
A Variety of Dry Goods,
—Among which are—

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, fancy cords, velvets, swansdowns, a handsome assortment of blue and white plains, half-thicks, &c. flannels, rose and striped blankets, Bath coatings, worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens, cambricks, muslins, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, men's and boy's hats, beaver and worsted gloves, handkerchiefs, durants, bombazets, &c. ticklenburgs, brown sheeting and linens, brown Holland and green baize, of nabrigs, oil clothes, penknives, knives and forks, &c.
GROCERIES,
Consisting of French brandy, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, whiskey, molasses, loaf, lump and brown sugars, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, mustard, soap, &c.
Gunpowder and shot, sifters, blackball, pomatum, and a general assortment of earthen ware and china, the whole of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit to his punctual customers.
Annapolis, October 25, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS HAWKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1802.
SARAH SPURRIER, Administratrix.

Eighty Dollars Reward,
FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.
STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

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,
FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,
A NEGRO GIRL,
About 16 years old, she is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

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

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, asthma,
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 weaken-
ing 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 unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
laying-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
Coughs | Indigestion
Lowness of spirits | Melancholy
Loss of appetite | Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood | Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections | Relaxations
Inward weaknesses | Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses | Obstinate gleet
Fluoribus (or whites) | Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness |

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 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.
Bick, 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 similitu-
dine, 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 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 Ascarides 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 fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—low 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, became 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-
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,
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 to 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, 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 adapted to carry off superflu-
ous bile, and prevents its 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, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-aches, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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

(LVII)
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 18, 1802.

Communication from his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10, 1802.
GENTLEMEN,

EXECUTIVE communications to the representative body are frequently indispensable, and although sanctioned by long usage, yet as they are not expressly directed by our constitution, their form has been variant with us. The following observations are therefore offered in a mode that has been preferred, as involving no responsibility but my own, and as most consonant to the spirit of that clause of the constitution which commits to the governor alone "the exercise of all other executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws."

Your honourable body will receive herewith the census of the United States, lately completed. This instrument discloses an augmentation of our national population in the last ten years, of more than 1,200,000 persons, on an original number of somewhat less than four millions. So rapid an advance to power and opulence, during a period of great and almost general calamity to the civilised world, furnishes a flattering and decisive proof of the value of our political institutions; but the result, as it respects this state individually, has disappointed the expectations that were raised, by the great and acknowledged increase of our commercial importance, during the same period; this census, even as corrected, gives us only an addition of 29,966 persons on our former number of 319,728, inclusive of the territory of Columbia, north of Patowmack. The causes which have retarded our relative progress offer an interesting object of inquiry to the legislature—There is indeed one important view arising from the document, on which I have deemed it my duty to submit the observations contained in the enclosure No. 1, intended only for the private perusal of the members; this subject will be found so intimately connected with the military preparations of the state, as to render the following information necessary, and may excuse the latitude of observation with which it is accompanied.

HAPPILY, public opinion coincides with the principles of our constitution, resting our defence on a national militia, and no doubt ought to be entertained that proper regulations may render it competent to the purpose; but if these be neglected, and the community cannot rely on its efficacy, the first imminent danger may lead them to provide some other and more dangerous resource; for they will never consider their country, their constitution or their property, their own, unless they can perceive some adequate means of defending them. A state can merit little praise, whatever may be its constitution or its laws, if it neglects its military defences, for upon these, all other political institutions must ultimately depend for their support.

NOTWITHSTANDING every exertion made by former executives, there has been no return yet made of the militia of Maryland, since its organization in 1793; after reviewing these various and inefficacious efforts, the executive council addressed a letter to each colonel, or commanding officer of a corps, in June last, enclosing blank returns, which they were requested to complete and forward. Only six officers had complied on the 1st of this month.

THE books of the council shew that the militia has been arranged into 3 grand divisions, 2 on the western and 1 on the eastern shore, under 3 major-generals; they compose 12 brigades, commanded by 12 brigadier-generals, and 50 regiments, divided into 100 battalions, exclusive of 4 extra battalions. Commissions have also issued to 26 troops of cavalry and 5 companies of artillery.

THE officers of all these corps are still nearly complete; but we have no documents to ascertain the number of men enrolled: Was a judgment to be formed from the average numbers of the six returns received, the militia of Maryland might be estimated at 30,000 commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE existing disorganization of this body cannot wholly be attributed to the neglect of the state government; the militia being subject to the joint direction of congress and the states, the state laws on this subject must essentially depend on the outlines prescribed by the general government. The present combined system has been perhaps too generally and too hastily condemned, as incapable of producing an efficient militia; and as such, in a great measure abandoned by the public functionaries; for we have information that cannot be discredited, that the northern states, under these very laws of congress, aided by their own regulations, have long possessed a powerful and well organized militia; consisting of proportionate corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry; generally uniformed, well provided with small arms, and furnished with formidable trains of field artillery. The causes of this difference between them and the southern states, particularly Maryland, (perhaps the most defective of them all in military preparations,) merit investigation.

ONE cause is the want of a due execution of the laws; for a law unexecuted, is, in effect, no law at all; another, and perhaps the original cause, is, that the fundamental law of congress is better adapted to the local and moral circumstances of the northern, than of the southern states; from this source probably originated a first failure in the execution, which generally augments, in an arithmetical progression, until the law itself becomes a dead letter. The places occupied by our slaves are filled in the northern states by free persons; their militia are therefore much more compactly situated, and a company, or even a battalion, may assemble for exercise without trouble. Their duty, from this source, becomes a recreation instead of an inconvenience. In this respect they resemble the militia of our towns, where we have established excellent corps, even under the present laws. There is yet perhaps a moral difference of considerable influence. The desire of pre-eminence, natural to man, is easily gratified in a country where the conditions of master

and slave are unknown, by appointments to public office; these constitute almost the only distinction that their state of society will admit of; but where those domestic relations have widely spread the distinctions of rich and poor, those of office are almost lost in that of wealth. Many opulent masters are too apt to despise the limited authority of equal laws; they refuse to sacrifice either their pride or their ease to the means of obtaining the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and then they affect to disregard command; if committed to those whom they consider as occupying inferior stations in private life; such persons generally prefer paying moderate fines to personal attendance at musters, and the poorer citizens, disgusted by a burthen apparently unequal, are frequently disposed to follow their example, and become equally inobservant. Such general principles derived from the nature of man, although strongly counteracted by the wisdom of our constitution, and the general patriotism of our citizens, have still their silent operation; and the evils resulting would perhaps be best remedied by raising militia fines so high as to render them an object even to the wealthy; no injury can well arise from this measure, as both rich and poor might avoid them, by complying with their duty, or offering a reasonable excuse; should this be done, it might also be proper to authorise the executive to mitigate or release them, in like manner as other fines; a provision operating in the nature of an appeal, could not fail to be salutary; as all judiciary proceedings, particularly those of courts-martial, require some revision to protect the citizen from the abuse of power. But whether fines be raised or not, still it may be found necessary, to alter the present arrangement for their collection and appropriation; shameful abuses certainly exist with regard to both, and these would probably be more easily detected, and more effectually remedied, by rendering the sheriffs accountable for them to the levy courts; under their direction, they would soon form a sufficient county fund for the supply of colours, military music, and whatever uniforms would be found necessary to complete the select militia.

IT is to be apprehended that obstacles arising from natural and moral causes will continue to obstruct the establishment of an efficient militia in this state, on any other principle than that of a select militia, a system which the present laws of congress fully authorise, and which has been already partially adopted by the state. By encouraging the principle of voluntary enrolment, and resorting to draughts only to supply the ultimate deficiencies; by permitting the companies to recommend their own officers as high as the grade of captain, and by granting certain indulgencies and preferences to the privates, some of which will be suggested; it is probable that the present select companies, which are now apportioned by law only one to a regiment, may be speedily increased to one for each battalion; they would then constitute 104 companies, which, if complete, should amount to 7000 infantry, exclusive of officers. The present troops of horse should be filled, or the officers discontinued, and their number, if completed to 30, might be organized into 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 for the western and 1 for the eastern shore; the 5 companies of artillery being also augmented by 5 more, might form a regiment, and these united corps being placed under an appropriate number of general, staff and field-officers, and properly armed and disciplined, would form a body of troops sufficiently powerful, to meet any emergency to which the state would probably be exposed.

BUT to carry this plan into effect, it is indispensable that the state furnish muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes and belts, for the infantry, swords and pistols for the cavalry, field-pieces and sabres for the artillery. To teach men the use of arms, without arms, is almost as hopeless an attempt, as to teach the blind the use and distinction of colours. The state possesses at present arms and accoutrements sufficient to equip the body of infantry proposed, and possibly, by an arrangement with the government of the United States, an unsatisfied claim for military supplies furnished during the western insurrection, might produce swords and pistols for the cavalry. Where soldiers have served seven years in the select militia, they might be discharged, with an honorary certificate of their services, if merited; if then enrolled in the reserve of the militia, they might rank as cadets, and be entitled as such to promotion; they might be exempted from all future draughts and tours of actual duty, except when the reserve might be called into service *en masse*; all persons also serving in the select militia, who should be deemed unable to provide uniforms, in the opinion of the levy court, might be furnished from the produce of militia fines, or such other funds as should be appropriated by law.

A DEFECT in the present militia law, providing for the arming of the select companies, merits the attention of the legislature, as it has rendered the provision almost ineffectual; it is the clause which requires the officers to pass their own bonds, for the arms to be distributed to their companies; the officers have been unwilling to subject themselves to this risk, nor is the propriety readily perceived of rendering an officer responsible for the solvency of a private soldier, to whom he must deliver a stand of arms, whatever may be his opinion of his circumstances or principles; perhaps all that could be reasonably required of the officers, would be to take an obligation from each soldier, for the safe keeping and due return of the arms, and in the event of his discharge or quitting the corps, to use due diligence in recovering the arms, or their value, or in default to become liable himself.

WITHOUT arms in their hands, men cannot possibly be disciplined, and although patriotism may call them to the field when roused by impending danger, yet some motive, acting more uniformly, is necessary to induce them to acquire and preserve the habits of military discipline, without which they may be sacrificed, and their country not saved. Many appeal to the history of our revolution to prove discipline unnecessary; but those who waded through it, will recollect the enthusiasm which embodied and disciplined our active citizens, near twelve months before

the sword was drawn; and they can never forget the cruel loss of invaluable lives, and the gloomy train of misfortunes that pursued us, until dear bought experience taught us the principles of modern warfare. At the commencement of the revolution we were subordinate colonists, armed by despair; but in possession of independence, and such ample resources, we should be criminal towards our fellow-citizens, to posterity and to mankind, were we to risk our interests, our rights, our existence as a people; and the principles of representative government, which has here made its last stand, on the precarious dependence of sudden and unprepared exertions. A military spirit should at all times be encouraged, for of all virtues, military virtue is the most valuable to a country. Abstracted philosophers may lament that mankind continue to idolize those as heroes who have been the butchers of the human race; yet it is because they cannot separate the use from the abuse of those qualities, without which our country, and all that it contains, falls prostrate before the sword of the conqueror.

A MILITARY spirit among the militia should be fostered by government, and in aid of patriotism, which acts only occasionally, the natural pride of man, and his fondness of distinction, should be resorted to as the most permanent basis of military discipline; for this purpose, REVIEWS should be held as frequently, and with as much eclat, as circumstances will permit. It may be also essential to restore salaries to those brigade majors, or rather inspectors, who may be appointed to the select militia; and it is believed that no other organ of military discipline can be well substituted in place of the adjutant-general, the officer already designated by law as the most active agent of the system; if he does his duty he will merit his pay, but he cannot possibly perform his duty unless he resides near the commander in chief.

The governor of the state, from the establishment of our constitution, has ever been considered, and has uniformly acted, as commander in chief of its military force. By the law of 1793, among many other duties assigned the commander in chief, he is particularly directed to review the militia. Some doubt has been suggested, whether the governor can, or how far he may, issue orders to the militia, when embodied only for the purposes of military parade, or whether he may command in person in his military capacity at reviews, consistently with the provisions of our constitution and laws. However decided a governor may be in his own judgment, yet, if he is sensible that doubts of this nature exist with others, it must necessarily confine his exertions to those exigencies that immediately involve the public safety; to give him confidence to act with energy and effect in promoting the ordinary discipline of the militia, it may perhaps be proper to render his powers so explicit as to exclude cavil. A governor might actually review the select corps, and inspect the state of their equipments, one year on the western, and the next on the eastern shore; and this measure, if properly executed, would probably tend more to excite and preserve a military spirit among them, than any other that could be devised. If such an arrangement should be made, it would be necessary to designate by law the number and rank of his aids, and also to revise the present law respecting courts-martial, to enable the commander in chief to call officers to account who should be found deficient in their duty.

The enclosure (No. 2.) exhibits the most correct statement that can be now procured of the ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS and MILITARY STORES, belonging to this state, the small arms yet undistributed may be considered as fit for service, as provision has been made to repair those that were not in order. The arms, accoutrements, &c. at Frederick-town, have been removed into rooms prepared in the barracks, by which means the state saves the expence heretofore paid for an improper deposit; the allowance being already made for reparation, in future the expence may be limited to the moderate salary of an amouner already appointed; measures authorised and directed by the act of November session, 1785. Should it be the determination of the legislature to place the arms we possess in the hands of the select militia, it would probably be gradually effected, and a residuary supply, to be deposited in the different arsenals, might in time be provided for the BODY OF RESERVE. Frederick-town, secure against foreign invasion, would no doubt continue the principal depot, but as it is too remote to be used against an internal enemy, it would be prudent to keep 1500 or 2000 stands of arms at the seat of government, under the immediate disposition of the executive.

OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY, the two brass six pounders at Annapolis have been repaired; a four pounder, heretofore totally neglected, has been mounted, and the three pieces are now completely fitted for field service; a shed has also been built, (on terms accommodating to the public,) near the state house, where the pieces, and their entire equipments, are kept in preservation and readiness, which has been also done under the authority of the law of 1785; and an excellent artillery company of militia has also been raised and instructed in the use of these guns, by the direction of the present executive. The two brass four pounders in Baltimore are attached to captain Stoddert's company. These pieces are wholly inadequate to any effective military arrangement. A single regiment of artillery, consisting of 10 companies, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants each, would require twenty brass six pounders, and five 6 1/2 inch howitzers, in addition to what we possess. It is not to be expected that the state would provide immediately for what may be ultimately necessary, but a small sum annually appropriated, would gradually and probably in due time effect these important objects without any sensible inconvenience.

It would certainly be prudent, even in our present circumstances, to keep constantly in a state of preparation a small quantity of fixed ammunition; it would seem necessary that at least twenty-four rounds should be delivered out with every stand of arms, which the public authority may judge proper to place in the hands of the militia, and at least an equal quantity should be reserved in the arsenals. A like provision should be made for the field artillery. These things require little more than the attention and trouble of providing them; indispensable as they are, their expence is trifling; they are hardly objects of legislative direction; they would be more properly left to the discretion of the commander in chief, whenever his authority and duties are correctly defined and understood. The powder belonging to the state is now extremely old, and unfit for any real service; it will require remanufacturing. The other military stores, camp equipage, &c. are in good order, and of their kind abundantly sufficient for any probable purposes of the government.

MANY of the objects presented to the legislature are necessarily connected with the pecuniary resources of the state, a full detail of which, as exhibited by the treasurer, has been already forwarded to your honourable body by the governor and council. On this statement it should be understood, that to the sum of £. 17,498 13 8 1/2, (the balance remaining

unappropriated on the 31st October.) may be added the farther sums of £. 21,993 15 0 received for interest due on city loans, and the principal sum of 50,000 dollars, that became due on the 1st November, also £. 23,456 11 1 received from the eastern shore, constituting an aggregate amount of £. 41,135 19 9 1/2 cash, now in the treasury, after providing for all demands on the state up to the first of November.

The ordinary annual income of the state should be estimated thus:

Interest and reimbursement on public stock and state loans,...	£. 23,645 17 0
Annual taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures, &c.	15,000 0 0
Interest on debts due from solvent debtors,	2,150 0 0
	£. 40,795 17 0

The interest on the 50,000 dollars, city loan, already repaid, is of course deducted in this estimate. The product of the Patowmack canal stock is estimated at six per cent. instead of three, which has been the first year's dividend; it will more probably produce eight or ten per cent. instead of £. 6,500 0 0, which the treasurer calculates as the probable receipts for the ensuing year from the solvent debtors, comprehending a portion of the capital due, and not interest on the whole sum due is preferred, as it exhibits this interest of the state in the form of a perpetuity, instead of an annuity; it is true, that the reimbursement on the 5 per cent. stock, amounting annually to about 7000 dollars, is included above, although it stands on similar principles; this payment being not subject to the control of the state, she must continue to receive it, and the growing deficiency of the fund can only be supplied by equivalent investments in other productive funds.

The ordinary annual expenditure of the state, according to the items in the treasurer's account, should be estimated at not more than £. 34,464 2 6, as in his estimate for the ensuing year provision is made for two sessions of the legislature, whereas only one can be properly chargeable to any one year; although it may be prudent always to reserve that sum in advance. There will be therefore remaining an annual surplus of ordinary revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure, of £. 6,331 12 6; to this sum may be added whatever the journal of accounts may amount to less than 30,000 dollars, and also what the state may gain under the laws of last session in the expence of justice, as the treasurer has continued the old estimate; from 5 to 7000 dollars may be allowed for these items. The forty-one thousand pounds cash will not probably remain unproductive in the treasury; should £. 30,000 0 0 of it be applied, as it may be safely done in the course of the year, in a manner to produce only six per cent. (and the state have a right, by paying up their shares to that amount in the Baltimore bank, to realize at once 33 per cent. on their capital,) it would produce £. 1800 0 0 annually. The legislature may therefore safely calculate on an annual surplus from our present resources of considerably more than £. 10,000 0 0, a sum fully sufficient to meet the extraordinary expences of government, replace the annual reimbursement of stock, and provide for arming of our militia completely, in the course of a few years.

THESE estimates are made without reference to the important interest belonging to the state in stock of the bank of England and five per cent. annuities; the amount of these, as appears by a letter of Mr. Murdoch, of the 10th December, 1801, was worth, at the then selling price, £. 192,000 0 0 sterling; from the dividends since accruing, and the general rise of stock since that period, this sum may be now safely estimated at the increased value of £. 220,000 0 0 sterling, which, after every deduction for the transfer in favour of the Hanburys, the commissions to Mr. Chase, bills formerly drawn, and all incidental charges ought to produce in our treasury here more than the net sum of 800,000 dollars. So large a property, detained in violation of the principles of justice, good faith, and those rules which ordinarily govern the civilized world, merits the earnest attention of the legislature. Is not the government of the United States bound in duty and interest to recover this money for the state of Maryland? The state of Maryland, in common with the other states of the union, have relinquished their national character to the United States; they are no longer known abroad, or can transact their public concerns, but through the United States; through them they must obtain justice, or not at all. Where the individuals of one nation are denied justice in the tribunals of another, or meet with a delay that amounts to a denial, the injured have a right to claim the national protection and interference. Great-Britain has lately exerted this right against the United States with but little pretensions to justice, and with less ceremony.... Her citizens have been speedily and fully compensated. The duty of the United States is in this instance strongly connected with their interest. The wealth and resources of the United States, like those of all other governments, consist of the wealth and resources of the public bodies, and individuals who compose them; they are the property of the United States for every legal and constitutional purpose. These 800,000 dollars would not in fact go directly into the treasury of the United States, but they would constitute a fund on which a legal and just government would have a right to calculate, whenever the fair necessities of government would render it essential to the national safety. Would it not be well for the legislature to direct the executive to confer with the president of the United States on what farther steps would be necessary in this business? A verbal message from Mr. King, in London, through Mr. Christie, to the governor of Maryland, gives the last information received on the subject. It will be found in the separate note marked No. 3, to avoid an official publicity that might embarrass our minister.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to the legislature a memorial of the governor and directors of the Susquehanna canal company. (No. 4.) In September last I met governor M'Kean, by his desire, at Havre-de-Grace; we passed, in a large batteau, though the canal and locks, constructed by the company, from the main river below into the main river above the canal, and we entirely coincided in opinion, that they constitute probably the most important national work on this side the Atlantic, and that, as far as completed, they do high honour to the judgment and zeal of the company; they are constructed with a strength and solidity that promise to prolong their advantages to distant posterity; but we also agreed in opinion, that the great national objects contemplated can never be realized but by the joint exertions, and under the joint authorities, of the two states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It appeared to be governor M'Kean's opinion, and it certainly was mine, that the half toll was but a nominal thing, that could neither injure individuals or benefit the company to any extent, as it was impossible to suppose, from our view, that the bed of the river would be used for the purposes of navigation, if the canal should be completed, by extending con-

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The legislature having heretofore had in contemplation a plan for rendering the punishment of criminals subservient to their reformation, I do myself the honour of forwarding to them a publication transmitted to this executive, by a benevolent and enlightened individual, Mr. Thomas Eddie, descriptive of the buildings, and explanatory of the regulations, of the state of New-York on this subject, together with a detail of the success with which they have been attended.

The eight hundred dollars appropriated during the last session for the purchase of furniture for the government-house, under the direction of the governor, has been expended, and an account for eight hundred and four dollars has passed the auditor. The accounts for repairs of the buildings, lot, enclosures, &c. are not fully settled, as the work begun is not yet finished; they may amount to somewhat more than twelve hundred dollars, but will be far within the two thousand dollars contemplated by the legislature. It may be also proper here to suggest, that the garden, &c. has been repaired at no inconsiderable private expence of the governor, and that, exposed to such temporary occupation, it will probably require some permanent resident to keep it in repair, who might also protect the house and furniture during the intervals between the governors, periods that have always occasioned loss and depredation on this public property.

WHILST I offer to the legislature my warm and grateful acknowledgements for the renewed testimony of their approbation, they will permit me to assure them, that my objects in public life have ever been limited and directed by the desire of being useful, and to hope that they will receive favourably the assurances of my devotion to the state, and personal respect for themselves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Yesterday, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, after the 3d of March next.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) October 26.
ACCOUNTS as late as the 17th September assure us that the port of New-Orleans was shut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards, or by the French, was matter of uncertainty. The writer promises to give the earliest information on this subject.

BOSTON, November 2.
Arrived November 1, schooner Favourite, Portugal, from Madeira and Teneriffe, 31 days. October 24, fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Bustillos, in great distress, making so much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish captain requested capt. P. to stay by him, and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board three officers and four marines with provisions. Captain P. accompanied the ship three days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress, and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in des-

pair—and the ship rolled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her main-mast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made to afford her assistance, but in vain. A fog occasioned capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away; but the ship was no more to be seen. Four hundred and thirteen persons, including several women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto-Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

NEW-YORK, November 6.
The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 34 days. She was rather sickly; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

November 8.
The fast sailing ship Swift, captain Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday in 38 days from Bourdeaux. We are indebted to the politeness of captain Speyer, who came passenger in this vessel, for a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, inclusive. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. The only prominent article relates to the troubles in Switzerland, which have risen to a very serious crisis. To this subject our translations are principally confined.

We are happy to announce that the report of the death of the illustrious M. La Fayette is without foundation. A Paris paper of September 23d, mentions that the English Demosthenes, Mr. Charles Fox, was about setting out from Paris to spend a fortnight with him at his country seat.

The vintage throughout France promises very abundant.

By the Sophia, captain J. Wood, which arrived yesterday in 39 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the last of September.—From a cursory view, they convey nothing of political importance. The greatest tranquillity appears to prevail in the interior of France. Some changes with respect to the internal organization of the department were taking place, merely relative to municipal affairs. Preparations were making at Brussels for lodging 200 troops of the consular guard, it being reported, that Buonaparte was certainly to visit that city in the month of October. Peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America was announced to have been re-established, by Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, through Mr. James Simpson, consul at Tangiers; American vessels have therefore nothing to apprehend, on the part of the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco. Commerce began to resume greater activity in the port of Bourdeaux; clayed sugars were scarce and the price increasing; considerable quantities of Havana sugars having been transported for inland consumption. Brown sugars were in demand and scarce. Coffee, of which considerable quantities were on hand, began to be more brisk—the demand for the Baltic having increased.—Carracas Cocoa, was scarce, and engrossed. Cotton was dull, and falling in price. Indigo of St. Domingo and Carolina scarce, Bengal and Louisiana in demand. The vintage promised to be more abundant than had been expected. Brandy still continues very high. There was no demand for American vessels, every thing being done in French bottoms.

We are verbally informed by passengers in the two arrivals at this port from Bourdeaux, one of them direct from Paris, that the bills drawn by gen. Le Clerc at St. Domingo on the government, had not been promptly paid—some of them indeed had been protested. And it was the general opinion, that they would not be generally honoured; although some of them might be paid as a very great favour to those in whose hands they might fall. This measure was deemed not to be out of any disrespect to the American nation, but of the unwillingness of the French to part with their money.

Buonaparte still reigned supreme over the French nation. He has a numerous life guard constantly about his person, to prevent any attempts upon his life.

[OFFICIAL.]

His Catholic majesty's consul-general, chevalier de Feranda, received a few days ago official information from the governor of St. Augustine that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.
Extract of a letter from New-York, November 8.
“We have received London papers to the 25th September, being 8 days later than our last European advices.—We regret that their contents are so uninteresting as even to preclude our forwarding you any considerable extracts.—Tobacco was on the rise in England; other American produce stationary.”

Wonderful changes in the Heavenly luminaries.
“The ancient astronomer had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600 it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. Mr. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively: it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670 a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and became again visible in 1672. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally disappeared. The Pleiade, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once con-

tained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible. The seventh disappeared at the siege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Christ.

“What has become of this star and others which have disappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?”

“The stars fade away; the sun himself grows dim with age, and nature sinks in years.”

Extract of a letter received from an American gentleman at Gibraltar.

“Moorish Castle—June 30, I obtained permission to examine the remains of the Moorish Castle. Its ruinous state prevents your ascertaining any thing of the different apartments. Part of the stair-case is still remaining; it is spiral, of stone, and appears to have been very ingeniously cut and ornamented. The terrace or roof of the building is of handsome white stone; and gives a distinct and extensive view of great part of the province of Andalusia. Its height is about ninety feet, breadth sixty. I visited this, otherwise uninteresting, spot from an opinion of its having given rise to, or aided, in a particular manner, the writers of the novel and opera of *Blue Beard*:—and although I have not found the *blue chamber*, yet I have discovered some foundation for the suspicion. The time this castle was built is not correctly known; but it is reported to have been the work of the bashaw Abomelique, son of the emperor of Fez, who besieged Gibraltar in 1333, which place surrendered in five months; and that his descendants kept quiet possession of it until 1410. He had a wife, or favourite, by the name of Fatima. His death was sudden—the manner not recounted. His character is represented as cruel and brutal. The scenery is accurately represented on the New-York stage. The zig zag roads cut through the rock, and the terrace from which Fatima's siller looks for aid, are also correct. The cloud of dust she first discovered may have come from the sand banks near St. Roke—the names have also some right to their corroborating the suspicion.

“I give this to you *talis qualis*. Drinkwater and James's History of Gibraltar has aided me.

“There is a singular Moorish building near the Spanish lines, which boasts of antiquity, but its use I cannot devise; it is called the Devil's Tower, and is about 40 feet high. There is but one entrance, viz. at the top. It might have been considered in early days, a fortress of some strength, and possibly, the sole defence of Gibraltar from the inhabitants of Spain, its strength will not readily yield to time.

“As I am with the Moors, I cannot pass over the wall, which is considered as one of the curiosities only as it respects its great strength. It is related, but I cannot give you the authority, that this was the work of the Moors who were held in captivity by the Spaniards, upon a sacred promise, that when completed, they should have their liberty; but, when the work ended, every surviving Moor was inhumanly massacred.”

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a feasible application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings; at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.
November 15, 1802.

For more new advertisements see next page.

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BOSTON, November 2.

Arrived November 1, Schooner Favourite, Portland, from Madras and Fenwick, 31 days. October 24, fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns. Don Juan Ignacio Ballesteros, in great distress, making in much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish captain requested capt. P. to stay by him, and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board three officers and four marines with provisions. Captain P. accompanied the ship these days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress, and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in des-

pair—and the ship rolled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her main-mast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made to afford her assistance, but in vain. A fog occasioned capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away; but the ship was no more to be seen. Four hundred and thirteen persons, including several women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto-Rico to Cadix, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 34 days. She was rather lucky; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

November 8.

The fast sailing ship Swift, captain Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday in 36 days from Bourdeaux. We are indebted to the politeness of captain Speyer, who came passenger in this vessel, for a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, inclusive. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. The only prominent article relates to the troubles in Switzerland, which have risen to a very serious crisis. To this subject our translations are principally confined.

We are happy to announce that the report of the death of the illustrious M. La Fayette is without foundation. A Paris paper of September 23d, mentions that the English Demosthenes, Mr. Charles Fox, was about setting out from Paris to spend a fortnight with him at his country seat.

The vintage throughout France promises very abundant.

By the Sophia, captain J. Wood, which arrived yesterday in 39 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the last of September. From a cursory view, they convey nothing of political importance. The greatest tranquillity appears to prevail in the interior of France. Some changes with respect to the internal organization of the department were taking place, merely relative to municipal affairs. Preparations were making at Brussels for lodging 200 troops of the consular guard, it being reported, that Buonaparte was certainly to visit that city in the month of October. Peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America was announced to have been re-established, by Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, through Mr. James Simpton, consul at Tangiers; American vessels have therefore nothing to apprehend, on the part of the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco. Commerce began to resume greater activity in the port of Bourdeaux; dried sugars were scarce and the price increasing; considerable quantities of Havana sugars having been transported for inland consumption. Brown sugars were in demand and scarce. Coffee, of which considerable quantities were on hand, began to be more brisk—the demand for the Baltic having increased. Carracas Cocoa, was scarce, and engrossed. Cotton was dull, and falling in price. Indigo of St. Domingo and Carolina scarce, Bengal and Louisiana in demand. The vintage promised to be more abundant than had been expected. Brandy still continues very high. There was no demand for American vessels, every thing being done in French bottoms.

We are verbally informed by passengers in the two arrivals at this port from Bourdeaux, one of them direct from Paris, that the bills drawn by gen. Le Clerc at St. Domingo on the government, had not been promptly paid—some of them indeed had been protested. And it was the general opinion, that they would not be generally honoured; although some of them might be paid as a very great favour to those in whose hands they might fall. This measure was deemed not to be out of any disrespect to the American nation, but of the unwillingness of the French to part with their money.

Buonaparte still reigned supreme over the French nation. He has a numerous life guard constantly about his person, to prevent any attempts upon his life.

[OFFICIAL.]

His Catholic majesty's consul-general, chevalier de Feranda, received a few days ago official information from the governor of St. Augustine that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 8. We have received London papers to the 25th September, being 8 days later than our last European advices. We regret that their contents are so uninteresting as even to preclude our forwarding you any considerable extracts.—Tobacco was on the rise in England; other American produce stationary.

Wonderful changes in the Heavenly luminaries.

The ancient astronomer had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan, which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600 it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. Mr. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively; it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670 a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and became again visible in 1673. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally disappeared. The Pleiades, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once con-

tained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible. The seventh disappeared at the siege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Christ.

What has become of this star and others which have disappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?

"The stars fade away; the sun himself grows dim with age, and nature sinks in years."

Extract of a letter received from an American gentleman at Gibraltar.

Moorish Castle—June 30, I obtained permission to examine the remains of the Moorish Castle. Its ruinous state prevents your ascertaining any thing of the different apartments. Part of the stair-case is still remaining; it is mural, of stone, and appears to have been very ingeniously cut and ornamented. The terrace or roof of the building is of handsome white stone; and gives a distinct and extensive view of great part of the province of Andalusia. Its height is about sixty feet, breadth sixty. I visited this, otherwise uninteresting, spot from an opinion of its having given rise to, or aided, in a particular manner the writers of the novel and opera of *Blue Beard*;—and although I have not found the *blue chamber*, yet I have discovered some foundation for the suspicion. The time this castle was built is not correctly known; but it is reported to have been the work of the bashaw Abomelique, son of the emperor of Fez, who besieged Gibraltar in 1333, which place surrendered in five months; and that his descendants kept quiet possession of it until 1410. He had a wife, or favourite, by the name of Fatima. His death was sudden—the manner not recounted. His character is represented as cruel and brutal. The scenery is accurately represented on the New-York stage. The zig zag roads cut through the rock, and the terrace from which Fatima's filler looks for aid, are also correct. The cloud of dust she first discovered may have come from the sand banks near St. Roke—the names have also some right to their corroborating the suspicion.

"I give this to you *salis qualis*. Drinkwater and James's History of Gibraltar has aided me.

There is a singular Moorish building near the Spanish lines, which boasts of antiquity, but its use I cannot devise; it is called the Devil's Tower, and is about 40 feet high. There is but one entrance, viz. at the top. It might have been considered in early days, a fortress of some strength, and possibly, the sole defence of Gibraltar from the inhabitants of Spain, its strength will not readily yield to time.

As I am with the Moors, I cannot pass over the wall, which is considered as one of the curiosities only as it respects its great strength. It is related, but I cannot give you the authority, that this was the work of the Moors who were held in captivity by the Spaniards, upon a sacred promise, that when completed, they should have their liberty; but, when the work ended, every surviving Moor was inhumanly massacred."

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place; and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleaves and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

For more new advertisements see next page.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accom-
modating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres
of LAND, growing in the upper part of Anne-Arundel
county, contiguous to Edinger's new road, and a
convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This
land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of
rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the
cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is
susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use
of plaster of Paris, which would render it very pro-
ductive. The neighbourhood of this property is
pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to
health equal to any in the State of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible
part of the country, and with a small sum of money,
are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if
neglected, regret may in vain hope for another
occasion so favourable for attaining their objects.
Take, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on
Saturday the 4th of December, at the late dwell-
ing of EDWARD TIMMINS, on the north side of
Severn,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, some plantation utensils
and household furniture, also two negro women,
and a set of blacksmith's tools.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Administrator.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 14th day
of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, on
a credit of six months,

ALL the personal property of PHILEMON
BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of some va-
luable young negroes, and other personal property.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Administrator.
November 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,
having obtained from the orphans court of
Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testa-
mentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN,
late of said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the first day of June next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of said estate. And all persons indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.
Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 15, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH
WILKINSON, as stated in his report, of the
real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, deceased, shall be
ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before
the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of
this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three
times before the 10th day of February next; the re-
port states the land to have sold in parcels, 124 acres
at £.3. per acre, and the residue, about 400 acres,
at about £.4. The creditors of the said Mitchell
who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby
requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the chancellor, before the said day, im-
mediately after which (if the sale shall be ratified) the
chancellor will direct a dividend, &c.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

True copy,
Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cor. Can.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for each of the fol-
lowing negro men: SAM, a lusty young yellow
fellow. NICK, a lusty young black ditto, rather
knock kneed. JEM, a yellowish coloured fellow,
and one negro woman, by the name of SALL
TALL, and tolerably lusty. The above reward of
fifteen dollars will be paid for each of the above ne-
gro men, and FIVE DOLLARS for the woman,
on being committed to prison either in Baltimore or
Annapolis, or delivered to me.

RICHARD BARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber has still absconded the following
slaves: BEN, a small black fellow. JACK,
a small yellow fellow. NATT, a small yellow fel-
low. BEN, a middle sized black man. BILL, a
young lad, black, about seventeen years of age.
JAMES, a black young fellow, and TOM, a young
black ditto. These negroes are so well known in
general that a further description is unnecessary.
Also a mulatto man, with remarkable blue eyes,
named JEM, who went to the eastern shore during
the harvest in the last summer, and not yet returned,
under a pretence of mowing grain. For the whole
of the above negroes a reward will be paid of five
dollars each, or for either the same reward of fif-
teen dollars will be paid on their delivery to the
subscriber, or on being imprisoned in the Annapolis
goal. I will also pay FIVE DOLLARS RE-
WARD for every woman, on their being committed
to the above goal, or delivered to

BENNETT BARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a beautiful assortment
of GOODS, just received by the latest arrivals
from England, suitable for the present season, con-
sisting of superfine and second cloths, plains and half
ticks, cassimers, frockings, trunks and other well
cutting, fancy combs, thickets, and other Manchestery
silk & mottoset blankets, hosiery, gloves, a handsome
assortment of cutlery and stoves, with a variety of
other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise a good choice of GROCERIES, among
which are brown and loaf sugar, lyes, and other
tea, molasses, rum, spirit, and French brandy, pep-
per, and other spices, &c. &c. All which articles will
be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser
can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are requested to bring them in,
legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are
desired to make immediate payment, to
ROBERT WELCH, of Bawj. Executor.
November 16, 1802.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday
the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of BAW-
JAMIN WELCH, deceased,

ONE bay horse, one horse cart, a parcel of bags,
one fern and ropes, plantation utensils, house-
hold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and
other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of Bawj. Executor.

November 10, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will
be held at the several districts of Anne-Arundel
county, on the twentieth of November, instant,
for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent
said county in the general assembly of Maryland, to
fill the vacancy of William Dorsey, Esq; deceased.

**HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.**

November 8, 1802.

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH,
on the premises, lying within two or three miles of
Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed,
which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS,
an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts
of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the
ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry
articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are re-
quested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated,
before the day of sale, to

**THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.**

October 29, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-
Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December
next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and
DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town,
thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of
household furniture. The sale to commence at 12
o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the
purchase money to be paid on hand, and six months
credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with
approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d
instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BUR-
TON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consist-
ing of cattle, corn, and household furniture.
The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and con-
tinue till all is sold.

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

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

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

November 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county
will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November
next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle
the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and super-
visors of the public roads, in said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, CL. L. C. A. A. C.
October 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly
of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which,
from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to
the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of
this State to be released from debts which I am
unable to pay.

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years in extreme op-
pression from debts, originating in pecuniary loss,
and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the
benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I
am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by exe-
cutions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying
to the next general assembly of Maryland for a
law to release me from debts which I am not other-
wise able to pay, leaving no right to the disposal
of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature,
at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing
her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal,
to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to
the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly
of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. McCASKEY.

October 19, 1802.

THE subscriber, finding from a variety of mis-
fortunes, 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.

THE subscriber having become involved, in
special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large
amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives
notice, that he intends to apply to the next general
assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of
Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts,
which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to
pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply
to the general assembly of Maryland for an
act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every
day, during the present session, from nine
o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, **A. GOLDBER, Cl.**

**By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS
of JUSTICE.**

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS
of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.

By order, **L. GASSAWAY, Cl.**

LEWIS DUVAL.

I NFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has
received an additional supply of fashionable and
fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment
complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general
assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers
at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very lean
of cloaths, has very bad hair, and has one of his
hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he
belongs to JONAS WATKINS, living in Montgomery
county, and was with his master as my bond about
the full of September last. His master is desired to
take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees
and other charges.

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

October 13, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LVIII)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12.
THE English have just evacuated the whole of Egypt. The Turks pretend that before embarking, they sold at a mean price to the rebel beys, all the ammunition remaining in that province. These still continue in Upper Egypt, and more daily reinforcing themselves with deserters from the Ottoman army, principally with those from the Asiatic corps.

As soon as it was known that the freedom of the Black sea had been granted to the French, several commercial houses of that nation, established here, have sent expresses to Smyrna, Salonica, and several places in the Archipelago, charged with new speculations.

B E R N E, September 13.

The French minister received a courier from Paris. Nothing has yet transpired of the dispatches brought by him; but they cannot be otherwise than interesting to our country. A great event is preparing, which it is said will take place to-morrow. During the two last days very active and multiplied conferences are held at the landamman Dolder's. We are assured, that it is in contemplation to appoint a dictator, or grand conciliator;—and, that citizen Dolder is designated for that extraordinary magistracy.

September 14.

An event little expected occupies the public attention, and gives rise to a thousand conjectures. Citizen Dolder, landamman, has been carried off this morning from his house, and under the eye of his guards, and after having been obliged to resign his office. The following are the particulars of this singular event:—

At 5 o'clock in the morning, three citizens of Berne and two of Zurich, entered the house of the landamman, and presented to him a project of resignation already drawn up, inviting him to sign it upon the spot, informing him at the same time that it would be likewise signed by all the other members of the council of execution; that this measure was commanded by circumstances and that it had the consent of the senate, &c. Citizen Dolder signed it without any opposition. The five persons above mentioned then obliged the landamman to get into a carriage, and conducted him to Jegistorf, a distance of three leagues from hence, where he is guarded in the house of a Mr. Sturler of Berne.

This event as may be well conceived has occasioned the greatest surprise, and excited general uneasiness. The senate itself had no knowledge of what was passing, and it is not known with certainty for what purpose this measure has been taken. It is presumed to have been done to prevent Dolder from being dictator. In that case two members of the executive council have offered to resign; but the senate, before composing a new government, wishes to sift this affair of citizen Dolder to the bottom, and for that purpose have sent two senators to him.

The cantons of Argovic and Baden are in a complete state of insurrection. All the peasants have risen en masse, and have made themselves masters of Brugg and Leusburg; and last evening, when the courier left Arran, that city was threatened with invasion. The peasants afterwards propose to direct their march against the castle of Arbourg, to liberate a man named May de Schoftland who is detained there.

The latest public accounts from Zurich are not of a tranquil complexion. General Andermatt had taken a very advantageous position near the city and was making dispositions to fire upon it with red-hot balls should it refuse to surrender. Letters of a more recent date say that he has executed his project, and that several parts of the city were on fire.

September 15.

The members of the senate sent to citizen Dolder returned, and are at this moment making their report to the senate. It is not at present foreseen what turn our affairs will take.

We hear from Baden that a smart action has taken place between the insurgents and the Helvetic troops. The former had about 30 men killed, and a great number wounded.

September 16.

Citizen Dolder, landamman, Rutterman and Fuesly, Bathschers, who had given in their resignations on the 14th and 15th, have returned to the resumption of their functions, in consequence of an invitation from the senate.

The war office has this morning received accounts of the capitulation of Zurich.

A courier arrived last evening from head quarters has brought dispatches announcing that a column of about 2000 peasants of the canton of Zurich had joined the Helvetic army; and that a reinforcement of about 400 men, in two bodies, destined for the city, have been defeated by our troops of the line and militia, and especially by our horse chassers, who

have dispersed the insurgents, killed many, and made 40 prisoners.

Some insurgents of Argovic have entered Arran without experiencing any other resistance than a slight check near Baden from a company of troops of the line and 40 chassers of Zurich. They have 20 men killed, and several wounded; but the troops of the line were obliged to yield to superiority of numbers. It is said the insurgents had advanced as far as Olten. A convoy of ammunition for general Andermatt, escorted by three officers and sixty men, was obliged to enter the fortrefs of Arbourg for safety. A company which was at Langenthal, has fortunately received orders to march against Arran; (the same night the insurgents had projected to disarm it. A certain number of peasants had marched to Thoun, intending to disarm the troops there; but the citizens, having joined the troops, the peasants were repulsed.)

All the troops that were in Oberland are returning to Berne, and the posts which were at Brune are raised.

P A R I S, September 21.

The first consul has taken up his residence at St. Cloud the three days past. The workmen are now occupied in placing lamp posts between St. Cloud and Paris.

L O N D O N, September 18.

It ought not to excite surprise, that the embassy of general Lafnes should begin its diplomatic career in the manner we have heard described. He is a man without education, having been an apprentice to a dyer in Bayonne till 1793, when he was put in requisition. What led to his disgrace with the first consul, after being appointed commandant of the consular guard, was his conduct in the arrangement of the contract with a tailor to supply the guard with cloaths. The tailor was informed, that unless he made him (Lafnes) a present of 100,000 francs, he should not have the contract, which snip agreed to, observing, however, that it must be laid on the prices. When the account was sent in to Buonaparte, he thought it very high, and sent for the tailor, who confessed the cause of their being so high charged. The first consul, in a violent passion, sent for Lafnes, who, in his turn, was also enraged. High words took place, Lafnes being a great favourite with the army, it was not thought proper to imprison or exile him; and he was with difficulty prevailed on to accept the embassy.

Previous to this affair the chief consul owed general Lafnes much service; their first acquaintance commenced in 1794, during the troubles in Paris. Buonaparte took Lafnes to Italy, where he distinguished himself by many acts of bravery, and he was the first man who set his foot on shore after passing the Po. In 1799, Lafnes had the principal charge of conducting the revolution which placed Buonaparte on the throne, having the command of the principal post at the Thuilleries and the watch over the hall of the council of ancients. Hence arise the unwillingness of the first consul to punish his old favourite.

M. Otto's plate, pictures, &c. &c. were packing up yesterday, previous to his departure. M. Otto deserves much praise for the address and decorum with which he has conducted himself during his residence in England, a period of the greatest interest to the peace and tranquillity of both nations. It is believed that he will leave London immediately on the arrival of general Andreossi.

September 23.

A curious hoax has been lately played of at Margate:—A visitor offered a Pic-Nic treat to the market people, to be celebrated in the middle of the market place. The entertainment afforded a curious spectacle; a long table was spread with plates, &c. on which was placed a large leg of mutton, with plenty of vegetables, bread, porter, &c. for the guests, about thirty of whom sat down at table, and for some time enjoyed themselves very comfortably. The bellman of the town was president. Soon after dinner, when the jorum had been pretty freely pushed about, Mr. president felt himself suddenly indisposed, and was obliged to appoint a deputy, a good looking fisherman, who presently feeling similar emotions, was compelled to follow his predecessor in office; four or five others experiencing the same kind of qualms, suspicions began to be entertained that all was not right; at least that all could not be fairly attributed to the sudden change of the weather. An examination of the pots was therefore made, and it was discovered that a considerable portion of jalap had been conveyed into the porter. The whole market place was presently in an uproar; and between the sufferers and the laughers, the scene was a truly comic one. The promoter of this elegant Pic-Nic is supposed to have made his escape at the beginning of the festival.

A letter from Margate, September 23, says:—A boat has just arrived in 15 hours from Ostend. I have conversed with one of the passengers, who appears to be a very intelligent man. He states that orders have been issued within the last six days, to prevent any Prussian vessels which entered the harbour from unloading. This prohibition has been very strictly enforced, and it very naturally led to apprehensions that some difference had taken place between the consular government and his Prussian majesty; a circumstance, however, extremely improbable. My informant also mentioned to me, that the population of Ostend has considerably diminished ever since the peace; that of trade they have none, except a little in salt. This he attributed to the very high duties which have been imposed on almost all articles of commerce by the French government. The following addition to those already existing has been made within these last ten days:—

- 30 per cent. upon tobacco.
 - 2d 1-4 per lb. raw sugar and coffee.
 - 30 guilders per tun upon foreign fish.
- He adds that a tax of 13s. per chaldron has been laid upon all British coals imported.

From the London Courier of Sept. 25.

General Andreossi's non-arrival has occasioned no little surprise, and some slight uneasiness. We know not that any accounts have yet been received of his having left Paris. It was rumoured in the city this morning, that there was some demur—we disbelieve it: Our expectations are seldom gratified as soon as we wish, and a day or two's delay is, perhaps, of little importance, now that peace has been definitively settled between the two countries.

B R I D G E - T O W N, October 9.

The schooner *Porcupine*, with the remainder of government stores, arrived on Thursday from Martinique. We understood that the colonial system of French laws of 1789, which has been declared to be in full force there, has already been acted upon with respect to the coloured inhabitants, none of whom, whether free or slaves, are allowed to wear shoes on stockings, and by a proclamation of the commander in chief, are restricted in their dress to linen shirts, short jackets and pantaloons. The only duty yet laid on commerce is imposed upon the Americans, who are confined in their importations to the articles of flour, fish, and lumber, on which they pay a duty of 2 1-2 per cent. and 5 on exports, being compelled to receive a proportion of produce in payment, and are allowed only two hours to lay off the harbours without coming to. Slaves have been imposed in French vessels, and an English Guineaman, called the *Mercy*, has been permitted to sell her cargo under the national flag. The English who are still there receive every attention from the French officers, but they are very rigid towards the native inhabitants; the troops, who are represented to be *raie cochons*, are very unhealthy, and die four or five daily, and the garrison already much decreased.

C A M D E N, November 9.

A late Kentucky gazette mentions, that the early frost had been very destructive to the cotton in the western parts of Tennessee state, that scarcely one third part was fit for manufacture.

In the same paper it is mentioned, that the weevil has been uncommonly destructive to wheat in that country; that some farmers have determined not to thresh, since they do not expect to find one tenth part.

B O S T O N, November 10.

Latest from Europe.

By the Salem, captain Russel, from Bourdeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 20th, and Bourdeaux journals to the 26th September.

All the articles in the Paris papers conspire to shew that the consular government gains strength and vigour daily; and there does not appear one murmur of discontent or disloyalty. All power resides in the first consul, and the conservative senate;—which Buonaparte takes care shall be composed of none but such as are devoted to him. He has the sole right of appointing the senators; and we find, by the gazette of the 18th September, that he had named on that day as senators, citizens Arrial, minister of justice; Debelleq, archbishop of Paris; Abouille, major-general and first inspector of artillery (He served in the United States during our revolutionary war) Fouché, late minister of general police; and Roscher, to be senators.—While such men enjoy the conservative power, Buonaparte has nothing to fear.

The Bourdeaux papers still indicate an astonishing increase of commerce, and activity of business, and the principal part of the entries and clearances are French.

CHARLESTON, November 1.
Messrs. Preneau and Williams.
A very singular phenomenon exhibited itself immediately adjoining the fort on Sullivan's Island. At 12 o'clock this day, about 250 yards S. W. of the fort, a variety of figures appeared upon the surface of the beach; immediately it began to fall in with a dreadful noise, and continued to fall at short intervals, until half after 1 o'clock, P. M. At which time a gentleman took a small boat in order to found the depth, which, inside the circle or half moon, (which was the form it assumed, and which is at present 220 feet in circumference) was between 2 and 3 fathoms deep.—The sand seemed to fall in large pieces, some of them supposed about 5 cwt. leaving the body of the beach altogether perpendicular. To what cause to attribute this phenomenon I am as yet uncertain.

Sullivan's Island, Oct. 27.

A SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, November 12.
USEFUL DISCOVERY.

Mr. John James Dufour, of Jefferson county, has discovered a method of kiln-drying all kinds of grain, so as to secure it from the weevil, and preserve it in its purity a great length of time. This discovery is simple, and so cheap that every farmer will be able to make use of it. The grain is not removed from the granary, and any quantity dried in a day, without a possibility of burning it. It is hoped the discovery will prove equally advantageous to the public and Mr. Dufour.

November 19.

Just as this paper was prepared for press, a respectable merchant of this city, favoured the editors with the Glasgow Courier, of the 5th October, which was received by the Liverpool Packet. We have been as copious in our extracts as our time would permit, of the interesting and important news it contains.

This paper states that the complexion of affairs in Switzerland has taken a very unexpected turn. The insurgents are every where successful. They have got possession of Berne and forced the Helvetic government to capitulate. The insurgents behave with the greatest good conduct. From the general sentiments throughout Switzerland in favour of the insurrection, it is obvious that there is no force at present there fit to oppose them.

Private letters from Paris mention, that at Rennes, an important Jacobin conspiracy has been discovered by Mounier, the lately appointed prefect of that place. The garrison of Rennes, of about 6000 men, with their commander general S—, are charged as having strongly imbibed the same dispositions, as well as the civil authorities. The prefect, after much difficulty, suppressed the conspiracy, the general was arrested and conducted to the temple; and the garrison dispersed, and part of it sent to the colonies. The Paris papers are wholly silent on the subject.

The plan of indemnities continues on the continent, to be the principal object of attention. The emperor of Germany perseveres in his determined opposition to the proposed scheme of Russia and France. We fear that, though the principles upon which he acts be consistent with common sense, he must yield to the influence of the mediating powers. The French government has published a violent philippic against the emperor, for his attempts to erase Bavaria from the list of states. The first consul takes great credit to himself for his generosity, in forgetting the conduct of Bavaria towards France, and for his justice in settling the indemnities upon an equitable basis. The manifest breaths the language of one who knows that he cannot be disobeyed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, August 16, 1802, received yesterday, via Boston.

"A convention has been signed here, by this government and your minister, to ascertain the spoliations; but it only embraces Spanish depredations, and exonerates the Spanish government from any act of the French, in or out of Spanish ports. Hence all French consular condemnations and seizures within the jurisdiction of the Spanish ports, will not be taken cognizance of.

"I understand the court of Portugal is much displeased with your executive for the removal of its minister."

November 20.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Nov. 18.

"This morning arrived here the ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Grenock. There is no news of moment.—A London article of the 29th of September says, 'According to a report, there is a plan in agitation to change the departmental form of the division of the French republic, and to divide it into 13 grand governments, each government to include two military divisions. Belgium is to form one of them, which is to be placed under Joseph Buonaparte. The persons to whom these governments are to be intrusted, are to take the title of lieut. governors; the prefects are to correspond with them, and they are to correspond with the consuls.'

BALTIMORE, November 19.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a respectable mercantile house in New-Orleans, dated July 22.

"About three weeks ago two vessels (a brig and a schooner) from this port, loaded with flour, pork, &c. for the West-Indies, was captured off the Parragus, by general Bowles's cruizers. In consequence of which the governor of this province issued orders to commodore Raufaux, to cruise off the bay of Anapalache. The commodore a few days since fell in

with and captured one of the vessels. The other was to be very richly laden, and was also captured. The Spanish have made the whole crew prisoners. Being twenty-five men of whom a Mr. Delacy, was brought here in irons this morning, and after a short examination at the government house, was committed to prison. The other prisoners are on their way to this city, and it is generally believed that they will be treated as pirates. Mr. Delacy observed, as he came off in a cart to prison, that "he thought it very strange that Englishmen should be made prisoners in time of general peace."

[Louisville paper.]

Extract of a letter from Jonesborough, (T.) dated October 6.

"A number of reports are in circulation in this and the adjoining counties, which if true, we think a rupture with the Cherokee Indians not far distant. It is reported and generally believed, that the Indians have positively refused to give up the murderer of young Runner, in consequence of which a number of Mr. Runner's friends, some say thirty, others more, had armed themselves to take satisfaction, and had actually gone into the Indian territory. Another report states that some of Mr. Runner's friends had armed themselves with an intention to take the Indian offenders by force and bring them to justice, but were stopped by the governor. Another report adds that the Indians had got alarmed, destroyed their growing crops, and fled from their upper towns for shelter in the lower part of the nation, and two white men had been killed in the wilderness between Knoxville."

Extract of a letter from Barcelona dated August 18th.

"The most magnificent preparations are making in this city for the reception of our august sovereigns, who set out from Madrid the 12th inst. and are daily expected in this city, as likewise the queen of Naples, and the king and queen of Etruria. The reunion of these great personages, will be attended with the most magnificent festivals, which will real the most imposing traits of Spanish and Moorish gallantry before the conquest of Grenada. The curious, from all parts of the monarchy, are attracted by the preparations for the entertainments, as well as the inhabitants of the ancient provinces of France, Roussillon, Languedoc and Provence. Numerous detachments of the king's guards are already arrived, composed of Spanish, Flemish, Italian and American corps: these fine troops will serve as guards to the crowned heads, whose family interview is about to take place. The fine regiments of Spanish and Walloon guards, with other troops compose our garrison whilst a fleet under the command of admiral Cordova, will ride at anchor before the port. The whole of the Catalan nobility are making every disposition to receive with the highest dignity the noble guests whom we expect: they will rival the Castilian nobility, to whom they yield not one jot in pride.

"A vast field enclosed on all sides by pallisades, with benches and boxes, is prepared near the port: it is designed for the tournaments and royal games, known by the name of *Las Pasjes*. The royal festivals which are commonly given in the vast space situate in front of the palace, are called *Las Parejas*. They consist of four troops of cavaliers, composed of the principal lords of the court; each troop is distinguished by different colours, and has a prince of the royal family, or some favourite grandee, for its chief. These troops are richly dressed after the ancient Spanish custom, and those who form them are mounted on horses of the greatest beauty. They enter into the interior of the field through four different gates, with trumpets sounding; they perform every kind of evolutions, intermingle, retire, and re-unite, with a precision and vivacity, that strikes the spectators with astonishment, especially strangers, to whom such spectacles are entirely new.

"Among all the amusements, the bull feasts, with which the Spaniards are so much delighted, are not forgotten: orders have already been given to bring from the mountains of Navarre, the most fiery of these fierce animals. The most famous *matadors* from all parts of Spain, are assembled at Barcelona to distinguish themselves in these bloody feasts, which notwithstanding all their address, may prove fatal to them.

"There is some talk also of forming a camp in our environs, of 15,000 men of the choicest troops; this corps will be exercised in the great military manoeuvres in presence of the royal family, by the captain-general, the prince of peace."

Description of the Northumberland LIFE BOAT, taken from the Naval Chronicle.

The boat is about 30 feet long and 10 feet broad, built in a saucing manner, and decked at the floor heads, rows 12 oars, with grummits or iron pins, is steered by one, and covered with cork on the outside two or three streaks down from the gunwale, will carry 30 people, and live a most tremendous broken head sea.

Dr. JENNER.—We are glad to learn, that in addition to the sum of £. 10,000 granted by the country, a general subscription is about to be opened for the celebrated Dr. Jenner, who has most indisputably been the happy instrument, under Divine Providence, of annihilating that most dreadful of all scourges to the human race, the SMALL-POX! We have no doubt but that the members of the late house of commons, who voted the remuneration, will set an example to individuals, by administering freely to so

valuable a purpose, for a public and honorable as such a parliamentary gratuity may be felt to be, it is by no means expedient to the national trouble and expense sustained by the doctor in making and publishing, for the benefit of mankind, the discovery of his invaluable discovery, which from the most pure and benevolent motives, he has extended even to the remotest and most barbarous of nations, where its blessings are now universally enjoyed and understood. The important attacks of malice, envy, and in the unavailing opposition of interest and disappointment, can have no weight with a discerning and generous public; too well acquainted with the doctor's intrinsic merit, and unassuming modesty, either to suffer the one to go unrewarded, or the other unacknowledged.—"Gocceus mea recti."

[London paper.]

TRIBUTE TO VALOUR.—In a former paper, says the Morning Chronicle, we gave a description of the GOLDEN MEDAL voted by congress to commodore Truxton, for his bravery and conduct in capturing an enemy of superior force. As we found that the publication of that article gave general satisfaction, we have procured, through the assistance of a friend, an accurate account of another compliment bestowed on the gallant veteran. We allude to a SILVER URN, presented to commodore Truxton by the underwriters of Lloyd's coffee-house, London, through our minister, Mr. King. The protection afforded to the commerce between the two countries, produced this mark of their approbation.

Height of the urn 2 feet 1 inch; diameter, including handles, 1 foot 4 inches; circumference of the body, 2 feet 5 inches.

The workmanship was by the best artists, and is the most finished style of execution; and the gold estimated at 600 guineas.

On the top of the urn is a figure of Minerva, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left the American eagle, his head encircled with thirteen stars, and between the wings the motto,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

On one side of the urn is a representation of the action at the moment of the Insurgent's striking her colours. On the other side the following inscription:

PRESENTED,
By the Underwriters and Merchants
At Lloyd's Coffee-House, in London,
TO CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTON,
Of the American Frigate
CONSTELLATION;
As a Mark of their Sense of his Services,
And Admiration of
HIS GALLANT CONDUCT
IN TAKING THE
INSURGENT FRENCH FRIGATE OF 44 GUNS,
In the West-Indies.
IN FEBRUARY, 1799.

Round the top of the urn are wreathes of laurel; and round the body wreathes of oak leaves, richly embossed. The bottom is also encircled with laurel; and the finishing generally in the most elegant chise work.

The following letters passed between Mr. King and commodore Truxton on that occasion:—

London, February 4, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
I have the pleasure of sending you annexed copies of a letter which I some time ago received from the master of Lloyd's coffee-house, and of my answer. The piece of plate referred to in this correspondence, will be delivered to the particular care of the master of the ship Two Friends, which will sail in a day or two for New-York.

As no one has been more persuaded of the importance of our little navy, nor gratified by its conduct in every instance in which its gallantry has had opportunity to shew itself. I beg you to be assured that no person could receive greater satisfaction than I do in transmitting to you this suffrage in its favour, from a nation familiar with naval talents, and capable of appreciating the merit it so honourably applauds.

With great respect and esteem, I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your obedient and faithful servant,

RUFUS KING.

THOMAS TRUXTON, Esq;

New-York, 15th April, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
I had the honour to receive a few days ago, your obliging and kind letter of the 4th February last, together with an elegant urn, presented to me through you by the underwriters and merchants of Lloyd's coffee-house, London; as also a copy of your correspondence with that body on the subject; for all of which, good Sir, be pleased to accept my most sincere thanks.

Permit me to become further your debtor, by causing the enclosed to be delivered to that respectable assemblage of gentlemen, who have been so attentive in shewing such honourable approbation of my conduct in the West-Indies, in February, 1799. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, gratitude and esteem, your very obedient humble servant,

THOMAS TRUXTON,
His Ex. Rufus King, Esq; U. S. minister
near the court of St. James's,

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GENTLEMEN,

I received a few days ago, through our minister at your court, the elegant urn, which you, many of whom are my old friends and acquaintances have been pleased to present to me. This mark of your attention, gentlemen, by which I am so much obliged, will leave an impression of respect and esteem on my mind that will only cease with my existence, and will be remembered by my offspring. Accept of my sincere wishes that peace and good understanding may for ever subsist between our respective nations whose interest it is to mutually cherish.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TRUXTON.

Hon. Underwriters and Merchants of Lloyd's coffee-house, London.

November 22.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (G.) dated November 1.

"Governor Tazewell has sent in his resignation, and the hon. John Milledge and general Jackson are supposed to be candidates."

IMPORTANT.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated the 19th October, to a respectable merchant of this city—states, that on the afternoon of that day a proclamation was posted up by order of the intendant, closing the port not merely against the entrance of produce from the Atlantic in American vessels, but also against ALL PRODUCE FLOATED DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI. This measure had created great consternation among the American merchants there, who had expedited an express by the Charlotte to bring a copy of the order for the information of government, and of our merchants generally. It was even doubtful whether goods deposited would be suffered to be exported in American bottoms, but sugar had positively been prohibited.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Murray to the secretary of the navy.

MALTA, August 22, 1802.

"Two of the crew of the brig —, Franklin, have made their escape and I have them now on board (Richard Barry and Guy Gray,) they inform me that three others have been claimed by the British consul, as Englishmen, and given up, and that in our brush with the gun boats we killed eight of their men."

Annapolis, November 25.

Thomas Duckett, Esq. is chosen a member of the senate of this state, in the room of Leonard Covington, Esq. who declined accepting.

Mr. William Hall, 3d. is elected a member of the house of delegates for Anne-Arundel county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. William Darley, and took his seat in the house on Tuesday last.

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the twentieth day of December next, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH JACOBS, deceased,

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, to discharge the debts due from said deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock.

JOSHUA POWELL.

November 23, 1802.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill-Street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, Knapped and plain coatings, Best London casimers, Swandown and Marcellis quilting, Thicksets and fancy cords, Striped and figured satins for mens vests, Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted, and cotton hose, Silk and kid extra long gloves, Do. do. more do. Plain, coloured, and figured cambric mullins, Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, muslin, and silk shawls, A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes, Irish linen and sheetings, Plain, tambour'd, jaconet and book India mullins, Do. do. do. British do. White, red, and yellow flannels, 6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c. All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

At the THEATRE,

On FRIDAY Evening, November 26, 1802. Mr. RANNIE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will display his various Entertainments of the singular and real powers of

VENTRILQUISM

To which will be added a variety of most extraordinary IMITATIONS of almost every kind of BIRDS and BEASTS. This part of the performance cannot be acquired. In the course of the Evening's performance Mr. R. will introduce his MAGICAL ARTS, interspersed with EXPERIMENTS, which he trusts will afford a higher degree of amusement than any ever attempted in this city. It is impossible to mention all that will be exhibited in the limits of an advertisement.

Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7.

N. B. It is requested by a number of Ladies and gentlemen, that Mr. Rannie will exhibit on Saturday evening.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIEL JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by JAMES SANDERS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

By the year,

SOME NEGROES, used to plantation work.

Apply to

GEORGE HOGARTH, Herring Bay.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a beautiful assortment of GOODS, just received by the latest arrivals from England, suitable for the present season, consisting of superfine and second clothes, plains and half-thicks, casimers, swansdown, toylenet and other vest coatings, fancy cords, thicksets, and other Manchester, rose & matchcoat blankets, hosiery, gloves, a handsome assortment of calicoes and shawls, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are brown and loaf sugar, hyson, and other teas, molasses, rum, spirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other spices, &c. &c. All which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

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

November 16, 1802.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased,

ONE bay horse, one horse cart, a pair of hogs, one fein and ropes, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ. Executor.

November 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this State to be released from debts which I am unable to pay.

RALPH M'CHERRY.

Baltimore county, October 2, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will sell, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Edibott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the State of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining their object. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 4th of December, at the late dwelling of EDWARD TIMMINS, on the north side of Severn,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, some plantation utensils and household furniture, also two negro women, and a set of blacksmith's tools.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Administrator.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 14th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Administrator.

November 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 15, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, as stated in his report, of the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 10th day of February next; the report states the land to have sold in parcels, 124 acres at £.3 per acre, and the residue, about 400 acres, at about £.4. The creditors of the said Mitchell who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the 10th day, immediately after which (if the sale shall be ratified) the chancellor will direct a dividend, &c.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

True copy,

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

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for each of the following negro men: SAM, a lusty young yellow fellow. NICK, a lusty young black ditto, rather knock kneed. JEM, a yellowish coloured fellow, and one negro woman, by the name of SALL TALL, and tolerably lusty. The above reward of fifteen dollars will be paid for each of the above negro men, and FIVE DOLLARS for the woman, on being committed to prison either in Baltimore or Annapolis, or delivered to me.

RICHARD DARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber has still absconded the following slaves: BEN, a small black fellow. JACK, a small yellow fellow. NATT, a small yellow fellow. BEN, a middle sized black man. BILL, a young lad, black, about seventeen years of age. JAMES, a black young fellow; and TOM, a young black ditto. These negroes are so well known in general that a further description is unnecessary. Also a mulatto man, with remarkable blue eyes, named JEM, who went to the eastern shore during the harvest in the last summer, and not yet returned, under a pretence of mowing grain. For the whole of the above negroes a reward will be paid of fifteen dollars each, or for either the same reward of fifteen dollars will be paid on their delivery to the subscriber, or on being imprisoned in the Annapolis goal. I will also pay FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for every woman, on their being committed to the above goal, or delivered to

BENNETT DARNALL.

November 16, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a reasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skillful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foisting or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth let from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good; and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.
November 15, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN,

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802.

the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ships, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not otherwise able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENJAMIN M. MCASKEY.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802.

Annapolis, October 14, 1802.

BOOKS for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero Delphini, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Cæsar, Sallust, &c. in Latin; Telamaque, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botanic Garden, Metford and Gillis's History of Greece; Potter's Grecian and Kennet's Roman Antiquities; Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Morfe's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography; Scott's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Baruel's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion;

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is East's Reports; vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and East, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cafes of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookseller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller
to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlets Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, as copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepany, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 4, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market.
Has just received, per the Fall ship arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
S Knapp'd and plain coatings,
Best London callimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velveteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and fattins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton-hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambrick mullin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambrick mullins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London callimers, coatings, moleskins, swandowns, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting cord, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, mullin and cotton shawls, Bandanno, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, mullins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-4 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick mullins and cotton cambricks, kentings, edging, gentlemen's and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, single, double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, slints of all sorts, fig and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and souchong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pannelles royales, Britannias coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, scar-noughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brags and airons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802.

THE subscriber having become involved, at special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.