

SALE.

ed and fifty acres of  
of Bennet's Creek,  
n, twenty-eight from  
om Baltimore; there  
d, one of which is a  
two rooms, with a  
hem, and convenient  
his place is high and  
variegated prospect, a  
ter of a pure and ex-  
tenements have con-  
their situations equal.  
The whole of the land  
Paris. It is unnecef-  
a description of this  
will purchase without  
e whole together, or  
and may be seen, and  
application to Mr.  
refiding near it, Mr.  
Frederick-town, or the

ER WARFIELD.  
y given,  
in the Eastern Branch  
ave not paid up their  
immediate payment in  
company, their shares  
law directs.  
ors,  
RENT, Treasurer,  
805.

undel county and the  
polis.  
e conferred on me, in  
heriff of Anne-Arundel  
he zeal you manifested  
my warm and sincere  
e that my official con-  
your approbation, and  
to regret your choice,  
nfident in me has not  
ore on your future sup-  
umerous friends, I take  
intention to offer as a  
on for sheriff; should  
your suffrages, every  
to discharge, with pro-  
rtant duties of that of-  
with every sentiment of

JOHN WELCH.  
804. 9

or Sale, at the  
nary Store,  
ING-OFFICE,  
erdinand and Elmira, &  
of Massachusetts, Inte-  
oic conduct of Women,  
rench revolution, trans-  
stitutions of the United  
contains all the acts con-  
new states, &c. down  
dfon's Latin Grammar,  
y, Dictionaries, different  
rd and Merton, Gough's  
stant, Dilworth's, Web-  
Books, History of Eng-  
f schools, Looking-Glass  
ung Man's Companion,  
&c. &c.  
small, in Morocco and  
&c.  
Gizes, per ream or quire,  
ils, Penknives, Inkblads,  
ed and black, wafers, &c.  
Pocket books, Slates and  
ian rubber, &c.  
crayons, and pencils.  
den's Dentrice, Court

any particular book or  
altimore, by leaving their  
died at the retail prices of

Reward.  
in the road near Myrna-  
WATCH. Any person  
ng it at the Printing-Of-  
reward. 6

EM  
EATH OF  
et Hamilton,  
BALTIMORE.  
Price 12 1/2 cents.

OLIS:  
ICK and SAMUEL  
EN.

(LXII YBAR.)

T H E

(No. 3034.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 7, 1805.

## Episcellany.

Advice from an unmarried Lady to one lately married.

**D**EAR Peggy, since the single state  
You've left, and chose yourself a mate;  
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,  
And bliss or woe's insur'd for life;  
A friendly muse the way shall shew  
To gain the bliss, and miss the woe;  
But first of all I must suppose  
You've with mature reflection chose;  
And, this premis'd, I think you may  
Here find to married bliss the way.  
Small is the province of a wife,  
And narrow is her sphere in life;  
Within that sphere to move aright  
Should be her principal delight:  
To guide the house with prudent care,  
And properly to spend and spare;  
To make her husband bless the day  
He gave his liberty away;  
To form the tender infant mind,  
These are the tasks to wives assign'd;  
Then never think domestic care  
Beneath the notice of the fair;  
But daily those affairs inspect,  
That naught be wasted by neglect;  
Be frugal, plenty round you lean,  
And always keep the golden mean.  
Be always clean, but seldom fine,  
Let decent neatness round you shine;  
If once fair decency is fled,  
Love soon deserts the genial bed.  
Not nice your house, though neat and clean;  
In all things there's a proper mean;  
Some of our sex mistake in this,  
Too anxious some, some too remiss.  
The early days of wedded life  
Are oft o'ercast by childish strife;  
Then be it your peculiar care  
To keep that season bright and fair;  
For then's the time, by gentle art,  
To fix your empire in his heart.  
With kind, obliging carriage strive  
To keep the lamp of love alive;  
For should it through neglect expire,  
No art again can light the fire.  
To charm his reason dress your mind,  
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;  
Rais'd on that basis, 'twill endure,  
From time and death itself secure.  
Be sure you ne'er for power contend,  
Nor try by tears to gain your end;  
Sometimes the tears which cloud our eyes,  
From pride and obstinacy rise.  
Heaven gave to man superior sway,  
Then Heav'n and him at once obey.  
Let fullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;  
Be always cheerful, never loud;  
Let trifles never discompose  
Your features, temper, or repose.  
Abroad for happiness ne'er roam,  
True happiness resides at home;  
Still make thy partner easy there,  
(Man finds abroad sufficient care.)  
If every thing at home be right,  
He'll always enter with delight;  
Your converse he'll prefer to all  
Those cheats the world does pleasure call;  
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,  
And always meet him with a smile.  
Should passion e'er his soul deform,  
Serenely meet the bursting storm;  
Never in wordy war engage,  
Nor ever meet his rage with rage;  
With all our sex's softning art,  
Recall lost reason to his heart;  
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,  
And sweetly soothe his soul to rest.  
Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense,  
Few husbands pardon that offence;  
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,  
And hatred certainly succeeds.  
Then shun, O shun that fatal shelf,  
Still think him wiser than yourself;  
And if you otherwise believe,  
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.  
When cares invade your partner's heart,  
Beat you a sympathizing part;  
And kindly claim your share of pain,  
And half his troubles still sustain;  
From rising morn till setting night,  
To see him pleas'd your chief delight.  
But now, me thinks, I hear you cry,  
Shall I pretend, O vanity!  
To lay down rules for wedded life,  
Who never was herself a wife!  
I own, you've ample cause to chide,  
And, blushing, throw the pen aside.

## Laws of Maryland,

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

*A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the high court of chancery.*

WHEREAS the acts of assembly of this state giving power to the chancellor to decree in certain cases against persons residing out of the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, do not extend the said power to cases where the party or parties against whom relief is or may be wanted have or shall remove out of this state to parts unknown, and it cannot be ascertained whether the said party be dead or living, or if dead, who are the legal representatives of such person or persons; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland,* That in all cases where any person or persons are bound by any contract or agreement, and are not residents of this state, or to be found therein, and it cannot be ascertained whether the said party or parties be dead or living, and if dead, who are the legal representatives of such person or persons, or whether they have left any, if a bill is filed against such person or persons, to compel a specific performance of such contract or agreement, the chancellor may, without the appearance of the absent parties, at discretion, either take the bill *pro confesso*, or issue a commission for taking depositions, which commission may be executed *ex parte*, on the non-appearance of the defendant or defendants in person, or by solicitor or agent, and on the taking *pro confesso*, or return of the commission, the chancellor may proceed to such decree as the justice and equity of the case may require; provided, that the complainant or petitioner shall give at least six months notice of his or her application, in such news-papers as the chancellor shall direct; and every such decree shall have the same operation, effect and consequences, as a decree in virtue of the act aforesaid against persons residing in the state of Maryland who had appeared, and such decree passed in the said court; provided always, that if any person or persons against whom any decree shall be made by virtue of this act, his or their heirs, devisees or representatives, or any person claiming under them, shall appear in the court of chancery at any time, not exceeding eighteen calendar months from the time of making such decree, and requests a review of the same, the chancellor, upon a bill filed by such person or persons, shall proceed to an examination of the matters in dispute, and to a final decree according to the equity of the case, in the same manner as if the said person or persons, or those under whom they claim, had originally appeared before him; and provided also, that such defendant or defendants may, at any time before a decree shall have been passed, appear in court, and be admitted to defend the cause, on filing a good and sufficient answer, plea or demurrer, to the bill.

*An ACT to withdraw certain funds from the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and the town of Easton, and placing the same in the respective treasuries, subject to the appropriation of the legislature.*

*Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland,* That the seventeenth section of the act, entitled, An act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps, in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the surplus of the monies collected from Baltimore-town for ordinary and retailers licenses, in virtue of said section, shall hereafter be placed in the treasury of the western shore, subject to the appropriation of the legislature.

*And be it enacted,* That the third section, and so much of the fourth section, of the act, entitled, An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax on property within the said city and precincts, to regulate and licence ordinaries, and retailers of spirituous liquors, within the said city, and the precincts thereof, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, as provides that the money arising from fines, for licences to ordinary keepers, and other retailers of spirituous liquors, in virtue of said act, shall be appropriated and applied by the corporation of the said city to defray the ordinary and usual expenses thereof, and the amending and keeping in repair the streets of the said city, and the clearing out the dock, and the building a market-house, and to such other uses as the said corporation may judge most for the benefit and advantage of the city, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the said monies arising as aforesaid, is hereby directed hereafter to be paid into the treasury of the western shore, and the same, when so paid in, shall be subject to the future appropriation of the legislature; and the county court of Anne-Arundel county shall be and they are hereby empowered, hereafter to grant licences to ordinary-keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors within the city, and precincts of the city of

Annapolis, or by an associate justice during the recess of the said court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it enacted,* That the thirty-first section of an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at said town, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the money which shall be paid to the sheriff of Talbot county by any person or persons for licences hereafter granted to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of said town, shall be hereafter paid by the said sheriff to the treasurer of the eastern shore, to remain in the treasury of said shore, subject to the appropriation of the legislature.

## Resolutions

ASSENTED TO, NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

*Resolved,* That the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively be and they are hereby directed not to deposit in any bank any specie or bank notes which hath been or may be received in the treasury, nor to exchange with any bank, directly or indirectly, for the notes of such bank, such specie or notes as may be received in the treasury of either shore, unless under the direction of the legislature.

THE resolutions purporting to be the "doings of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts," having been laid before the legislature, by the governor of Maryland, and due deliberation having been had thereon, *Resolved,* That in the opinion of the legislature of Maryland, the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, ought not to be adopted.

*Resolved,* That the state of Maryland, by the principle of representation adopted by the constitution of the United States, having its full influence in the councils of the union, it would be unwise to diminish or relinquish it. This principle ought not to be a source of clamour or complaint in any state where a mixed population doth not exist; in those states where it doth exist, they are subjected to additional taxation, as taxation is apportioned according to representation; the principle of representation was the result of a spirit of accommodation and mutual concession; it is one of those fundamental parts of the constitution which ought not to be invaded. The amendment proposed, in the opinion of this legislature, is calculated to shake the union, an event that cannot be too much dreaded. The patriotic and able statesman, the revered Washington, has emphatically recommended the inviolable preservation of the union. He observes "towards the preservation of their government, and the permanency of their present happy state, it is necessary that they not only discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that they resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts." "One method of assault," he proceeds, "may be to affect, in the form of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus undermine what cannot be directly overthrown." Warned by so great an authority, although we acknowledge the propriety of amending when experience discloses defects, it behooves the people of the United States to touch, with awful caution, their great charter, more especially those peculiar principles contained therein, the effects of which were fully seen, and carefully deliberated on, before they were ingrafted into the constitution. When a full, fair and successful experiment of the wise, energetic and salutary provisions of our constitution has been made, when the administration of the government is so ably conducted in its various departments, when tranquillity, safety and happiness, are diffused throughout the union, equal rights protected, and the real interests of all eminently promoted and preserved, it would be highly impolitic and unwise to put them to hazard, by sanctioning a measure which can be productive of no advantage to the people of the United States, but may tend to weaken the bonds of the union, introduce national discord and a final subversion of all government.

*Resolved also,* That the governor of this state be and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*Resolved unanimously,* That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed and required to pay unto Henry Gassaway, of the county of Anne-Arundel, late a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, a sum of money equal to half pay as lieutenant, annually, in quarterly payments, during his life as a further reward to those meritorious services which he rendered his country in establishing her liberty and independence.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 7, 1805.

ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, March 2. YESTERDAY the high court of impeachment, met agreeable to a resolution, to pass judgment in the case of Judge Chase.

The president informed the court, that they had heard the evidence, and were to decide on the articles separately.

The articles were then read separately, and the president rose up, called by name, in alphabetical order, upon each member of the court, and put the question in the words following—each member standing till he had answered. "How say you—is Samuel Chase, Esq; guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as charged in the article of impeachment just read."

The answers were as follow :

- On the first article—Guilty 16—Not Guilty 18. On the second article—Guilty 10—Not Guilty 24. On the third article—Guilty 18—Not Guilty 16. On the fourth article—Guilty 18—Not Guilty 16. On the fifth article—Unanimously Not Guilty. On the sixth article—Guilty 4—Not Guilty 30. On the seventh article—Guilty 10—Not Guilty 24. On the eighth article—Guilty 19—Not Guilty 15.

The president then said "there not being a constitutional majority on any one article, it becomes my duty to pronounce that Samuel Chase, Esq; is acquitted on the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives." The court then adjourned.

On Monday last, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, took the oath of office, and delivered his Inaugural Speech in the senate chamber, in the presence of the members of the two houses, and a large concourse of citizens. [The want of time and room prevents its insertion in this day's Gazette, but it shall appear in our next.]

APPOINTMENTS,

Approved by the Senate.

ROBERT SMITH, attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Levi Lincoln, resigned.

JACOB CROWNSHIELD, secretary of the navy, in the room of Robert Smith, appointed attorney-general.

GENERAL HULL, governor of the territory of Michigan.

We understand these appointments received the unanimous sanction of the senate.

The following resolutions have been assented to by both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts:—

In SENATE, February 12, 1805.

Resolved, That our senators in the congress of the United States, be instructed, and our representatives requested, to take all legal and necessary steps, to use their utmost exertions, as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorize and empower the congress of the United States to pass a law, whenever they may deem it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves, from any of the West-India islands, from the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Resolved further, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in congress, also to the executives of all the different states in the union, with a request, that the same may be laid before their respective legislatures, for their concurrence and adoption.

We are informed (says the Freeman's Journal) that a person answering the description of Stephen Arnold, the school master, who whipped the poor orphan child to death, in Orfego county (state of New-York) has been seen in Philadelphia within a few days.

The real amount of specie on board the Spanish ships captured by the British, off Cadiz, according to a report made to the Spanish treasury was twelve millions of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Mr. D. Mitchel, in the house of representatives of this state, on the 11th instant, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial and petition of the president and managers of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

That they have maturely considered the subject referred to them, and are of opinion, that it would be advisable to aid in the opening of said canal; as the completion thereof would ensure to this state an easy access to the most advantageous markets in either the Delaware or Chesapeake bays, and generally encourage the progressive improvement of our inland navigation; and that the portion of the state funds, thus vested in the corporation aforesaid, will in the course of a few years, be considerably productive: Under these impressions, your committee submit the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the governor to subscribe for and on behalf of this state, for two hundred and fifty shares in the company aforesaid.

This report was made the order of the day for Thursday last.

KINGSTON, January 19.

A Spanish ship from Carthage, with 35,000 dollars, detained by the Princess Charlotte frigate, arrived on Monday.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

The United States frigate John Adams, captain Chauncey, (with commodore Preble and consul O'Brien and family on board) from the Mediterranean, arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday last, and will probably come up the first fair wind. Captain Newman, of the ship Laura, spoke her on Saturday, and informs, that there are a number of Turks on board.

By letters received in this city from the Mediterranean we learn, that a duel took place between Mr. Dehart, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, both officers in the American Squadron. The third fire proved fatal to Mr. Nicholson. He was shot through the head and died instantly.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the United States' ships, dated

OFF TRIPOLI, October 6, 1804.

"I embrace the opportunity of writing you by the John Adams, which goes home with the sick and wounded of the fleet. We have lost several brave men off here, among whom are your friend John Walcott and his captain. We have taken five prizes, large ships loaded with powder and ball bound into Tripoli, all which we have sent into Malta where they are condemned. In the course of 12 days, we are to make a general attack, which perhaps, will afford a subject for a larger letter. A few days ago we took three of the Philadelphia's late crew, in one of the enemy's gun-boats, as they and a number more of them have turned Turks. Ships here, Constellation, Constitution, President, Congress, and Essex; brigs Syren, Argus, and Vixen; schooners Experiment and Enterprize."

February 26.

The frigate John Adams came up to town yesterday. In her a number of officers have returned from our Squadron in the Mediterranean. Commodore Preble came up before the frigate in a pilot boat, and intends to proceed immediately for the seat of government. We understand the John Adams has on board six or seven Turks, and among them the captain of one of the gun boats captured by the Squadron at Tripoli, who is said to be the same person who robbed captain Bainbridge of his epaulets and valuables when the frigate Philadelphia was taken.

By the John Adams we are informed that an authentic account of the declaration of war on the part of Spain was received at Gibraltar on the 9th December. About 40 gun boats had arrived at Algiers from Cadiz, and 60 or 70 more were looked for daily.—Daily Adv.

February 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Constitution, dated Syracuse Harbour, November 9th, to his friend in this city, received by the John Adams.

"We have had no intelligence lately from our prisoners in Tripoli: our last accounts left them in close confinement. Naples is in possession of the French, and the Royal family are at Palermo. The town of Almeria, in Spain, has been sunk by an earthquake. Lord Nelson is going to England on account of his ill state of health, and it is said, is to be succeeded in the command by Sir John Orde. The Mediterranean is very quiet as to warlike operations; we are at present the only noisy people in it. Our force will consist of 20 gun boats, 4 bomb vessels, 5 frigates, 3 brigs, and 2 schooners, with which we shall renew the attack on Tripoli in the spring, if the bawhaw continues the war until that time, which we understand he is determined to do."

Mr. Harding, of Bremen, is said to have discovered a new moveable star, on the first of September; it appears to be of the eighth magnitude, and is supposed to be a new planet, similar to the Ceres or Pallas—its motion was retrograde to the south.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Presque Isle, dated January 27, 1805.

"We have had a very hard winter so far; a great deal of snow; but people are healthy, and trade increases every day. Above 4000 barrels of salt have been hauled over from this place to La Beauiff, this winter: and traders are sending down to Buffalo, for more, to be sent on the ice, on sleds: there is now advertisements up for 30 to fetch salt upon the ice. What a vast benefit the salt trade will be to this country! The salt taken over to La Beauiff, and sent down the river, this last fall and winter, has caused a great deal of money to be left in this country; a great deal of salt has gone down as far as Cincinnati.—There are this winter between thirty and forty flat bottomed boats building at La Beauiff, to carry salt and other produce down French creek, against the spring opens, to go to Cincinnati, and there is a vessel building here to sail on the lake. You may form an idea of the great advantages this country will receive from such an extensive trade as will be here in a short time. If we view its growth, what may we calculate on in ten years from the present! Three years ago the salt brought here was scarce sufficient to supply the people of this place; and now we can send 5000 barrels down the Alleghany. Land is rising to a great price, a few weeks ago a tract of 400 acres sold for ten and an half dollars per acre."

Accounts from the Ohio river, (says the Kentucky Gazette of the 5th inst.) represent the destruction of boats, and loss of property by the ice, as being very considerable. It is said that upwards of two hundred craft, of various descriptions, have passed the mouth of Kentucky, in cakes of ice; some of them having persons on board, frozen to death.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

The brig Jefferson, capt. Orr, has arrived at Cape Anne, from Russia. A gentleman who was passenger in this vessel has arrived in town, and is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul at Petersburg to our government. They are said to contain an account of the grievances which exist between that government and France; that the last dispatches from Buonaparte were returned unopened, and that the grand duke had left Petersburg for the purpose of reviewing the troops on the frontiers; that five sail of the line passed the Sound on the 2d November, bound for the Mediterranean; that war was judged inevitable, and that hostilities would commence early in the spring.—N. Y. paper.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga, dated 24th November, 1804.

"On the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock at night, orders were received from Madrid, for laying an embargo on all British ships, and property. Two vessels which happened to be in the bay, were immediately detained, and a strict search has since been making for effects, and funds, belonging to the subjects of that nation, which when found out are put into deposit, until the results of the actual negotiation are known. It is generally presumed that a rupture between the two kingdoms, is inevitable.

"A similar sequestration has taken place at Cadix."

General Jackson on Monday the 25th, laid the following resolutions before the senate, which were committed:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That congress are highly impressed with the gallant and meritorious services of commodore Edward Preble, during his command of the Squadron of the United States, in the Mediterranean; where ability and prudence, intrepidity and caution have been conspicuously joined in all his operations against the tyrant and barbarians of Tripoli, with whom the United States are at war; and whereby the naval character of the American nation and people has in the infancy of their national existence, acquired a respect and rank among the nations of the earth highly honourable and exalted.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be therefore, and they hereby are presented to the said Edward Preble, as the most durable monument of the affection and gratitude of his country—and also through him to all the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the Squadron under his command from the 9th of July to the 10th of September, 1804.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and gun-boats off Tripoli, by the Squadron under commodore Preble's command, and to present it to commodore Preble in such manner as in his opinion will be most honourable to him, and that the president be further requested to cause gold medals of less value to be struck, with the word TRIPOLI on one side, and on the other the name of PREBLE, and to present the same to such officers as may have most gallantly signified themselves in the different attacks.

Resolved, That one month's pay be allowed, exclusive of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the Squadron who so gloriously supported the honour of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander, within the period before-mentioned.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be also requested to inform the parents or nearest connections of those gallant departed heroes, capt. Somers, and lieutenants Wadsworth, Decatur, Caldwell and Israel, that they will ever live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country—an example to future generations, and an ornament to the historic page. [Nat. Intell.]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract from the journals of the senate, January 29, 1805.

Resolved as the opinion of the senate, That they have a constitutional power to amend every bill originating in the house of delegates, except such as impose taxes only.

Resolved, That all bills calculated to ensure the collection of the revenue, are by the constitution subject to be amended by the senate.

Resolved, That to incorporate these different subjects in one bill, tends to deprive the senate of their constitutional power to amend that part which respects the collection.

Resolved therefore, That the bill entitled, "An act to impose taxes for the support of government," inasmuch as it comprehends these different subjects be rejected.

INGENIOUS CALCULATION!

If all the volunteers in Great-Britain, (according to Mr. Yorke's enumeration) were placed in a single line, each man at 83 yards distance from the other, they would extend round the globe;—and were each man to fire in succession, in the manner of light infantry, they would fire one round in 5 days, 18 hours, 55 minutes.

From a late English paper.

The once famed Madame la Chevalier D'Esno, he who at one time could boast the patronage of princes, and has been introduced to half the potentates of Europe, now languishes in a prison, at the age of 77, without a friend.

THE DE.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, who was long ago killed, skeleton was hung up in a few days ago at the written several letters to assure him of his existence reported demise, he approved. Giant refreshed."

A late Irish paper contains the following list: "Married, lately, Mr. A. Pinkerton, to Miss Nancy Swiney;—a company, to Miss Pickle."

DIED, at Baltimore, in the 69th year of his age, Hon. J. M. HONORIN, formerly of this state.

at Gloves, near illness, Mr. D. M. COO, one hundred and seventy retained his faculties to seven times, and when 93 years old.—By them grand children, 944 great grand grand children years—and his own only about 18 years old.

George an

TAKE this method debited to them note, which have come forward before make payment, they compel a settlement, shall for the future dec business unless better attention.

They embrace this cere thanks to a general to those their friends punctual in their engagements they shall still endeavor, both in their packets, from this city be kept in neat order be sure to meet with have heretofore given would not make them put on board their pack to the persons, men and a list of the goods not duly attended to, they will not, from that may be lost, unless attended to. Persons requested to send the cases they may rest assured without. To their serve, for the future, half yearly. Tobacco, freight, and duty a South river, or within

They still continue GROCERIES, &c. call.

Annapolis, March

LANE

THE subscriber SUMMER-H now lives, containing miles from the city advantage of water, oysters, and wild fish; and the level; the soil is contains a sufficient quality; about one timber, consisting immense quantity of extremely well watered. The improvement of comfortable dwelling-h and two above, a k a tobacco house.

The house is situated on a view of the of Annapolis, Lo which makes it a fit by few, and in point and has several spring state, within a few

This place is divided, and should moderate purchasers

As the subscribers dispose of this place be required will be bond, with approval of the whole given.

Any person in posts, for building plying to the public

March 3, 1805

Rhode River

Baltimore, March 1.  
has arrived at Cape  
man who was passen-  
in town, and is the  
American consul at Po-  
they are said to contain  
which exist between  
that the last dispatches  
and unopened, and the  
burg for the purpose of  
ontiers; that five sail  
on the 2d November,  
that war was judged  
would commence  
per.

TON, February 25.  
leman at Malaga, dated  
1804.  
o'clock at night, se-  
rid, for laying an en-  
property. Two fel-  
the bay, were immedi-  
ch has since been mal-  
longing to the subject  
found out are put into  
the actual negotiation are  
imed that a rupture be-  
ne-  
taken place at Cadix,  
y the 25th, laid the fol-  
enate, which were com-

nd house of representa-  
congress assembled, Thas  
with the gallant and  
modore Edward Preble,  
squadron of the United  
; where ability and pru-  
have been conspicuous.  
as against the tyrant and  
within the United States  
e naval character of the  
e has in the infancy of  
ired a respect and rank  
th highly honourable and

s of congress be therefore,  
ted to the said Edward  
nument of the affection  
y—and also through him  
ers, seamen and marines  
er his command from the  
September, 1804.  
ent of the United States  
edal to be struck em-  
on the town, batteries  
y the squadron under com-  
and to present it to com-  
ner as in his opinion will  
n, and that the president  
e—gold medals of less  
e word TRIPOLI—in one  
ame of PREBLE, and to  
officers as may have most  
ves in the different attacks  
nth's pay be allowed, ex-  
ance, to all the petty of-  
nes of the squadron who  
honour of the American  
their gallant commander,  
entioned.

ident of the United States  
the parents, or nearest  
compared heroes, capt. Somers,  
th, Decatur, Caldwell and  
live in the recollection and  
ntry—an example to future  
ment to the historic page.  
[Nat. Intel.]

EGISLATURE.  
of the senate, January 29,  
1805.  
a of the senate, That they  
er to amend every bill origi-  
legates, except such as in-  
s calculated to ensure the  
are by the constitution sub-  
e senate.  
orporate these different sub-  
deprive the senate of their  
mend that part which respects

at the bill entitled, "As  
he support of government,"  
nds these different subjects

ALCULATION!  
in Great-Britain, (accord-  
tion) were placed in a single  
ards distance from the other,  
t the globe;—and were each  
s, in the manner of light in-  
ne round in 5 days, 18 hours

English paper.  
me la Chevalier D'En, he  
oast the patronage of princes,  
to half the potentates of Eu-  
a prison, at the age of 77,

THE DEAD ALIVE!

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the celebrated Irish Giant, who was long ago killed by the newspapers, and whose skeleton was hung up in the Dublin Museum, arrived a few days ago at the Bristol Hot Wells.—He has written several letters to a friend at Gloucester, to assure him of his existence, in which, alluding to his reported demise, he appropriately styles himself, "A Giant refreshed."  
[Lond. pap.]

A late Irish paper contains the following whimsical list: "Married, lately, Mr. Fisher, to Miss Bait;—Mr. A. Pinkerton, to Miss Redhead;—Mr. Toby Tooth, to Miss Sally Nail;—Mr. Patrick Hogg, to Miss Nancy Swiney;—and Mr. Fry, clerk to a salmon company, to Miss Pickle, all of Oyster-Haven."

DIED, at Baltimore, on Wednesday the 27th ult. in the 69th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS B. HODGKIN, formerly clerk of the general court of this state.

at Glovea, near Athbury, Eng. of a short illness, Mr. DEMS COOROVES, of Bollindangin, aged one hundred and seventeen; a truly honest man. He retained his faculties to the last. He was married seven times, and when married to the last wife he was 93 years old.—By them all he had 48 children, 236 grand children, 944 great grand children, and 25 great great grand children, the eldest of whom is four years—and his own youngest son (by his last wife) is about 18 years old.

George and John Barber,

TAKE this method to inform those persons indebted to them, either on open account or note, which have been long due, that unless they come forward before the ensuing county court and make payment, they shall pursue legal measures to compel a settlement, without respect to persons, and shall for the future decline attending to such persons business unless better rewarded for their labour and attention.

They embrace this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to a generous public, but most especially to those their friends and patrons who have been punctual in their engagements, assuring them that they shall still endeavour to render satisfaction to such, both in their store and packet business. Their packets, from this city to Baltimore, will continue to be kept in neat order for passengers, where they will be sure to meet with good accommodations. They have heretofore given public information, that they would not make themselves answerable for any goods put on board their packets, unless they were directed to the persons, mentioning their place of residence, and a list of the goods sent with them, but as it was not duly attended to, they now make it known, that they will not, from this day, answer for any goods that may be lost, unless the above mode is punctually attended to. Persons residing out of this city are requested to send the cash to pay freight on their goods, as they may rest assured they will not be delivered without. To their fellow-citizens they wish to observe, for the future, they shall make their collections half yearly. Tobacco or grain will be received on freight, and duly attended to, either on Severn or South river, or within a few miles of this city. They still continue to keep a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. which they will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, March 7, 1805.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

March 3, 1805,  
Rhode River. S

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the fifth day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, in the Swamp, near West river,

ONE negro woman named Dinah, and her five children; they will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

ANNE TUCKER, now WINTERSON, Executrix of JOHN TUCKER.

N. B. Some stock, household furniture, &c. will be offered for sale on the above day, by BENJAMIN WINTERSON.

March 7, 1805.

In virtue of a bill of sale by HEZEKIAH WAYMAN, to the subscriber, he will Expose to Public Sale, at the dwelling of the said Wayman, near Fishing creek, on Thursday the fourteenth instant,

SEVERAL head of cattle, consisting of cows and a yoke of excellent oxen, one mare, and a few of the Guinea breed, about six or seven hundred weight of tobacco, a few implements of husbandry and household furniture, feather beds, &c. A credit of nine months will be given, on the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

JAMES HUNTER, Sen.

Annapolis, March 4, 1805.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the second of April next, at the house of RICHARD ODLE, on Elk-Ridge,

EIGHTEEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among them some valuable plantation hands. Terms of sale cash only.

RICHARD DORSEY.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of February, 1805.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving  
JOHN WATKINS, } executors.

Notice is further given,

By the executors of Benjamin Watkins, THAT all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said BENJAMIN WATKINS, and who do not come forward and settle their claims, that suits will be commenced immediately without respect to persons.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving  
JOHN WATKINS, } executors.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court in said county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of MARY C. JOHNSON, late of Calvert 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 September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this first day of March, 1805.

MARSHAM PARKER, Administrator, de bonis non.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LUKE ROBINSON, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to HERO ROBINSON, CHARLES ROBINSON, RICHARD ROBINSON, } Executors.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN THOMAS, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to SARAH THOMAS, PHILIP J. THOMAS, } Administrators.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of EZEKIEL JACOB, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to render their accounts, properly authenticated, to ANNA JACOB, Administratrix.

March 7, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

[In the following ballad, in the character of Jack Mainmast, the author probably had in his mind's eye that of Smollet's benevolent Lieutenant Bowling. The reader will doubtless discern some likeness between the little raggamuffin and Smollet's Roderick Random.] [Farmer's Museum.]

HIS father hung on Tyburn tree,  
His mother too, transported she!  
A thief and an impure;  
With shoeless feet, and houseless head,  
For one poor bit of mouldy bread  
Begg'd little Billy Moor.

But Billy begg'd in vain—for he,  
Poor guiltless heir of infamy,  
Wher'er he sought relief,  
Heard nothing but (from door to door)  
"Begone! begone you bastard of a w—e,  
"Out, out, you little thief!"

The blighted bud its head declin'd,  
Unfed—"he dwindl'd, peck'd and pin'd;"  
He had no heart to live.  
He rofe not from the cold wet stone,  
But view'd with thankless eye the bone,  
Or mite, the stranger give.

An honest Tar, and fresh from sea,  
With heart just where it ought to be,  
Thus hail'd young Billy Moor:  
"What cheer my lad? Misfortune's gale  
"Hath torn, I see, thy tatter'd sail,  
"And thou art wreck'd and poor!"

The simple boy his story true  
Told with a blushing sweetness too,  
Then heav'd the heart sick sigh!  
"But God is good though man's unkind!  
"Pafs on my sufferings never mind,  
"He soon will let me die."

Jack's heart with manliest feelings yearning,  
More than his purse in pocket burning,  
And that for once was cram'd;  
First wip'd the spray from either eye,  
"Die! messmate!" was the tar's reply  
"If thou dost—I'll be d—d!"

"Bear up! I have thee safe in tow,  
"I'll fit thee strait to face the foe,  
"And cope with death d'ye see!"  
He had him rigg'd—the next spring tide  
(His locker full and well supply'd)  
Bore Billy Moore to sea!

There, there the boy, with grateful heart;  
Applauded, play'd his little part,  
And scorn'd to finch or run;  
But oft would bless the happy day,  
From shame and famine snatch'd away,  
To serve Jack Mainmast's gun!

Jack too beheld with buoyant pride  
The little outcast's courage try'd,  
And time proclaim him man;  
And felt, (blest sense!) when anguish sighs,  
What 'tis to bid the sufferer rise,  
And do what good we can.

INVOCATION TO POVERTY.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES FOX.

OH POVERTY! of pale, consumptive hue!  
If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view;  
If still thy presence must my steps attend,  
At least continue, as thou art—my friend!

Whene'er example bids me be unjust,  
False to my word, or faithless to my trust;  
Bid me the baneful error quickly see,  
And shun the world, to find repose with thee.

When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,  
Or int'rest shut my ear to sorrow's cry;  
Or courtiers' customs would my reason bend,  
My foe to flatter, or desert my friend;  
Oppose, kind POVERTY! thy temper'd shield,  
And bear me off, unvanquish'd from the field.

If giddy Fortune e'er return again,  
With all her idle, restless, wanton train;  
Her magic glass should false ambition hold,  
Or Av'rice bid me put my trust in gold;—  
To my relief, thou virtuous Goddess, haste,  
And with thee bring thy daughters, ever chaste,  
Health, Liberty, and Wisdom—sisters bright,  
Whose charms can make the worst condition light!  
Beneath the hardest fate the mind can cheer,  
Can heal affliction, and disarm despair!  
In chains, in torments, pleasure can bequeath,  
And dress in smiles the tyrant hour of death!

ANECDOTE.

A French gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced to a circle of young ladies and gentlemen in Boston, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady; and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her (his countenance however expressed the emotion of his heart) he seized her by the hand—she requested him to be easy—which he mistook for the French word *Baisie*, (*kiss me*) and began kissing her to the great mirth of the whole company.—The consequence was, that the ladies came to an unanimous determination never to say "be easy" to a Frenchman.

A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at 1 dollar per ream, for sale at the Printing-Office.

**Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,  
HAVE FOR SALE,**

**F**OURTH proof Cogniac brandy, in pipes; Swedish and country tin bar-iron and rod-iron; Millington, Crowley, German and country steel; callings; Nova-Scotia plaster, ground and in the lump; clover seed; Cologne mill-stones, of all sizes and dimensions; pork, by the barrel; tar; salt, of every kind; fugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.

County Wharf, Baltimore,  
February 16, 1805.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of April, 1805, at the dwelling-house of Mr. RICHARD ODLE,

A WAGON and horses, taken as the property of Richard Odle, and sold to satisfy a debt due Seth Barton.

February 22, 1805. J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

In CHANCERY, February 27, 1805.

**O**RDERED, That the sale made by REZIN ESTER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Dare, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of March next. The report states, that a tract of land, in Calvert county, called LOWRIE'S CHANCE; was sold for the sum of £.184 19 0 current money.

True copy,  
Telf. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**FOR SALE,**

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to the keeper of the gaol.

February 26, 1805.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, 1804.

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT we the undersigned, having obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANN DIGGES, late of Warburton, in said county, deceased, do hereby warn all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit their said claims (with the vouchers thereof) to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the 10th day of December next, as otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1805.

THOMAS ATWOOD DIGGES, of Warburton, near Piscataway.  
WILLIAM CARROLL, of Rock Creek, Montgomery county.

**I**DISCOVERED, a few days since, a challenge in the *Telegraphe* by SAMUEL NORWOOD, Esq; Buonaparte against Democrat.

At Annapolis this fall I proposed running Democrat against Buonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs. to 140, at the discretion of Mr. Norwood, which was refused. As Mr. Norwood refused the proposition made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the *Telegraphe*.—Democrat will run Buonaparte over Annapolis race course on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for one thousand dollars, play or pay, carrying 126 lbs. each, which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years old last spring.

Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring, at the subscriber's farm, from the first day of March until the first day of August, at 16 dollars each, and 50 cents to the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medley, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin Arabian, and Mr. Tasker's Selima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

December 18, 1804. ISAAC DUCKETT.

**NOTICE.**

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

**To the Friends and Patrons of the  
CITY TAVERN.**

THE subscriber sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of March next,

THAT valuable plantation, formerly owned by ALLEN QUINN, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, to wit: *Young's Chance, Dunkin's Luck, Hambleton, Hill's Good Luck, Timber Neck, Brampton*, and part of *Ward-roppe*, supposed to contain one thousand acres of land. It is situate on South river, about four miles from Annapolis, and the new road to the Federal City runs through it; it has the benefit of a valuable ferry attached to it, over which the public stages pass. There are valuable improvements, consisting of two large brick dwelling-houses, and one framed dwelling-house, with barns, tobacco houses, and every necessary out buildings. The land is in general extremely fertile, and is well provided with wood and timber; there are extensive apple and peach orchards, and a valuable meadow on the land, and fish and oysters are always to be obtained in great abundance. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will view the premises and judge for themselves.

The terms of sale are, bond, with approved security, to be given for the payment of the purchase money, in four equal annual payments, from the day of sale. Possession will immediately be given, except of a part, now under lease to Mr. NICHOLLS, and which part will be shewn at the day of sale, when an accurate plot will also be prepared of the whole land. It will be sold entire, or in parts, as shall be judged most advantageous, and most convenient to purchasers. On the payment of the purchase money a clear unquestionable title will be given.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

**This is to give notice,**

That the subscriber hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell part of the personal estate of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, deceased, the subscriber, therefore, in virtue of the said order, will expose to sale, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Mercer Stevens, on the north side of Magothy river, on the 25th day of March next,

A NUMBER of horses, cattle, and sheep. They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest, from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,  
Administrator, D. B. N.

February 21, 1805.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land, on the north side of Severn, with gun, as I am determined to prosecute any one who may offend after this notice.

FREDERICK GRAMMER.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of William Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINEYARD.

ONE negro boy named Jim, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

By virtue of another writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale,

ONE negro man named Sampson, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the property of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Patifon.

By virtue of one other writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Watkins,

ONE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, use of Baker and Burniflon.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.

Annapolis, February 5, 1805.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

I WILL sell eighteen hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Bennet's Creek, twelve miles from Frederick-town, twenty-eight from George-town, and thirty-six from Baltimore; there are three tenements on the land, one of which is a good log dwelling-house, with two rooms, with a good brick chimney between them, and convenient out houses; the situation of this place is high and healthy, with an extensive and variegated prospect, a good orchard on it, and the water of a pure and excellent quality; the other two tenements have convenient houses for tenants, and their situations equally healthy with the former. The whole of the land well adapted to the plaster of Paris. It is unnecessary to be more particular in a description of this land, as it is presumed no one will purchase without examining it. I will sell the whole together, or have it laid off in lots. The land may be seen, and the terms of sale known, by application to Mr. WILLIAM HOBBS, of Samuel, residing near it, Mr. HENRY R. WARFIELD, of Frederick-town, or the subscriber.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

**Notice is hereby given,**

TO those holders of stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the treasurer of said company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the directors,  
Wm. BRENT, Treasurer.  
Washington, January 16, 1805.

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

Gentlemen,  
FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming, therefore, on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for Sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804.

**Just received, and for Sale, at the  
Book and Stationary Store,  
AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.**

CURRAN'S Speeches, Ferdinand and Elmira, a new novel, by a Lady of Massachusetts, interesting Anecdotes of the heroic conduct of Women, previous to and during the French revolution, translated from the French, Constitutions of the United States, the latest edition.—It contains all the acts concerning the government of the new states, &c. down to March, 1804.

A variety of Novels, &c.  
Bibles, Testaments, Davidson's Latin Grammar, with Sententia, latest edition, Dictionaries, different kinds, Scott's Lessons, Sandford and Merton, Gough's Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assitant, Dilworth's, Webster's and Columbian Spelling Books, History of England, abridged, for the use of schools, Looking-Glass for the Mind, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Ash's Grammar, Primers, &c. &c.  
Prayer Books, large and small, in Morocco and plain binding, Hymn Books, &c.

Writing paper, different sizes, per ream or quire, Wrapping do. do. Dutch Quills, Penknives, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Sealing wax, red and black, wafers, do. do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket books, Slates and Slate Pencils, red Tape, Indian rubber, &c.  
Drawing paper, Steel port crayons, and pencils. Tooth-brushes, and Hayden's Dentifrice, Court Plaster, Windsor Soap, &c.  
ALMANACS, for 1805.

Gentlemen wishing any particular book or books from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by leaving their orders as above, will be supplied at the retail prices of those places.

**Five Dollars Reward.**

LOST, on Friday last, in the road near Mayrader's, A SILVER WATCH. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Printing-Office, shall receive the above reward.

January 16, 1805.

**A POEM  
ON THE DEATH OF  
General Alexander Hamilton,  
BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.  
For Sale at this Office—Price 12 1-2 cents.**

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

This day at 12 o'clock, the United States and delivered the following in the senate chamber, of the two houses, and

S P E

PROCEEDING, fell pation which the entrance on the charge my duty to express the new proof of confidence large, and the zeal with conduct myself as may b tions.

On taking this station clared the principles on to administer the affairs conscience tells me that ed up to that declaration, port and to the understar

In the transaction of y endeavoured to cultivate and especially of those w important relations. W all occasions, favour wherished mutual interest equal terms. We are f on that conviction, tha dividuals, our interests t be found inseparable from tory bears witness to th trusted on its word, whe ments and was to bridge

At home fellow-citize we have done well or il cessary offices, of useless enabled us to discontinue covering our land with o to their intrusions, had a domiciliary vexation, w ly to be restrained from article of produce and o taxes, some minor ones convenient, it was beca have paid the officers who if they had any merit, t opt them, instead of ot

The remaining revenu reign articles is paid chi to add foreign luxuries collected on our sea boa incorporated with the tr citizens, it may be th American to ask what labourer ever sees a tax These contributions ana expenses of the govern foreign nations, to exti within our limits, to ex ly such a surplus to ou short day their final re nce effected, the reven just repatriation among amendment of the time of peace, to rive measures, education an each state. In time of others must sometim the same revenue will consumption, and aided or that crisis, it may n ences of the year, wic of future generations, ehts of the past. W on of useful works, an return to the progress

I have said fellow-ci had enabled us to e ntion may possibly pay and in the mean ti g interest. In all eve shall have made.

Louisiana has been did apprehension th tory may endanger e extent to which th te effectively? The ll it be shaken by w, is it not better Mississippi should be fr idden, than by stran hich shall we be moll endly intercourse?

SALE.  
red and fifty acres of  
of Bennet's Creek,  
wn, twenty-eight from  
from Baltimore; there  
nd, one of which is a  
two rooms, with a  
them, and convenient  
this place is high and  
variegated prospect, a  
ates of a pure and ex-  
tenements have con-  
their situations equal.  
The whole of the land  
Paris. It is unexcel-  
a description of this  
will purchase without  
the whole together, or  
y application to Mr.  
refiding near it, Mr.  
Frederick-town, or the  
ER WARFIELD.  
by given,  
in the Eastern Branch  
have not paid up their  
immediate payment of  
company, their shares  
e law directs.  
ors,  
BRENT, Treasurer.  
1805.  
rundel county and the  
apolis.  
e conferred on me, in  
heriff of Anne-Arundel  
the zeal you manifested  
my warm and sincere  
ope that my official  
your approbation, and  
to regret your choice,  
nfidence in me has ex-  
ore on your future sup-  
umerous friends, I take  
intention to offer as a  
ion for Sheriff; should  
your suffrages, every  
to discharge, with pro-  
ortant duties of that of-  
with every sentiment of  
JOHN WELCH.  
1804. 10  
for Sale, at the  
onary Store,  
ING-OFFICE,  
erdinand and Elmira, a  
of Massachusetts, Inte-  
roic conduct of Women,  
French revolution, trans-  
stitutions of the United  
contains all the acts con-  
the new states, &c. down  
idson's Latin Grammar,  
n, Dictionaries, different  
ord and Merton, Gough's  
stant, Dilworth's, Web-  
y Books, History of Eng-  
f Schools, Looking-Glass  
oung Man's Companion,  
c. &c.  
small, in Morocco and  
c.  
sices, per ream or quire,  
ils, Penknives, Inkstands,  
ed and black, wafers, do-  
Pocket books, Slates and  
lian rubber, &c.  
e crayons, and pencils.  
rden's Dentifrice, Court  
any particular book of  
Baltimore, by leaving their  
olied at the retail prices of  
s Reward.  
in the road near Mayn-  
WATCH. Any person  
ing it at the Printing-Of-  
reward.  
DEM  
EATH OF  
er Hamilton,  
BALTIMORE.  
Price 12 1-2 cents.  
OLIS:  
RICK and SAMUEL  
EN.

(LXIII YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3035.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 14, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 14, 1805.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

This day at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, took the oath of office and delivered the following INAUGURAL SPEECH in the senate chamber, in the presence of the members of the two houses, and a large concourse of citizens.

S P E E C H.

PROCEEDING, fellow-citizens, to that qualification which the constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow-citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My confidence tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration, according to its obvious import and to the understanding of every candid mind.

In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favour where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms. We are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations, as with individuals, our interests soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

At home fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expences, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation, which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. If, among these taxes, some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because, if they had any merit, the state authorities might adopt them, instead of others less approved.

The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our sea board and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States? These contributions enable us to support the current expences of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts, as places at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue, thereby liberated, may, by just repartition among the states, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied, in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education and other great objects within each state. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources, reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expences of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the past. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to a state of peace, return to the progress of improvement.

I have said fellow-citizens, that the income reserved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a timid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local-passions. And in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family? With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?

In matters of religion, I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it: but have left them, as the constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the state or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men; breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use; we have placed among them instructors in the arts of the first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves.

But the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors, that whatsoever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation: that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry. They too have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

In giving these outlines, I do not mean, fellow-citizens, to arrogate to myself the merit of the measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay the foundations of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others: and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions.

During this course of administration, and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science, are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its usefulness, and to sap its safety. They might perhaps have been corrected by the whole of the punishments reserved to, and provided by the laws of the several states against falsehood and defamation. But public duties more urgent press on the time of public servants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their punishment in public indignation.

Nor was it uninteresting to the world, that an experiment should be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth? Whether a government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation.—The experiment has been tried.—You have witnessed the scene.—Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries: and when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entrusted with the control of his own affairs.

No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the states against false and defamatory publications, should not be enforced. He who has time, renders a service to public morals and public tranquillity, in reforming these abuses by the salutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the press, confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press, and its demoralizing licentiousness. If there be still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion.

Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested so generally, as auguring harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those too not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length see that the mass of their fellow-citizens, with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures, think as they think, and desire what they desire. That our wish, as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unassailed, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry or that of his fathers. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and support them. In the mean time let us cherish them with patient affliction. Let us do them justice, and more than justice, in all competitions of interest: and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interests will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and the benefit of all its strength.

I shall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me: and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray: I am sensible of no passion which could reduce me knowingly from the path of justice; but the weaknesses of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests. I shall need therefore all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it will certainly not lessen with increasing years. I shall need too the favour of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessaries and comforts of life: who has covered our infancy with his providence and our riper years with his wisdom and power: and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that He will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do, shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

PARIS, December 27.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the legislative body which took place on the 26th, a variety of ceremonies were observed applicable to the recent change of the government. The following is the speech of the emperor on the occasion:

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department to the legislative body, gentlemen tribunes and members of my council of state, I now appear before you to preside at the opening of your session. The character which I am anxious to impress on your labours, is at once the most august and the most imperious—princes, magistrates, soldiers, citizens, we have alone in our career one object—the interests of our country. If the throne, on which Providence and the wishes of the nation have placed me be at all dear to my heart, it is only because it gives me the power of protecting and preserving the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miseries which it has formerly endured. Imbecility in the supreme power is the greatest calamity which can befall a nation. Soldier or first consul, I had only one sentiment:—as emperor I retain the same—and that is a wish for the prosperity of the French people. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to stem the torrent of civil discord, and to pave the way for the restoration of manners, society, and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midst of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to posterity a recol-

lection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

"My minister for the interior will lay before you a view of the state of the empire.—The orators of my council of state will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expenses are, they are covered by the receipts. Vail as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

"It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, shew, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be obtained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No states shall be incorporated with the empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the states which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require, for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as well as mine. I am impressed with the full confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude.

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department to the legislative body, gentlemen tribunes, and members of my council of state, your conduct during preceding sessions, the zeal which you displayed for the best interests of your country, are the best securities for that assistance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect during the continuance of this session."

LONDON, January 15.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Since the end of the last session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The skill and intrepidity of my navy—the respectable and formidable state of my army and militia—the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and control of France, compelled me to make prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but in consequence of a refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid; and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

"I have directed a copy of the manifesto which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interests of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest, which can be attributed only—to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils.

"The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited ministers, and of the established principles of the law of nations.

"Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing professions of pacific disposition.

"I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my dominion: but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object, and especially with the emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is

animated, and of the warm interest he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burdens being imposed on my people; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depends on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the national debt.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

LONDON, January 14.

Whatever was the object of his mission, the French messenger is returned to France in the *Immortalite*.

Without pretending to vouch for the authenticity of the fact it asserts, we assert, literally, the following letter received this morning from Dover:

Dover, January 13.

"Sir,

"The Frenchman who was taken up and put on board the *Utrecht* in the Downs, was certainly, however you may doubt it, the bearer of dispatches from France; he is as certainly sent back without any answer to what he brought.—This you may rely upon."

January 18.

Messengers, we believe, have been sent off to Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overtures from France, and with copies of his majesty's speech, and the address of both houses of parliament. The speech, and the intelligence that both houses had unanimously agreed to address his majesty upon it, were, as we stated yesterday, sent off to Paris immediately after the rising of the two houses on Tuesday evening. In the dispatch from M. Talleyrand, it is understood that a copy of Buonaparte's speech, upon opening the legislature, was enclosed.

It is not difficult to predict what the answer to our communication to the courts of Petersburg and Berlin will be. They will advise negotiation. But that answer cannot be expected to be received in less than two months. In the mean-time it is extremely probable that Buonaparte will either notice our answer to him in the *Moniteur*, or will transmit another dispatch to us.

January 19.

Private letters from Spain state, that the people are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their government, and that the prince of Peace becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude, but to the nobility, who consider him as the servile agent of Buonaparte in Spain.

One of these communications states, that the prince of Asturias, aided by the old Castilian nobles, has determined to oppose the baneful influence of the prince of Peace in the state; and that the latter, being of course supported by the French interests, had determined to make a grand stand against his royal highness.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

The London papers state, that Buonaparte had made overtures for peace to the English government; which was noted in his majesty's speech at the opening of parliament. The Spanish declaration of war against Great-Britain, and the British order granting letters of marque and reprisal against Spain, are published in these papers. A number of captures of rich Spanish vessels had recently been made by British cruisers, and had arrived safe.

A report was in circulation in London, that subsidiary treaties with Russia and Sweden are in great forwardness—and it is stated that the subsidies will amount to five millions per annum.—Russia was to bring into the field to act against France, 100,000 men. The emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, have both been invited to accede to the confederacy, but as yet without effect.

Lord Henry Sidmouth, (late Mr. Addington, created a peer) is appointed lord president of his majesty's council, in the room of the duke of Portland, who retires on account of ill health.

The French frigates *Didon* and *Cybelle*, from New-York, had arrived at a port in France.

Marquis Cornwallis has been appointed to succeed the marquis Wellesley in the government of India, and was to go out in the *Medusa* frigate.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 22.

A report was in circulation this morning, which if true, is of the utmost importance.—It is, that a recent revolution has commenced in Spain. We have endeavoured to trace this report to its source, but can collect nothing satisfactory.—It is said to come by a captain from the Havana, and to have been received via the West-Indies. The particulars as stated, are, that the king ordered the equipment of the navy but the sailors refused to serve; the military was ordered to enforce the royal mandate, but the people espoused the cause of the sailors; a battle ensued in which the people and sailors were triumphant—in consequence of which great confusion and anarchy prevailed throughout Spain. Thus far the report.—For its correctness

we cannot vouch. We should rather be induced to believe it originated from the disturbances sometime since at Bilbao, which have been magnified into a revolution.

AUGUSTA, February 9.

By a letter from our correspondent in Walton county, we are informed, that on the 19th day of December last, a party of horsemen, consisting of 70 or 80 men, and headed by a major James Britton, marched into said county, from Buncomb, (N. C.) with intent to resist the laws and prevent them from being carried into effect.—To this end, they took and made prisoners of Richard Williamson, James Lefoy, J. Cloud, G. Williamson, esquires, and several others, whom they tried at court martial; five they discharged, and ten were kept and marched off like prisoners of war, to Morgan-town, (N. C.) one hundred miles from the scene of action, and there confined in goal on the 25th of the same month; two justices of the inferior court, and one of the peace, are of the number confined!

These intruders still continue to range through the country, carrying terror before them. They have already stolen or taken away, horses, cattle and other property, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and where or when their outrages and depredations are to end, God only knows!—This letter is dated the 9th day of January last.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city, dated February 15.

"The oldest inhabitants in this country, do not recollect a winter so severe as the present.

"The Ohio broke up about the 10th ultimo, and the damage sustained thereby is incalculable. It was my misfortune to be an eye-witness to nearly all of it; in the course of one day I saw no less than eight flat-bottomed and four keel boats, some of which were loaded, ten ferry-boats, between sixty and eighty canoes, and a house descending the river among the ice.

"To see trucks, bales, boxes, &c. with people frozen to death, floating down, was sufficient to melt the stoutest heart.

"Three families from Virginia and Maryland, moving to this country, containing thirty-one souls in one boat, had it stove, and every soul perished. Two boats more were stove about two miles above where I was; boats, cargoes, and crews all lost. I lost my boat, but in every other respect sustained very little damage."

On Friday the first instant, after the decision of the high court of impeachment in the case of Judge Chase, had been made, Mr. J. Randolph, in the house of representatives, introduced the following motion:

[Wash. Fed.]

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of three fourths of the said states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States:

"The judges of the supreme and all other courts of the United States shall be removed by the president on the joint address of both houses of congress requesting the same, any thing in the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

Upon motion that it be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, it was agreed to—yeas 68—nays 43—and afterwards it was made the order of the day for the first Monday in December next.

And on the same day, Mr. Nicholson made the following motion, which was referred to a committee of the whole house—yeas 53—nays 46—and made the order of the day for the first Monday in December next.

"Resolved, That the following article, when adopted by two thirds of both houses of congress and by the legislatures of three fourths of the respective states, shall become a part of the constitution of the United States, viz.

"That the legislature of any state may, whenever the said legislature shall think proper, recall at any period whatever, any senator of the United States, who may have been elected by them, and whenever a vote of the legislature of any state vacating the seat of any senator of the United States, who may have been elected by the said state, shall be made known to the senate of the United States, the seat of such senator shall thenceforth be vacated."

OF PORTUGAL.—A London paper says, that major general Moore, K. B. in a fall sailing cutter had arrived at Lisbon, on a secret mission, the object of which had transpired and was to ascertain by local investigation, whether any and what aid could be given to effect the security of that country. It adds that according to letters from Lisbon, the French minister Gen. Lashes remained at that court, avowedly for the sole purpose of receiving an immediate and categorical answer to this alternative, viz. "whether Portugal will go to war with England or with France."

Captain Bell, (arrived at New-York) from Jamaica, informs, that a Spanish frigate, two floops of war, and about 20 sail of valuable merchantmen, had been recently sent into Jamaica, most of them by the Princess Charlotte frigate. Flour was 18 dollars a barrel—staves 60 to 90 dollars.—Beef and pork low.

CORNS

Always willing to give to the melioration of my tender the following recipe inveterate Corns:

Take a little unwrought affected; wear it for a find in an unaccountable lodged, and nothing left but the cob.

I had been hugely afflicted with a concomitant of this to wear an old shoe, great mortification and pain was advised to the above happy to find, after wear the corn was completely gone the consolatory idea of "Bennet's royal belt" knees."

Private information from a friend was fitting out a vessel for French. There was a view to be raised, placed under and sent against Gibraltar.

A letter from Tripoli states, that our unfortunate are in good health and more humanity than the men by our squadron, madore Preble.

A letter from the city of Flour is 30 dollars per bushel permitted to trade in unless they bring a certificate.—Phil. pap.

On Sunday last, Messrs. composing the city for New-Orleans, are that we embrace the attention paid to them, and received from those who acquaintance; attentions ability of their character, prayer of the remonstrance respects, been complied has been gained. Their without an amendment ed the legislative sanction according to the act dependent on the inhabitants 60,000, yet should earlier admission, all of one thing we speak government of the United States, feels no other fear to our brethren of Louisiana arrival of the period rights with ourselves. the entire rights of self upon them, they may from every species of

The following Tuesday captain of the Ketch; boat taken on the 3d tapha, Allee, Mahom board the John Adams at the Theatre in New the representation of B

Married, at Dover, aged 87, to Miss Chubb, young lady celebrated talents, and worth an Having a great number youth to hoary age) equal chance, and acc to "blind man's buff," husband—when the with expectation, she good fortune to grope

Died, on Wednesday Cumberland, Allegany JOSEPH GALLOWAY, in this city, MIN FAIRBANK.

on the 6th of col. WILLIAM W. mandant of the mandant, at Vienna, celebrated composer, his age.

at Standing Monday the 31st of I SHERER, aged 104 years ago, when it w

at Walton, Mrs. REBECCA BERTMIN BETTS, aged 100 She left behind her, one 72 and the other

in London, BETT, aged 96—fined by her not reclamation from a young youthful and tender her passion met with the cold hearted you

d rather be induced to disturbances sometime magnified into a re-

USTIA, February 9. student in Walton coun- the 19th day of Decem- consisting of 70 or 80 James Britton, married (N. C.) with intent them from being car- they took and made son, James Lefoy, J. es, and several others, ial; five they discharge- rched off like prisoners (C.) one hundred mile there confined in gao- th; two justices of the peace, are of the num-

DELPHIA, March 7. ntleman in Kentucky, dated February 15. in this country, do not the present. at the 10th ultimo, and is incalculable. It was vincts to nearly all of it, w no 1-ft than right fat- ts, some of which were een sixty and eighty ca- the river among the ice, boxes, &c. with people n, was sufficient to melt Virginia and Maryland, ntaining thirty-one souls and every soul perished. about two miles above s, and crews all lost. I her respect sustained very

nt, after the decision of ment in the case of judge J. Randolph, in the house d the following motion: [Wash. Fed.] e and house of repres- of America, in congress houses concerning. That mitted to the legislatures when ratified and confirm- fourths of the said states, as a part of the constitu- reme and all other courts be removed by the pref- of both houses of congress hing in the constitution of ntrary notwithstanding." referred to the considera- whole houses it was agreed afterwards it was made first Monday in Decem-

Mr. Nicholson made the s referred to a committee 53—mays 46—and made e first Monday in Decem- following article, when both houses of congress and e fourths of the respective of the constitution of the any state may, whenever think proper, recall at any ator of the United States, by them, and whenever any state vacating the seat ted States, who may have late, shall be made known d States, the seat of such vacated."

London paper says, that major a full sailing cutter had ar- ret mission, the object of was to ascertain by local ind and what aid could be given at country. It adds that Libson, the French minister at court, avowedly for the an immediate and extingui- ive, viz. "whether Portu- ngland or with France."

**CORNS! CORNS!**

Always willing to give any information conducive to the melioration of my fellow-sufferers, I humbly tender the following receipt for eradicating the most inveterate Corns:

Take a little unwrought cotton, lay it on the part affected; wear it for a week or two, and you will find in an unaccountable manner the corn will be dislodged, and nothing left to console the proprietor but the cob.

I had been hugely afflicted for a considerable time, with a concomitant of this kind, and finally was obliged to wear an old shoe, put down at the heel, to my great mortification and peril at this inclement season; was advised to the above stated remedy, and am very happy to find, after wearing the cotton for ten days, the corn was completely gone, and pleased myself with the consolatory idea of to-morrow putting on my "Bennet's royal best" and "Bedford's up to the knees."

JACOBUS.

Private information from Cadix states that a squadron was fitting out there to act in concert with the French. There was a vague report that an army was to be raised, placed under the command of Moreau, and sent against Gibraltar. [Dust. pap.]

A letter from Tripoli, written in November last, states, that our unfortunate countrymen, in captivity, are in good health and spirits, and are treated with more humanity than they were before the bombardments by our squadron, under the command of commodore Preble.

A letter from the city of St. Domingo, says—Flour is 30 dollars per barrel, and that no vessels will be permitted to trade in the Spanish part of the island, unless they bring a certain portion of their cargo in flour.—Phil. pap.

On Sunday last, Messrs Detreslian, Sauve and Derbigny, composing the legation from Louisiana, left this city for New-Orleans. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we embrace this occasion of attesting the assiduous attention paid by these gentlemen to the duties assigned them, and the respectful attentions they received from those who had the pleasure of their acquaintance; attentions richly merited by the respectability of their characters and conduct. Though the prayer of the remonstrance they urged, has not, in all respects, been complied with, yet much strong ground has been gained. Their admittance into the union, without an amendment of the constitution, has received the legislative sanction; and although this event, according to the act passed this session, is rendered dependent on the inhabitants of Louisiana amounting to 60,000; yet should circumstances recommend an earlier admission, all constitutional restraint is removed. Of one thing we speak with absolute confidence. The government of the United States, in all its departments, feels no other sentiment than that of friendship to our brethren of Louisiana; and will rejoice in the arrival of the period which shall give them equal rights with ourselves. And in the mean-time, though the entire rights of self government are not conferred upon them, they may rest assured of their protection from every species of oppression. [Nat. Intell.]

The following TURKISH officers, viz—Mustapha, captain of the Ketch; Abdallah, captain of the gun-boat taken on the 3d of August, 1804; Salle Mustapha, Allee, Mahomet, Achmet, &c. captives on board the John Adams frigate, were to have attended at the Theatre in New-York, last evening—to witness the representation of *Blue Beard*, or *Female Curiosity*. N. Y. paper.

Married, at Dover, (Eng.) Charles Pritchard, Esq; aged 87, to Miss Charlotte Purvisance, aged 19, a young lady celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and worth an annual income of 7000l. st.—Having a great number of suitors (from beardless youth to hoary age) she determined to give them an equal chance, and accordingly pitched upon a game at "blind man's buff," to decide who should be her husband—when the gentlemen were ready, and big with expectation, she entered the room, and had the good fortune to grope upon the above young gallant!

Died, on Wednesday the 13th ult. at the town of Cumberland, Allegany county, after a short illness, JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq; of this county, aged 70.

—in this city, on Saturday last, Mr. BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS.

—on the 6th inst, in the city of Washington, col. WILLIAM W. BURROWS, late colonel commandant of the marine corps.

—at Vienna, the beginning of December, the celebrated composer, HAYDN, in the 79th year of his age.

—at Standing-stone Flat, in Pennsylvania, on Monday the 31st of December, 1804, Mrs. HANNAH BREWER, aged 104; she came to this county 30 years ago, when it was in possession of the savages.

—at Walton, (Con.) on the 27th of January, Mrs. REBECCA BETTS, widow and sister of Benjamin Betts, aged 100 years, 10 months and 9 weeks. She left behind her, a daughter of 70, and two sons, one 72 and the other 74 years of age.

—in London, (Eng.) Miss CATHERINE TIBBETT, aged 96—suddenly of a broken heart, occasioned by her not receiving a prompt return of affection from a young Clerk, on whom she doted.—This youthful and tender lady, notwithstanding the rebuff her passion met with, left all her estate, 25,000l. to the cold hearted youth.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at the dwelling-house of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.

ONE negro woman named Kate, and one negro boy named George, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due William Wells, for the use of Richard Hall Harwood, Esq. J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS I passed my bond to JOHN BOWHANN, of Dorchester county, on or about the last day of April, eighteen hundred and four, conditioned for the payment of two hundred dollars, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I do not mean to pay it. THOMAS STINCHICOMB. Anne-Arundel county, March 9, 1805.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

By order of the court of Calvert county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the following lands, the property of the heirs of captain WALTER SMITH, deceased,

ON Monday the first day of April next, will be sold, on the premises, the plantation on which the said captain Walter Smith formerly resided, containing, by actual survey, 1225½ acres of land, lying adjoining on Patuxent river, bounded on the south-west by the said river, on the east by a fine navigable creek, called Saint-Leonard's Creek, so that one and a half miles of fencing will enclose the whole land. The soil of this land is equal, if not superior, to any on Patuxent, either for farming, planting, or grazing, and in their season the greatest plenty of fine fish and oysters may be had either from the river or creek. A great part of the above land is covered with cedar fit for posts or fencing.

On Tuesday the 2d, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, in the forest, at about two miles distance from the former, containing by survey, six hundred and twenty-seven and one half acres of land, the greater part of which is covered with hickory, chestnut, and oak wood, and a great proportion of swamp land, which, at a trifling expence, might be converted into valuable meadow, belongs to this land.

On Thursday, the 4th, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, lying adjoining on Chesapeake bay, bounded on the northeast by the said bay, on the north by a creek, called Parker's Creek, containing by survey, 536½ acres of land; on this land there is a great proportion of marsh and meadow land, and a great abundance of fine timber.

It is thought needless to give a fuller description of the above lands, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the lands previous to the day of sale, and on application to Mr. JOHN TURNER, who resides near the two first mentioned tracts of land, they may see the plots of the different tracts of land, and will shew the lands contiguous to him; and Mr. RICHARD HANCE, who resides on the last mentioned tract will shew the outlines of the same to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be sold either in the whole, or divided into parcels, as may appear most advantageous for the heirs.

The purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities, for the purchase money, to be paid in three annual payments, the interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the full payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaser, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, JAMES HEIGHE, JOHN TURNER, Commissioners. Calvert county, February 28, 1805.

**In CHANCERY, March 10, 1805.**

THE object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a complete legal title in a tract of land, lying and being in Montgomery county, called FORTUNE, containing one hundred acres. The bill states, that the defendant being seized thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of February, seventeen hundred and fifty-two, contracted to sell the same to a certain George Jewell, that he gave bond for the conveyance thereof, and that the said George Jewell paid the full amount of the purchase money; the bill also states, that George Jewell died intestate, and his son and heir at law conveyed his equitable interest to John B. Pearce, who also died intestate, and that his representatives sold their interests to Joseph Newton Chisell and Robert Peter, both of whom have conveyed to the complainant; the bill further states, that the defendant hath removed out of the state of Maryland to parts unknown, and it cannot be ascertained whether he be dead or living, and if dead who are his legal representatives; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, give notice to the defendant, or any other person or persons who may conceive themselves interested, of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he or they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last day of September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy, J. M. B. True copy, TELL. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

**Poet's Corner.**

**SELECTED.**

**THE PILGRIM.**

DROP by drop the Angel pours, Comfort every moment yours; Guards the night and cheers the day, Gently leading life away.

Every object, every thought, Sweetly seen or kindly taught, Dropping in the simple heart, Unseen happiness impart.

Tho' the gloomy shades of night, Hide the hills, obscure the light, Cheerful HOPE with kindly ray, Drops of comfort still convey.

Safely flowing down the tide, E'en o'er ocean's bosom wide, Storms and tempests cease to fear, Drops of peace shall meet you there.

Then cease to flutter foolish FEAR, SORROW, PAINFULNESS, dwell not here; But LIGHT and COMFORT, drop by drop, Raise the hopeful spirits up.

When banish DISCONTENT's sad pain, PIETY ne'er hop'd in vain; Drop by drop the Angel pours, PEACE, with VIRTUE, must be yours.

**SYMPATHY.**

O! THOU whose gentle and complacent pow'r, Can calm the Lover's or the Mourner's pain; Thou who canst soothe the sadly silent hour, And moderate the lonely plaintive strain;

O! quickly come and with thy friendly care, The baneful troubles of mankind survey; O! come and all thy tender balms prepare, To cheer their woes with thine enlivening ray.

Oft when reflection fills the busy mind, With mutual thoughts the panting breast inspire, As notes of concord, distant, yet conjoin'd In sweet vibration strike the different lyre!

Thy falling tears the rudest woes divide, And seek to bear a portion of thy grief; 'Tis thou that humblest sorrow's big swollen tide, And to the anguish'd heart afford'st relief.

**EPICRAM.**

ON A LADY WHO SPOKE WITHOUT A TONGUE.

(Translated from the French.) THAT Woman speaks without a tongue, And e'en may make a long harangue, I readily conceive it: But, being of a tongue possess'd, She can in silence let it rest!— I never can believe it.

**TRIFLES.**

A TRAVELLER, a few days ago, on the road between Wrexham and Ruabon, had his attention suddenly arrested by the appearance of a bull drawing a cart, led by an ass!—An honest Welshman, passing at the same moment, archly exclaimed, "Ah, poor John Bull, hur is sorry to see thee follow such company!" Lon. pap.

A late Irish paper contains the following advertisement:

RUN-AWAY last night, my wife, Bridget Coole. She is a tight, neat body, and hath lost one leg; She was seen riding behind the priest of the parish through Fermoy—and as we were never married I will pay no debts she does not contract: She lips with one tooth, and is always talking about fairies, and is of no use but to the owner. PHELM COOLE.

Receipt for a Wife, found in a Bachelor's Port Folio: "Good temper, health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, figure, good connections, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversation, talents, elegant manners—MONEY!!"

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale at the Printing-Office, (Price one dollar.) The LAWS of MARYLAND, Passed November session, 1804.

**FOR SALE,**

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age; she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plantation. Inquire of the Printers, Annapolis, March 13, J. A. D. in health

**PUBLIC SALE.**

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at his plantation, on South river,

TWO valuable young negro men, accustomed to, and are well acquainted with, all kinds of plantation work, are healthy, strong, and active; also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, amongst which are valuable young plough horses, work steers, and milch cows, eighteen head first rate sheep, household and kitchen furniture, an excellent eight day clock, plantation utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. WELCH, of Bax. South river, March 11, 1805.

**George and John Barber,**

**T**AKE this method to inform those persons indebted to them, either on open account or note, which have been long due, that unless they come forward before the ensuing county court and make payment, they shall pursue legal measures to compel a settlement, without respect to persons, and shall for the future decline attending to such persons business unless better rewarded for their labour and attention.

They embrace this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to a generous public, but most especially to those their friends and patrons who have been punctual in their engagements, assuring them that they shall still endeavour to render satisfaction to such, both in their store and packet business. Their packets, from this city to Baltimore, will continue to be kept in neat order for passengers, where they will be sure to meet with good accommodations. They have heretofore given public information, that they would not make themselves answerable for any goods put on board their packets, unless they were directed to the persons, mentioning their place of residence, and a list of the goods sent with them, but as it was not duly attended to, they now make it known, that they will not, from this day, answer for any goods that may be lost, unless the above mode is punctually attended to. Persons residing out of this city are requested to send the cash to pay freight on their goods, as they may rest assured they will not be delivered without. To their fellow-citizens they wish to observe, for the future, they shall make their collections half yearly. Tobacco or grain will be received on freight, and duly attended to, either on Severn or South river, or within a few miles of this city.

They still continue to keep a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. which they will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, March 7, 1805. **2**

**LAND FOR SALE.**

**T**HE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

March 3, 1805, } Rhode River. **2**

**Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,**

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

**F**OURTH proof Cogniac brandy, in pipes; Swedish and country iron bar-iron and rod-iron; Millington, Crowley, German and country steel; callings; Nova-Scotia plaster, ground and in the lump; clever feed; Cologne mill-stones, of all sizes and dimensions; pork, by the barrel; tar; salt, of every kind; sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.

County Wharf, Baltimore, February 16, 1805. **3**

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of April, 1805, at the dwelling-house of Mr. RICHARD ODLE,

A WAGON and horses, taken as the property of Richard Odle, and sold to satisfy a debt due Seth Barton.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff. February 22, 1805. **3**

**NOTICE.**

**A**NY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the fifth day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, in the Swamp, near West river,

**O**NE negro woman named Dinah, and her five children; they will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

ANNE TUCKER, now WINTERSON, Executrix of JOHN TUCKER.

N. B. Some stock, household furniture, &c. will be offered for sale on the above day, by BENJAMIN WINTERSON. March 7, 1805. **2**

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the second of April next, at the house of RICHARD ODLE, on Elk-Ridge,

**E**IGHTEEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among them some valuable plantation hands. Terms of sale cash only. RICHARD DORSEY. **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of February, 1805.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving JOHN WATKINS, } executors. **2**

**Notice is further given,**

By the executors of Benjamin Watkins, **T**HAT all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said BENJAMIN WATKINS, and who do not come forward and settle their claims, that suits will be commenced immediately without respect to persons.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving JOHN WATKINS, } executors. **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court in said county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of MARY C. JOHNSON, late of Calvert 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 September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this first day of March, 1805.

MARSHAM PARKER, Administrator, de bonis non. **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LUKE ROBINSON, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

HERO ROBINSON, } CHARLES ROBINSON, } Executors. RICHARD ROBINSON, } **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN THOMAS, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

SARAH THOMAS, } Administratrix. PHILIP J. THOMAS, } tors. **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of EZEKIEL JACOB, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to render their accounts, properly authenticated, to

ANNA JACOB, Administratrix. March 7, 1805. **2**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, 1804.

JOHN KILTY, Executor. **2**

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 25th day of March, 1805, at the house of William Whetcroft, known by the name of the VINEYARD,

**O**NE negro boy named Jim, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, administrator of William, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans. **2**

By virtue of another writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed as above, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 27th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Deale,

**O**NE negro man named Sampson, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro boy named James, and one negro girl named Jenny, taken as the property of Elizabeth Deale, administratrix of Samuel, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Patifon. **6**

By virtue of one other writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, on the 29th day of March, 1805, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Watkins,

**O**NE negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of said Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Robert Duvall, use of Baker and Burniston.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff. Annapolis, February 5, 1805. **6**

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT we the undersigned, having obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANN DIGGES, late of Warburton, in said county, deceased, do hereby warn all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit their said claims (with the vouchers thereof) to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the 10th day of December next, as otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1805.

THOMAS ATWOOD DIGGES, of Warburton, near Piscataway. WILLIAM CARROLL, of Rock Creek, Montgomery county. **3**

**FOR SALE,**

**A** HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to the keeper of the gaol. February 26, 1805. **3**

**Notice is hereby given,**

**T**O those holders of stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the treasurer of said company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the directors, WM. BRENT, Treasurer. Washington, January 16, 1805. **X**

**D**ISCOVERED, a few days since, a challenge in the *Telegraphe* by SAMUEL NORWOOD, Esq. Buonaparte against Democrat.

At Annapolis this fall I proposed running Democrat against Buonaparte, carrying from 110 lbs. to 140, at the discretion of Mr. Norwood, which was refused. As Mr. Norwood refused the proposition made by me at that time, I am not bound to run the race proposed by him in the *Telegraphe*. Democrat will run Buonaparte over Annapolis race course on the third Tuesday in May next, four miles and repeat, for one thousand dollars, play or pay, carrying 126 lbs. each, which is the weight they are to carry by the rules of racing, both being seven years old last spring.

Should Mr. Norwood decline this offer, Democrat will cover mares next spring, at the subscriber's farm, from the first day of March until the first day of August, at 16 dollars each, and 50 cents to the groom. Democrat's pedigree is equal to the pedigree of any horse to be produced, having in him the blood of Medley, Eclipse, Figure, Dove, Godolphin Arabian, and Mr. Taffer's Selima.

If this proposition is approved of by Mr. Norwood, notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette within forty days from the date hereof.

ISAAC DUCKETT. December 18, 1804. **10X**

**Five Dollars Reward.**

**L**OST, on Friday last, in the road near Myndler's, A SILVER WATCH. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Printing-Office, shall receive the above reward. January 16, 1805. **9**

A POEM ON THE DEATH OF General Alexander Hamilton, BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE. For Sale at this Office—Price 12 1/2 cents.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIII YEA  
MA  
ANNAPOLIS, T  
APPC  
JOSEPH HOPPER  
been appointed by  
this state, the agent  
the following resolutio  
Be  
ASSENTED TO BY  
Resolved, That the  
from Mr. Chafe of the  
teen hundred and eight  
it was authorized, are  
videns accruing upon  
the time of the pass  
signed, and that the  
authorized and appoint  
Maryland stock, now h  
able James Munroe f  
he or they are hereby  
require and receive.  
Sampson Hanbury, an  
good Hanbury, a trans  
made between them a  
of date the fifteenth  
and four, in the prem  
dred and twenty-eight  
pounds five per cent. a  
ninety-seven, twenty-n  
and twenty-five pounds  
Resolved, That the  
they are hereby author  
structions to the perso  
pointed in virtue of th  
to the stock of the ban  
state of Maryland, to  
stock in the funds of J  
of Maryland, and all  
may be received for di  
of the United States  
to the interest of this  
deceases of such stock,  
a torney to transfer the  
fer on the books of the  
and the same shall be  
said treasurer, in beh  
state of Maryland, an  
United States, when t  
shall be and the same  
appropriation of the le  
Resolved, That the  
thorized to allow the  
virtue of the said act,  
million not exceeding  
the stock of the Unite  
and held as aforesaid o  
the United States for  
land.  
On Sunday last werr  
city, negroes DENNIS  
murder of their master  
tapco.  
From a Pittsburg  
STEPHEN ARNO  
ton, in the state of Ne  
and cruel manner wh  
of age, seven times i  
half, because she did  
quied, and which caus  
at this place on Mon  
mas Cohoon, who had  
the Susquehanna, and  
apprehension was at  
stances. On Sunday h  
ful in three or four ap  
down the river; he  
Grant's Hill, a confid  
requently upon the pe  
of self murder, br  
eking Providence.  
Henderfon's Tavern fo  
had no money; in a t  
nd was informed a  
oom, to whom he ac  
that he answered the c  
quiring the other com  
the advertisement; w  
ther drawing somethi  
he raised his eyes an  
and dropped. It w  
vice, and only prev  
fr. Cohoon's firmes  
strate's, but on the

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1805.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 21, 1805.

### APPOINTMENT.

JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, has been appointed by the governor and council of this state, the agent for the purposes mentioned in the following resolutions:

### Resolutions

ASSENTED TO NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

Resolved, That the assignees under the assignment from Mr. Chase of the twenty-sixth of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, and the act by which it was authorized, are not of right entitled to the dividends accruing upon the Maryland stock, between the time of the passing of said act and the said assignment, and that the person or persons who shall be authorized and appointed to receive a transfer of the Maryland stock, now held in the name of the honorable James Munroe for the use of the state, be and he or they are hereby authorized and empowered to require and receive from Osgood Hanbury and Sampson Hanbury, and John Lloyd, executor of Osgood Hanbury, a transfer according to an agreement made between them and William Pinkney, Esquire, of date the fifteenth of August, eighteen hundred and four, in the premises, of the sums of four hundred and twenty-eight pounds bank stock, thirty-five pounds five per cent. annuities seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, twenty-nine pounds five per cent. navy, and twenty-five pounds cash.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to give instructions to the person or persons who shall be appointed in virtue of the act, entitled, An act relative to the stock of the bank of England belonging to the state of Maryland, to vest the amount of sales of the stock in the funds of England belonging to the state of Maryland, and also the cash which has been or may be received for dividends thereon, in such stock of the United States as shall be most advantageous to the interest of this state, and to transmit the evidences of such stock, and the necessary powers of attorney to transfer the same, and complete said transfer on the books of the treasury of the United States, and the same shall be entered thereon in the name of said treasurer, in behalf of and for the use of the state of Maryland, and that the said stock of the United States, when transferred and held as aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby made subject to the appropriation of the legislature.

Resolved, That the governor and council be authorized to allow the person or persons appointed in virtue of the said act, for his or their service, a commission not exceeding one per cent. on the amount of the stock of the United States which shall be entered and held as aforesaid on the books of the treasury of the United States for the use of the state of Maryland.

On Sunday last were committed to the goal of this city, negroes DENNIS and NED, charged with the murder of their master, Mr. JOHN FOWLER, of Paptoco.

From a Pittsburg paper of March 9, 1805.

STEPHEN ARNOLD, of the town of Burlington, in the state of New-York, who in a most wanton and cruel manner whipped a girl of about six years of age, seven times in the space of an hour and an half, because she did not pronounce gig as he required, and which caused her death—was apprehended at this place on Monday evening last, by Mr. Thomas Cohoon, who had heard of him at Oswego upon the Susquehanna, and followed him 320 miles. His apprehension was attended with singular circumstances. On Sunday he arrived here; he was unsuccessful in three or four applications he made for a passage down the river; he continued in the vicinity, upon Grant's Hill, a considerable part of the day, and was frequently upon the point of committing the dreadful act of self murder, but was happily deterred by a directing Providence. Monday night he called at Mr. Henderson's tavern for something to eat, but said he had no money; in a short time Mr. Cohoon came in and was informed a countryman of his was in the room, to whom he addressed himself, and discovered that he answered the description of Arnold; after requiring the other company to leave the room he read the advertisement; while reading he discovered the other drawing something from his pocket, upon which he raised his eyes and said, You are the man! the man and dropped. It was a pistol, which was cocked twice, and only prevented from doing execution by Mr. Cohoon's arm. They took him to a magistrate's, but on the way he drew a pistol and fired,

a different direction was given to it by his arm being seized by a by-stander; the flash of the pan singed his temple, and the ball flew by the ear of Mr. Cohoon; it however did no injury. The pistol, a number of balls, a rope, and some money were found upon him; he called himself Smith, and would give no satisfaction that night.—The next day he made full confession, and appears to be fully sensible of the enormity of his crime, deploring the violence of his passions, which have sunk him from a respectable standing in society to the lowest degradation.

Our letters from the Mediterranean enable us to place before our readers further details of such heroic deeds, on the part of our gallant officers, seamen, and marines, as must impress all nations with respect for the American flag, and cannot fail to excite the emulation of our gallant youth.

In the attack upon the enemy's shipping and batteries in the harbour of Tripoli, on the 3d of August, six American gun-boats and two bombards, were placed in two divisions, commanded by the brave captains Decatur and Somers.—The enemy's gun-boats were also in two divisions. When the American signal to advance was made, captain Decatur led in with the boat which he commanded, and was followed by the boats commanded by lieutenant Decatur, Trippe, and lieutenant Bainbridge—his intention was to have bro't the weather division of the enemy to a close and decisive action, but finding they declined the contest, and being unable to fetch them, he bore up for their leeward division, of seventeen gun-boats, moored in a close line abreast under the batteries, advancing, and firing, under a press of sail—at this time he sustained a heavy fire of round and grape shot, from the shipping and batteries, by which the boat commanded by lieutenant Bainbridge, was rendered unmanageable; notwithstanding this accident, captain Decatur, having complete confidence in his seconds, lieutenant Decatur and Trippe, passed with his three boats through the enemy's line, cutting off their five weathermost boats—and, boarding the first himself, his example was followed by his brother, and lieutenant Trippe, each of whom, in the handsomest manner, laid the enemy on board, and compelled his antagonist to surrender.—The boat boarded by captain Decatur, was obstinately defended, and was not surrendered until seven-eighths of her crew were killed or wounded. Lieutenant Trippe, after a severe and bloody conflict in which eleven Americans subdued thirty-six Turks, killing fourteen and wounding seven, succeeded and brought off his prize. The brave and lamented lieutenant Decatur, when taking possession of his vanquished foe, was treacherously shot by the Turkish captain, who effected his escape.

Having manned his prize, and being left with only nine Americans, besides himself, the heroic captain Decatur determined to board another boat, in which he succeeded—being only ten Americans to twenty-four Turks, a scene of combat ensued, of the most daring effort on the one part, and determined resistance on the other.

Prepared to receive the assailants with sabres, pistols and boarding pikes, the Turks made a powerful defence, and were not subdued until twenty-one of them had fallen.

Captain Decatur was at different times most critically circumstanced—at one time while engaged with the Tripolitan captain in front, a Turk in his rear aimed a blow with a sabre, which one of his seamen most nobly interposed to receive, and which split his skull. In a subsequent encounter he was engaged by a Turk with a boarding pike, which he endeavoured to cut off with his sword, when the blade broke, and left only the hilt in his hand—and he then received a thrust in the arm. Not having time to draw a pistol before the thrust would be repeated, he closed with his antagonist, who being the stronger man, threw him—but, in falling, his activity placed him above his enemy, who then drew his dagger, as captain Decatur did his pistol, which prevailed—the spot where captain Decatur was engaged then became the scene of action—the Turks advanced to the relief of their comrade, and Decatur's serjeant and four marines, with fixed bayonets, flew to his rescue. Victory, after a bloody conflict, decided for the glorious few, and three surviving Turks surrendered.

The brave and much regretted Somers, having done every thing which skill and intrepidity could, on this occasion, effect, afterwards solicited and obtained the command of a fire-ship, called an infernal, which commodore Preble sent into the harbour of Tripoli—after carrying her within 20 yards of the Bahaw's castle, she was boarded by two gun-boats, each carrying one hundred men, Captain Somers having but eight men to defend his vessel, and preferring a glorious death to ignominious slavery, fired the train, and with his gallant comrades, Wadsworth and Israel, and two hundred of the enemy, perished in the explosion.

Phil. paper.

List of ACTS passed at the second session of the eighth congress—March 3, 1805.

1. An act making a further appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America.
2. An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, and making a partial appropriation for the same object, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
3. An act concerning drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandise.
4. An act for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States.
5. An act declaring Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.
6. An act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments.
7. An act authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to make a dam or causeway from Mafon's island to the western shore of the river Patowmack.
8. An act for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late brigadier general Moses Hazen.
9. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
10. An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington; and for other purposes.
11. An act for carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain.
12. An act to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South-Carolina; and for other purposes.
13. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."
14. An act for the relief of John Steele.
15. An act for the relief of Alexander Murray.
16. An act authorizing the post-master-general to make a new contract for carrying the mail from Fayetteville, in North-Carolina, to Charleston, in South-Carolina.
17. An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States.
18. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
19. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.
20. An act to continue in force "An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a health officer."
21. An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act further to amend the act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."
22. An act to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building gun boats.
23. An act to authorize the erection of a bridge across a mill pond and marsh in the navy yard belonging to the United States, in the town of Brooklyn, in the state of New-York.
24. An act further to amend an act, entitled, "An act regulating the grants of land; and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."
25. An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.
26. An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants' service."
27. An act for the relief of the widow and orphan children of Robert Elliott.
28. An act authorizing the discharge of John York from his imprisonment.
29. An act to authorize the secretary of war to issue military land warrants; and for other purposes.
30. An act to amend the charter of George-town.
31. An act further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans.
32. An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also, for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels."
33. An act to provide for the accommodation of the president of the United States.
34. An act to establish the districts of Genesee, of Buffalo Creek, and of Miami; and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.
35. An act to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.
36. An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads; and for other purposes.

37. An act for the relief of Richard Taylor.  
38. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."

39. An act making provision for the accommodation of the president of the United States.  
40. An act making provision for the widow and orphan children of Thomas Flinn.

41. An act for the relief of George Scoone, and Alexander Cameron.

42. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.

43. An act "to provide for a light-house, on Watch-hill point, in the State of Rhode-Island."

44. An act to revive and make permanent the act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence on cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, passed the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in addition to the same.

45. An act "for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction."

46. An act "to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."

47. An act "for the relief of Robert Patton and others."

Joint resolution, expressive of the thanks of congress to commodore Edward Preble, the officers, seamen and marines of his Squadron.

### LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That after due notice of this act at the several custom-houses no vessel owned in whole, or in part, by any citizen or citizens of the United States or by any person or persons residing within the same or the territories thereof, and armed or provided with the means of being armed at sea, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where she may be so armed, or provided, for any island in the West-Indies, or for any other port or place situated on the continent of America between Cayenne and the southern boundary of Louisiana, without bond with two sufficient sureties being given by the owner or owners, agent or agents, together with the master or commanders, to the use of the United States, in a sum equal to double the value of said vessel, her arms, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, conditioned that such arms and ammunition shall not be used for any unlawful purposes, but merely for resistance and defence, in case of involuntary hostility, and that the guns, arms and ammunition, of such vessel shall be returned within the United States or otherwise accounted for, and shall not be sold or disposed of in any port or place in the West-Indies; which bond may be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit, in the name, and for the use of the United States, in any court competent to try the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no armed merchant vessel or vessels prepared for armament, owned as aforesaid, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from any port in the United States for any port or place other than those described in the first section of this act unless the owner or owners, agent or agents, and the commander of such vessel shall make oath that such vessel is not bound, or intended to proceed to any island in the West-Indies, or any port or place on the continent between Cayenne, and the southern boundary of Louisiana, nor on the continent of America between Cayenne and the southern boundary of Louisiana, and so unless a bond be given by the owner or owners, agent or agents, and commander in a sum equal to double the value of such vessel, her arms, tackle, apparel and furniture, to the use of the United States, conditioned that such vessel shall not proceed to any island in the West-Indies, or port on the continent as aforesaid, unless compelled thereto by unavoidable accident; and if so compelled, that no part of the cargo of such vessel shall be sold except so much thereof as may be absolutely necessary to defray the expences necessary to enable such vessel to proceed on her intended voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any armed vessel, as aforesaid, shall proceed to sea without a clearance contrary to the provision of this act, such vessel, with her arms, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States, and be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned; or the value thereof may be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit of the owner or owners of such vessel, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the collector within whose district such forfeiture shall accrue, is hereby enjoined to cause prosecutions for the same to be commenced without delay and prosecuted to effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

[Signed and approved, March 3, 1805.]

### SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

After Mr. Burr had retired, Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their en-

tire approbation of his conduct in discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him as president of the senate.

"Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. White, be a committee to communicate to him this resolution."

In senate of the United States, }  
March 3d, 1805. }

### ANSWER OF MR. BURR.

"Gentlemen,  
Next to the satisfaction derived from the consciousness of having discharged my duty, is that which arises from the favourable opinion of those who have been the constant witnesses of my official conduct; and the value of this flattering mark of their esteem is greatly enhanced by the promptitude and unanimity with which it is offered.

"I pray you to accept my respectful acknowledgements and the assurance of my inviolable attachment to the interests and dignity of the senate.

A. BURR.

To the senate of the United States, }  
March 3d, 1805. }

### A SUMMARY

Of the value of Exports from each state, during the year 1804.

From New-Hampshire	716,091
Massachusetts	16,894,379
Vermont	191,725
Rhode-Island	1,735,671
Connecticut	1,516,110
New-York	16,081,281
New-Jersey	24,829
Delaware	697,396
Maryland	9,151,939
District of Columbia	1,452,198
Virginia	5,790,001
North-Carolina	928,687
South-Carolina	7,451,646
Georgia	2,077,572
Territory of the United States	1,959,403
Pennsylvania	11,030,157

Dollars 77,999,074

Detroit	38,028
Michilimackinac	238,936
Maffac	17,300
Fort Adams, A.	64,777
New-Orleans	1,600,362

Dollars 1,959,403

### APPOINTMENT

By the President of the United States.  
General JAMES WILKINSON, to be governor of Upper Louisiana.

### NEW-ORLEANS, February 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Dr. Hunter, who was appointed by the president of the United States conjointly with Mr. Dunbar, of Natchez, to explore the Ouachitta river, and its borders, on his return from his tour. These gentlemen have completed the object of their mission and have procured materials for an accurate chart of the river, and the immediate country it passes through. The doctor gives a flattering account of the country, generally, through which he passed. He found a great variety of soil and situation—sometimes a low flat country, whose whole surface is overflowed by the river in the wet season—sometimes high and elegant and at others broken and rolling—but generally fertile and capable of the highest cultivation. He ascended the river about five hundred miles, and found it uniformly gentle and beautiful—the velocity of the current not being more than half a mile an hour from 80 to 100 yards in width, and capable of being navigated with boats, (with but few obstructions, which are easily removed) as high as the Little Missouri, a distance of 450 miles. The doctor, who is a chemist and mineralogist, found few objects worth notice. Iron could not be found in sufficient quantities to justify the erecting a furnace, and no other mineral of sufficient consequence to be named. Coal was found in places but not in abundance and of a very inferior quality. The country abounds in salt springs, some of which are of equal strength with the water of the ocean. He visited the famous medicinal, or hot springs of Ouachitta, and found them amongst the greatest natural curiosities in the country. They issue from a hill or mountain, of upwards of 200 feet in height, and near 100 from its base; and on immersing the thermometer it rose in some to 130, and in others to 150 degrees, Fahrenheit; the surface of the ground for some distance round is so warm, as to be felt by the feet in walking over it, and snow melts on it immediately as it falls. The doctor is of opinion that they possess extraordinary medical virtues.

From the information we have obtained from doctor Hunter, and other gentlemen who have visited the Ouachitta country, we are induced to believe that there are few parts of Louisiana, that hold out greater temptations to emigrants. Situated on a fine river; a variety of soil; eligible situations; a pure salubrious atmosphere; and mild temperate climate; these are advantages, of which few parts of the world can boast.

### NEW-YORK, March 12.

The frigate John Adams which lately arrived here from the Mediterranean is, we understand, immediately to undergo some repairs with a view to her return to that place. A rendezvous is also immediately to be opened for the raising of 500 men for

the Mediterranean service. It is the object of government to send this reinforcement as soon as may be to that quarter, for the purpose of enabling commodore Barron to make a successful attack on the enemy.—We trust the ensuing summer will see either the haughty bashaw reduced to submission, or his castle laid in ruins; in either of which events the main object of the war would be obtained—the power and pride of Tripoli would be humbled.

### PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Captain White, of the brig Betsey, from Hays, informs, that on his outward passage, off Jacquemal, he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship La Franche, commanded by the hon. capt. John Murray, who sent his lieutenant on board—capt. White received him politely, and offered him for examination the brig's papers, together with the role d'equipage, and mens protections. The lieutenant took the role d'equipage and called over the mens names, directing them to pass in view before him, and selected four who appeared to be the best seamen in the vessel, and ordered them into the frigate's boat. Capt. White declared the men should not quit the brig, that they were American citizens, and that their protections would prove them to be such.—The lieutenant said he did not care a damn for their protections! that the frigate wanted men, and that men he would have. A scuffle ensued, in which the lieutenant seized capt. White by the collar, and, on his mate's interference, he received the same compliment.

As the frigate was at this time within hail of the brig, capt. White thought it prudent to resist from further opposition, relying on the honour of her commander for redress. He accordingly sent his mate on board her, with his papers and the mens protections; but he received the same villainous treatment from capt. Murray, as was offered capt. White by his lieutenant. He refused to look at the role d'equipage, and refused to deliver up the men, damn'd their protections, and threatened also to detain the mate.

Such conduct as this calls loudly for the interference of our government. This is not a solitary instance, but one among many others of equal atrocity. The ocean is swarming with British cruizers, whose commanders are guided by no law but their own power; and actuated by no principles of justice, nor any sense of propriety; they forcibly take our men, without regard to their country or protections.

The names of the men taken from capt. White are as follow: Thomas Knap, born in Newburyport; John Evans, born in Virginia; John Blund, born in Philadelphia, where his mother now lives; and Joseph S. North, born in Chester county.

Capt. White has entered his protest against the conduct of capt. Murray, and forwarded it to Washington.

Died, a short time since, the notorious Scotch Moggy, alias Wheeler, alias Barnsley.—This character was universally admitted by the police officers to be the most expert pick-pocket in England. There was scarcely a fair or race, between Berwick upon Tweed and the Land's End, where she had not exercised her professional abilities. She originally came from Scotland, and married one of the notorious Wheelers, with whom she lived some years. On the arrival of another notorious pick-pocket from Botany Bay, of the name of Barnsley, she took a great fancy to him, and left her husband. With him she practised picking pockets for several years, both in town and country. Although in person rather delicate, it was no unusual thing to see her on Lord Mayor's Day, and other public occasions, in the greatest crowd, in conspiracy with the notorious gang of hufflers who have for so many years infested the metropolis. She generally dressed in a very genteel style. About seven years ago she was at Bath, committing her depredations, and at one of the churches received the sacrament; and at the same time the mayorefs of Bath happened to be one of the communicants, Moggy observing her to have a very valuable gold watch, contrived to rob her of it before the conclusion of the solemn ordinance. She had several children, whom she kept at boarding school. Notwithstanding she had been several times tried on capital charges, she was always fortunate enough to escape punishment. [Lon. pap.]

### To the Friends and Patrons of the CITY TAVERN.

THE subscriber, sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

### TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. JAMES COOKE.

To B  
On Saturday, the 23d  
plantation of Joske  
ceased, at 11 o'clock  
ing articles:

HORSES, a pair  
beds, and other  
with harness for two  
dian corn, and 600 gal  
of which was made of  
will be given until  
bonds, with approval  
be required. All per  
requested to call on  
Galloway, at West riv  
against it are to piec  
ed, to him, for settle  
DAV

West river, March 1

CITY  
AN  
A BAR-BEPPER  
with immediate

March 21, 1805.

NO  
I MEAN to petition  
Maryland for an a  
from debts which, fr  
pay.  
HE

Anne-Arundel coun

Ten D

RAN AWAY, a  
March, 1805,  
named FANNY, abo  
high, about twenty-f  
her apparel is a blue  
linsey jacket and pett  
short waited; she s  
blankets; she has a f  
occasioned by a burn  
ears for rings—Du  
Darnall; she has a  
at West river, and  
hand's, in Calvert c  
boured by them.  
and secures her in ar  
shall receive the abov  
HENRY

March 18, 1805.

In CHANC

David Weems,

vs.

William Gover and

Samuel Gover.

by William Gover.

plainant David Wee

veyance of two tra

VER'S FARM, the o

and bears date on th

hundred and four; ;

but never recorded

fraudulent intention

fore, on motion of

judged, that he ca

ferred in the Maryl

successive weeks be

the intent that the

the present applica

and may be warned

or by a solicitor, o

October next, to sh

decree should not b

True cop

Test. SAM

Re

And for S

The LAW

Passed

F C

A NEGRO v

the is an e

ironer, a good pla

tation. Inquire o

Annapolis, Ma

PU

The subscriber w

on Friday the

plantation, on

TWO valua

-to, and as

plantation work,

a variety of stock

and hogs, among

horses, work ste

first rate sheep,

excellent eight o

other articles to

will be made kno

South river,

JACOB

Subscri

printing in Phil

20 dollars, in bo

is the object of government as soon as may be of enabling successful attack on the summer will see either to submission, or his of which events the could be obtained—the

ELPHIA, March 14, Betsey, from Playt, passage, off Jacquem, majesty's ship La Fran. capt. John Murray, board—capt. White read him for examination the role d'equipage, lieutenant took the role mens names, directing him, and selected four men in the vessel, and the boat. Capt. White quit the brig, that they that their protection. The lieutenant said their protection! that that men he would have. lieutenant seized capt. his mate's interference, ent. time within half of the prudent to resist from the honour of her com. dingly sent his mate on d the mens protections; villainous treatment from capt. White by his look at the role d'equip the men, damn'd their life to detain the mate. loudly for the interference is not a solitary instance of equal atrocity. The fish cruizers, whole com- w but their own power; of justice, nor any sense take our men, without otections. taken from capt. White ap, born in Newbury, Virginia; John Blum, e his mother now lives; n Chester county, d his protest against the forwarded it to Wash-

the notorious Scotch Burnsley—This character the police officers to be in England. There was been Berwick upon Tweed she had not exercised her originally came from Scot- notorious Wheelers, with On the arrival of another Botany Bay, of the name at fancy to him, and left practiced picking pockets town and country. Al- licate, it was no unusual Mayor's Day, and other atest crowd, in conspiracy husters who have for so metropolis. She generally style. About seven years mitting her deprecations, a received the sacrament; cores of Bath happened to ents, Moggy observing her ld watch, contrived to rob on of the solemn ordinance, whom she kept at boarding she had been several times she was always fortunate [Lon. pap.]

nd Patrons of the AVERN. ly impressed with the many received since his commence- gs leave to return his most ions for the many favours ures them that they will the most unfeigned and of- he intends leaving this state nder the necessity of raising o his departure, he earnest- w indebted to him to come WILLIAM GATON. 1805.

NOTICE. ven, that the subscriber hath orphans court of Saint- administration de biens non doctor JAMES JORDAN, ead. All persons having ed are warned to exhibit the e thereof, to the subscriber, on May next, they may other- out all benefit of said estate. JAMES COOKE.

### To be Sold,

On Saturday, the 23d instant, at the late dwelling plantation of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esquire, deceased, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles:

**H**ORSES, a pair of oxen, plantation utensils, beds, and other household furniture, a gig, with harness for two horses, about 40 barrels of Indian corn, and 600 gallons of cider, the greater part of which was made of Hughes's crab apples. Credit will be given until the first of January next, and bonds, with approved security, bearing interest, will be required. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and pay the amount to Mr. John Galloway, at West river, and those who have claims against it are to present them, properly authenticated, to him, for settlement.  
DAVID LYNN, Administrator.  
West river, March 12, 1805.

### CITY TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS.

**A**BAR-KEEPER, well recommended, will meet with immediate employment, and liberal wages.  
JOHN GWINN, Jun.  
March 21, 1805.

### NOTICE.

**I**MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which, from misfortunes, I am unable to pay.  
HEZELIAH LINTHICUM.  
Anne Arundel county, March 18, 1805.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY, on Saturday night the 16th of March, 1805, a tall yellow negro woman named FANNY, about five feet two or three inches high, about twenty-five years of age, a likely woman; her apparel is a blue cloth jacket and petticoat, also a linsy jacket and petticoat, mixed with red, both suits short waisted; she took with her two match coat blankets; she has a scar on the side of her left hand, occasioned by a burn; she has holes prepared in her ears for rings; she was purchased by Mr. Benjamin Darnall; she has a husband at Mr. Joseph Court's, at West river, and a father at Mr. William Holland's, in Calvert county, and likely may be harboured by them. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in any goal, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.  
HENRY JOHNSON, near Annapolis.  
March 18, 1805.

In CHANCERY, March 14, 1805.

**D**avid Weems, } THE object of the bill  
William Gover and } filed in this cause is to  
Samuel Gover. } obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of indenture, executed by William Gover and Samuel Gover to the complainant David Weems, and the deed is for the conveyance of two tracts of land, the one called GOVER'S FARM, the other called GOVER'S ADDITION, and bears date on the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and four, and has been duly acknowledged, but never recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent intention of the complainant; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of April next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

True copy, *A. Howard*  
Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,  
(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND,  
Passed November session, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

**A** NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age; she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plantation. Inquire of the Printers.  
Annapolis, March 13.

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at his plantation, on South river,  
**T**WO valuable young negro men, accustomed to, and are well acquainted with, all kinds of plantation work, are healthy, strong, and active; also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, amongst which are valuable young plough horses, work steers, and milch cows, eighteen head first rate sheep, household and kitchen furniture, an excellent eight day clock, plantation utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
R. WELCH, of BEN.  
South river, March 11, 1805.

### JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at the dwelling-house of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.

**O**NE negro woman named Kate, and one negro boy named George, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due William Wells, for the use of Richard Hall Harwood, Esq.  
J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

### NOTICE.

**W**HEREAS I passed my bond to JOHN BOW-HANN, of Dorchester county, on or about the last day of April, eighteen hundred and four, conditioned for the payment of two hundred dollars, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I do not mean to pay it.  
THOMAS STINCHICOMB.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 9, 1805.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

By order of the court of Calvert county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the following lands, the property of the heirs of captain WALTER SMITH, deceased,

**O**N Monday the first day of April next, will be sold, on the premises, the plantation on which the said captain Walter Smith formerly resided, containing, by actual survey, 1925½ acres of land, lying adjoining on Patuxent river, bounded on the south-west by the said river, on the east by a fine navigable creek, called Saint-Leonard's Creek, so that one and a half miles of fencing will enclose the whole land. The soil of this land is equal, if not superior, to any on Patuxent, either for farming, planting, or grazing, and in their season the greatest plenty of fine fish and oysters may be had either from the river or creek. A great part of the above land is covered with cedar fit for posts or fencing.

On Tuesday the 2d, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, in the forest, at about two miles distance from the former, containing by survey, six hundred and twenty-seven and one half acres of land, the greater part of which is covered with hickory, chestnut, and oak wood, and a great proportion of swamp land, which, at a trifling expence, might be converted into valuable meadow, belongs to this land.

On Thursday, the 4th, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, lying adjoining on Chesapeake bay, bounded on the northeast by the said bay, on the north by a creek, called Parker's Creek, containing by survey, 536½ acres of land; on this land there is a great proportion of marsh and meadow land, and a great abundance of fine timber.

It is thought needless to give a fuller description of the above lands, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the lands previous to the day of sale, and on application to Mr. JOHN TURNER, who resides near the two first mentioned tracts of land, they may see the plots of the different tracts of land, and will shew the lands contiguous to him; and Mr. RICHARD HANCE, who resides on the last mentioned tract will shew the outlines of the same to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be sold either in the whole, or divided into parcels, as may appear most advantageous for the heirs.

The purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities, for the purchase money, to be paid in three annual payments, the interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the full payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaser, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, }  
JAMES HEIGHE, } Commissioners.  
JOHN TURNER, }  
Calvert county, February 28, 1805.

In CHANCERY, March 10, 1805.

**W**illiam Brewer, } THE object of the bill in this  
Kennedy Farrell. } cause filed, is to obtain a complete legal title in a tract of land, lying and being in Montgomery county, called FORTUNE, containing one hundred acres. The bill states, that the defendant being seized thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of February, seventeen hundred and fifty-two, contracted to sell the same to a certain George Jewell, that he gave bond for the conveyance thereof, and that the said George Jewell paid the full amount of the purchase money; the bill also states, that George Jewell died intestate, and his son and heir at law conveyed his equitable interest to John B. Pearce, who also died intestate, and that his representatives sold their interests to Joseph Newton Chisell and Robert Peter, both of whom have conveyed to the complainant; the bill further states, that the defendant hath removed out of the state of Maryland to parts unknown, and it cannot be ascertained whether he be dead or living, and if dead who are his legal representatives; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, give notice to the defendant, or any other person or persons who may conceive themselves interested, of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he or they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last day of September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

True copy,  
Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

### Poet's Corner.

#### SELECTED.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND PALMIDIUM.

Horace surpassed, in a beautiful description of a New-England Country Dance.

WRITTEN BY THOMAS G. ESSENDEN, AUTHOR OF "TERRIBLE TRACTORATION."

**H**OW funny 'tis, when pretty lads and lasses  
Meet all together, just to have a caper,  
And the black fiddler plays you such a tune as

Sett you a frisking;  
High bucks and ladies, standing in a row all,  
Make finer show than troops of continentals,  
Now see them foot it, rigadon and chaffe,

Brimfull of rapture  
Spruce our gallants are, effenc'd with pomatum,  
Heads powder'd white as Killington Peak\* (snow-florm);  
Ladies how brilliant! fascinating creatures!

All silk and muslin.  
Thus poets tell us how one Miller Orpheus  
Led a rude forest to a Country Dance, and  
Play'd the brisk tune of Yankee Doodle on a  
New Holland Fiddle.

But now behold a sad reverse of fortune,  
(Life's brightest scenes are chequer'd with disaster),  
Clumfy Charles Clumfoot treads on Tabby's gown, and  
Fears all the tail off.

Stop, stop the fiddler!—all away this racket—  
Hartshorn and water!—see the ladies fainting,  
Paler than primrose; fluttering about like

Pigeons affrighted.  
Not such the turmoil, when the sturdy farmer  
Sees turbid whirlwinds beat his oats and rye down,  
And the rude hail-stones, big as pistol bullets,

Dash in his windows.  
Though 'twas unhappy, never seem to mind it,  
Bid Punch and Sherry circulate the brisker,  
Or in a bumper, flowing with Madeira,

Drown the misfortune.  
Willy Wagnimble, dancing with Flirtilda.  
Almost as light as an air balloon is flated,  
Rigadoons round her, till the lady's heart is  
Forc'd to surrender!

Thus have I seen a humble bee or humbird,  
How'ring about a violet or sun flower,  
Quaff from its blossoms many rich potatoes  
Sweeter than nectar.

Benny Bamboozle cuts the drollest capers,  
Just like a camel or a hippopotmos:  
Jolly Jack Jumble makes as big a rout as  
Forty Dutch bolles!

See Angelina lead the mazy dance down,  
Never did fairy trip it so fantastic;  
How my heart flutters while my tongue pronounces  
Sweet little seraph!

Such are the joys which flow from Country Dancing,  
Pure as the primal happiness of Eden;  
Wine, mirth, and music, kindle in accordance  
Raptures extatic.

\* "Killington Peak" is the summit of the Green Mountains in Vermont.

#### FROM THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR,  
The following wholesome advice is copied from the wall of a country inn, where it was inscribed by the hand of a village school-master.—You will doubtless, with me, consider it as worth preserving.  
TAG.

**C**OME, my old friend, and take a pot;  
But mark now what I say;  
While drinking to thy neighbour's health,  
Drink not thy own away.

It but too often is the case,  
While we sit o'er the pot,  
And kindly wish our friend good health,  
Our own is quite forgot.

#### A RHAPSODY.

**A**S I walk'd by myself, I said to myself,  
And myself said again to me,  
Look to thyself, take care of thyself,  
For nobody cares for thee;  
Then I said to myself, and thus answer'd myself,  
With the self-same repartee,  
Look to thyself, or look not to thyself,  
'Tis the self-same thing to me.

#### TRIFLES.

**R**IGAUD, the painter, being one day employed in painting the portrait of a lady, perceived that when he came to the lower part of the face, that she contracted her lips in a most violent manner, in order that she might appear to have a little mouth; upon which the artist said to her very gravely, "Be not uneasy Madam, if you choose I shall make you no mouth at all."

Bayle says, that a woman will inevitably divulge every secret, with which she is intrusted, except one—and that is, her own age.

Milton's third wife had an unhappy temper, but so fine a complexion, that a French gentleman who once paid him a visit, said, Monsieur Milton, your lady is like the Rose. It may be, replied the bard with a sigh, but I am so unhappy as to be blind, and alas! have never found any thing but the Thorns.





the hope of being one day happy in marriage. I offered my vows to a third; a young lady who was beautiful as an angel; she received my declaration with expressions of esteem, but she received them as the homage due to her charms. Amelia, (for that was her name) was proud of her beauty and wit, and only thought of multiplying her conquests, considering it beneath her to sacrifice those to the happiness of one man only. When I merely talked of love, she willingly heard me, but when I pronounced the word marriage, I was repulsed. I left her, and went home much mortified by her refusal: but as I had been more dazzled by her charms, than touched by her character, I felt more resentment than grief.

Nothing is more suffocating than anger and vexation; I opened my window to get air, and my eyes were mechanically cast upon the street. In that moment, a young brunette, neat and smart, crossed it; I recollected to have seen her before, but she had never drawn my attention; the general elegance of her air struck me, and as a flash of lightning, it occurred to my mind, to avenge myself on the naughty Amelia, by paying my court to this young person. This suggestion quickly ripened into a settled project, and, as usual, was combined with the idea of marriage, which still more embellished in mine eyes the object of my new flame. I found means to introduce myself at her house; I followed her with assiduity; I suffered no opportunity to escape to make known my sentiments, which she appeared well inclined to return, when suddenly her parents said to me, "That my frequent visits to their house did them much honour; that they begged I would continue them, and remain always a friend to the family; but they believed they ought to apprise me, that their daughter had been long before promised to a very rich man of the next town; that his arrival was expected, and they besought me as a friend, not to offer him any offence." My young friend gave me to understand, that she would have preferred me, but that she must obey. He was handsome, he was amiable, and I soon perceived that my young brunette obeyed with reluctance.

You may easily imagine that I became timid and suspicious after all these disappointments; hardly dare I look at a woman, lest I should become enamoured; but the disease quickly banished my fears. I became again in love, and this time I was very seriously so. I loved with passion, but with such diffidence, such an apprehension of not succeeding, that I dared not to avow my sentiments to her who had inspired them; I regularly passed before her windows three times a day, and when she appeared, I bowed with the most tender and respectful air, almost touching the ground with my hat.—During some days, she appeared there more frequently, and I even remarked, that when she saw me at a distance, she fixed herself in her balcony, and answered my salutations with a sweet smile. I was overwhelmed with joy, and employed my thoughts on the means of making myself known to her, when one day that I passed, as usual, before her house, and was walking slowly to prolong the pleasure of being near her, I heard her burst into a fit of laughter, and say, "Come, I pray, my dear friend, come and look at this cringing fellow! he is of all beings on earth the most ridiculous." A young man approached her, and passing his arms round her waist, laughed heartily with her, as their eyes followed me.

I withdrew much quicker than I went, and soon learned that the young man had become her husband two days before. This melancholy adventure, which ought to have humbled me, on the contrary suddenly renewed my courage. I resolved to be no longer the dupe of my own feelings, and to marry cost what it would. I went into an assembly of young persons, and addressed myself to her who pleased me the most, I asked to speak to her apart; she granted my request, and the next day I went to her house. "Are you at liberty?" said I, entering, "Yes," answered she, "absolutely free." "Will you accept my heart and hand?" "Both," said she, smiling and extending hers. From that moment, I considered myself married; but this engagement so suddenly formed, was as suddenly dissolved.—It would be too tedious to inform you of the particular circumstances; happily before the ceremony, I perceived . . . . . In short, she was unfaithful, and God be praised she was not yet my wife. It requires much precaution, thought I; one ought to study a long time, and with much attention, the woman who is to be one's companion. Try once more. I then made a seventh choice, which was more wise and reasonable, a charming young girl, well educated, and who had never been in love.

This time no one could accuse me of too much precipitation: I carefully watched all her steps, all her actions, all her intentions, without making my declaration. I hoped incessantly—I was as yet only in the fourth year of vigilance and observation, when in the moment I least expected, she was carried off by a young man who knew her only four days.—This shall be my last trial, said I. I can no more resolve to begin new amours; I still love the ladies, but this sentiment is accompanied by such timidity, that I cannot again venture to speak to them.

**A CURIOUS FRENCH LOVE TRIAL.**

ON the 26th Vendemiaire (year 13) or 18th of November, 1804, a curious trial in a love affair was decided by the Tribunal at Toulouse, of which the following are the particulars:—

A young peasant of the name of La Fay, of the department of Arrige, fell in love with Maria Arigni, in the parish of Cassaigne.—She was a young girl of property, and La Fay possessed nothing; he dared, therefore, not pay his addresses to her, and de-

mand her in the usual manner. Love, however, inspired him with a fraud to make her his wife, both without her own and her relations' consent.

Accompanied with a person dressed in women's cloaths, he went before the mayor of St. Giffors, and presented a certificate, stating, that the banns for himself and for Maria Arigni had been published, according to law, in the parish church of Cassaigne. La Fay, was, in consequence, married to the person in his company, and took out the certificate of his marriage. With this in his hand, he went directly to Cassaigne, and demanded of Maria's relations, to have his wife given over to him.—The whole family, and most of all, the girl, were, as might be expected, greatly surprised. Maria insisted on knowing nothing of this pretended husband, and declared that she had consented to no marriage, and, of course, was not married. She protested, therefore, before a public notary, against this act, and signed a power of attorney for her brother to prosecute La Fay before the tribunals, and to procure her justice and protection from the laws.

Upon inquiry, it was found out that the certificate of the banns being published was a forgery, and the imperial attorney-general ordered, therefore, La Fay to be criminally prosecuted. In the mean-time La Fay concealed himself, and three months passed over in inquiries, to find out whether Maria Arigni, or who else, was the person to whom he had been married.

During this period, La Fay procured himself often opportunity to see Maria in secret, who, after pitying, forgave him the fraud, the consequence of his love, and declared her determination to reward the latter with her hand and fortune.—She eloped, therefore, from her brother's house, and joined her lover, whose wife she acknowledged herself to be, and it was in her arms that the gens d'armes found him, when they went to arrest him, after his retreat was discovered. Carried before the tribunal, Maria stood by his side, and repeated that he was his wife, and that nothing but death should separate them. La Fay, in his turn, declared, that Maria was the person to whom he had been married before the mayor at St. Giffors, and that it was from her that he received the forged certificate. This Maria affirmed, recalled the protest signed before the public notary, together with the power of attorney given to her brother, in saying that both these acts had been signed by her from the fear for her brother, who had threatened to kill her in case of refusal. The certificate, she said she procured from an unknown person, who had compassion on her situation. She added, that, though of age, she dared not openly act against her brother's will, which was the cause of her having behaved as she did, until she found an opportunity of flying to her husband's arms.

In consequence of this declaration, the tribunal ordered even Maria to be arrested, and after a space of eight months, she, with La Fay, was carried before their judges at Toulouse. The mayor of St. Giffors, his secretary, and four other persons witnessing the ceremony of the marriage, were all present, and unanimous in their declaration that Maria was not the girl whose marriage with La Fay they had seen. Maria, however, insisted on the contrary. She gave a description of the furniture of the room at the Municipality at St. Giffors, in which they were married. She related some remarks made by the persons present during the ceremony, with some words said by the mayor to the secretary. She knew again every body who was present; pointed them out by their names and titles, and recalled to their remembrance some expressions they used on that occasion. As she did not contradict herself, but was so determined to be La Fay's wife, the imperial commissary, who, in the name of the attorney-general, pursued this affair, withdrew his prosecution as to the marriage, but continued it on account of the forged certificate. It was impossible for La Fay to have been the fabricator of it, as he could neither read nor write, but he and his wife had both made use of it, knowing it to be forged, were and therefore found guilty. La Fay was condemned to the galleys at Marseilles, for eight years, and Maria Arigni to four years hard labour in the house of correction at Toulouse.

This trial excited great interest, particularly among the youth of both sexes. A petition was drawn up, signed by four thousand bachelors and maids, and intended to be presented to the emperor. But before it could reach Paris, Maria, with her husband, escaped from prison, and as she had long before disposed of all her property, amounting to 6000 livres (250l.) in the year, it is supposed that these persons intended to settle in some foreign country. Should, however, his majesty, in his wisdom, pardon them, which it is hoped will be the case, as her majesty the empress interested herself in their behalf, they may return, and repair in their own department the errors of their youth with an honourable life.

It is regarded as a certainty at Toulouse, that the person to whom La Fay was married is a young peasant who had dressed himself in woman's cloaths to serve his friend.

[Journal de Tribunaux.]

**TRIFLES.**

WE have often heard of persons being ready to die for love, and sometimes for joy and grief. A man, who carries on the blue dyeing business in Stockbridge, is the only one who, we ever heard, was ready and willing to die for cash.

A CERTAIN lady of quality spoke to her butler to be saving of a barrel of small beer, and asked him how it would be best preserved. The butler replied, "By placing a barrel of ALE by the side of it."

**Maryland Gazette.**

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 28, 1805.

**ATTENTION!**

THE Members composing the Volunteer Company of Infantry, are requested to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said Company, on Saturday the 6th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members will take care to appear in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JONAS GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

**JEROME BUONAPARTE.**

Accounts from Baltimore mention, that Jerome Buonaparte has actually taken his departure for Europe, in a vessel bound to Amsterdam.—His lady and suit accompany him. It is said to be his intention to leave her in Holland, until he obtained forgiveness of the emperor, and permission to introduce her into the kingdom, which from the credit prior to the letters lately published as intercepted by a British frigate is expected to be a thing of no easy accomplishment.—The letters alluded to are allowed to be authentic, and duplicates said to have been received by the parties to whom they were addressed.

[Morn. Chron.]

**From the National Intelligencer.**

**Exports of the United States.**

According to the statements we have published it appears that the total exports of the last year exceed those of the preceding year in the sum of 21,897,041 dollars.

The following will shew the relation of the exports of the one year, to those of the other.

<b>The total exports</b>	
In the year ending Sept. 31st, 1803,	were,
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	55,800,039
	77,699,074
	21,899,041
<b>Domestic produce exported</b>	
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803,	42,203,961
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	41,467,477
	736,484
<b>Foreign produce exported</b>	
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803,	13,594,072
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	36,231,597
	22,637,525

It will be observed that the decrease in the exportation of domestic produce is about a thirtieth part of the increase of the exportation of foreign produce. On an estimate being made of the gain derived from the latter, compared with the diminution of the former, it will be found that there is a considerable positive gain.

The profit on the exportation of the foreign merchandise may be computed at fifteen per cent, which will give profit of 3,394,000

From which take the decrease of domestic productions 738,000

And there remains 2,657,000

Which may be considered as the relative advance for our exports for the last year.

It would be doing injustice to our own ideas as well as to the enlightened character at the head of our finances, to omit a particular notice of the interesting statements marked A. and B. which accompanied the secretary's report. They present views which we believe are entirely new, at once the power of arrangement, and of the great pillars, we might perhaps have said pillar, on which the prosperity of our country rests. They exhibit, in a small compass, what may be called the spirit of our exports; from which it appears that three fourths of the whole are from agriculture.

During the last year, according to the luminous classification of the secretary, there was produced from the

	<b>Dollars.</b>
Sea	3,420,000
Forest	4,630,000
Agriculture	30,890,000
Manufactures	2,100,000
Uncertain	430,000

In an adjoining county to this, (Campbell) there exists a connexion between two families, formed by marriages, for which, perhaps, no precedents can be found from Adam down to the present day.—If any of your readers can state the consanguinity of the offspring of the two parties, no doubt it will afford some amusement to the lovers of riddles.

A Mr. Palmore married the daughter of a W. Westbrook, and the said Westbrook married the daughter of said Palmore—two of Palmore's four married daughters of said Westbrook, and two of Westbrook's sons married daughters of said Palmore. [Lynchburg Gaz.]

A private letter from Paris informs, that gen. Lafayette proposes coming to the United States, with an intention of visiting the lands granted him by congress.

The ship Projector, on the 21st instant, in 80 She left there the French of 74 guns, three frigates He had captured in the sent in, fourteen British one was the Princess Charlotte London; the remainder 600 to 1000 tons burthen life of France.

By captain Gildea, a tinique, we have received information, which may be pretended overtures for Captain Gildea failed the 23th of February. he learned, that a French Royal—remained there proceeded to attack Doctor of Rousseau, was boarded frigate, who informed that Dominica, after an engagement which they had lost the frigates at anchor close formed, that the admiral Rousseau on fire, the grained. The French frigate the line, five frigates a passage of 60 days from consisting of the same from Toulon for the West. The fleet from had captured a British

We learn by the British that two or three days arrived there with the had declared war against mer had attacked and

The gun-boats which ferent ports of the United sent to the Mediterranean gate John Adams. L to the command of the ment, it is expected, weeks.

Eight regiments of of artillery, are on Roch, which, added leaves no room to d termination of our go Gibraltar; this imp of the English, has our weakness; and the foul disgrace. A terable resolution no influence.

Mr. Livingston, North-America to making a journey into

Accounts from St. ed activity prevails fast and Revel; at are building. A for be in a state of read From Berlin, w ments of the French Sir George Rumbol since made his Pruf of Buonaparte with

We have received desperate scuffle had American sailors, Spanish sailors, wh Many lives were lo severely wounded.

The siege of Gi now had in their po is to be undertaken thousand men. Th numerous than durin

The report of Nelson, is probably and promptitude of likelihood induce his portant island, after ment destined for it

House of The house in a following resolution "That 120,000 be voted for the fer exceeding 3,380,0 of the said number per month per m 2,961,000l. be v 11, 18s. per month ing 4,680,000l. b the ships, at the ra

March 28, 1805.

ON 1  
ing the Volunteer Com-  
d take notice, that  
Company, on Saturday  
P. M. The members  
uniform, with arms  
the order.

that Doctor Jones  
will be a candidate at  
the representatives of  
signature.

PARTS.  
mention, that Jerome  
his departure for En-  
sterdam.—His lady ad-  
d to be his intention  
obtained forgiveness  
introduce her into the  
edit prior to the let-  
cepted by a British bi-  
of no easy accomplish-  
are allowed to be an-  
Have been received by  
addressed.

[Morn. Chron.]

Intelligencer.  
ited States.

nts we have published it  
of the last year exceed  
the sum of 21,897,041

e relation of the exports  
the other.

ft, 1803,

55,800,033

th, 1804,

77,699,074

21,899,041

ted

th, 1803,

42,205,961

th, 1804,

41,467,477

738,494

ted

th, 1803,

13,594,072

th, 1804,

36,231,597

22,637,525

the decrease in the export-

about a thirtieth part of

ation of foreign produce,

of the gain derived from

the diminution of the

at there is a considerable

ion of the

y be com-

which will

3,394,000

seaf of do-

738,000

2,657,000

ed as the relative advance

year.

lice to our own ideas at

character at the head of our

lar notice of the interest-

nd B. which accompanied

y present views which we

at once the power of ar-

reat pillars, we might per-

hich the prosperity of our

ibit, in a small compass,

irit of our exports; from

fourths of the whole are

according to the luminous

ary, there was produced

Dollars.

3,420,000

4,630,000

30,890,000

2,100,000

430,000

to this, (Campbell) there

n two families, formed by

aps, no precedents can be

o the present day.—If any

the confanguinity of the

s, no doubt it will afford

ers of riddles.

ed the daughter of a W.

Westbrook married the

—two of Palmers' sons

Westbrook, and two of

daughters of said Palmers.

[Lynchburg Gas.]

Paris informs, that gen- l.

to the United States, with

lands granted him by con-

The ship Projector, Clarke, arrived at New-York on the 21st instant, in 80 days from the Isle of France. She left there the French admiral Linois, with 1 ship of 74 guns, three frigates, and several privateers. He had captured in the month of November, and sent in, fourteen British-East-India ships, of which one was the Princess Charlotte; another the Hope for London; the remainder were country ships, each from 600 to 1000 tons burthen. Markets very dull at the Isle of France.

By captain Gildea, arrived this morning from Martinique, we have received the following interesting information, which may serve as a comment on the pretended overtures for peace by Buonaparte:

Captain Gildea sailed from Vochelin, (Martinique) the 25th of February. Two days previous to which he learned, that a French fleet had arrived at Fort-Royal—remained there one night, and next morning proceeded to attack Dominica. On the 26th, abreast of Roseau, was boarded by an officer from a French frigate, who informed that on the 24th they had taken Dominica, after an engagement of fourteen hours, in which they had lost thirty men. There were several frigates at anchor close in the harbour. He also informed, that the admiral's ship had set the town of Roseau on fire, the greater part of which was consumed. The French fleet consisted of seven sail of the line, five frigates and four transports. They had a passage of 60 days from Rochefort. Another fleet, consisting of the same number of vessels, had failed from Toulon for the West-Indies, and was hourly expected. The fleet from Rochefort, on their passage, had captured a British cutter. Phil. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

We learn by the brig Washington, from Teneriffe, that two or three days previous to her sailing a packet arrived there with the intelligence that Great-Britain had declared war against Portugal, and that the former had attacked and taken possession of Madeira.

March 19.

The gun-boats which have lately been built in different parts of the union are, we understand, to be sent to the Mediterranean in company with the frigate John Adams. Lieutenants have been appointed to the command of the boats, and the little armament, it is expected, will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, December 16.

Eight regiments of infantry, and several companies of artilleers, are on their march to the camp of St. Roch, which, added to other formidable movements, leaves no room to doubt of its being the fixed determination of our government to make an attack on Gibraltar; this important place, in the hands of the English, has long enough been a monument our weakness; and it is now time to wipe away the foul disgrace. Every thing announces an unalterable resolution not to spare our enemy in a single instance.

MILAN, December 17.

Mr. Livingston, the late envoy from the states of North-America to Paris, has arrived here; he is making a journey into Lower Italy.

STOCKHOLM, January 12.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the greatest activity prevails in the dock-yards, both at Cronstadt and Revel; at the former place several new ships are building. A formidable fleet, it is said, will soon be in a state of readiness.

From Berlin, we hear, that the late encroachments of the French in Hamburg, and the seizure of Sir George Rumbold and the messenger, have ever since made his Prussian majesty view all the motions of Buonaparte with a jealous eye.

PARIS, January 7.

We have received an account from Antwerp of a desperate scuffle having taken place between some American sailors, who were attacked by a party of Spanish sailors, who supposed them to be English. Many lives were lost on both sides, and several very severely wounded.

January 9.

The siege of Gibraltar, which the English have now had in their possession exactly one hundred years, is to be undertaken with from eighty to a hundred thousand men. The camp at St. Roch, will be more numerous than during the American war.

LONDON, January 26.

The report of the capture of Minorca, by lord Nelson, is probably well founded. The enterprise and promptitude of the gallant admiral would in all likelihood induce him to think of attempting that important island, after having intercepted the reinforcement destined for it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, January 23.

The house in a committee of supply, agreed to the following resolutions:

"That 120,000 men, including 20,000 marines, be voted for the service of the navy; that a sum not exceeding 3,380,000l. be voted for 13 months pay of the said number of seamen and marines, at 11. 17s. per month per man; that a sum not exceeding 2,961,000l. be voted for provisions for the same, at 11. 18s. per month per man; that a sum not exceeding 4,880,000l. be voted for the wear and tear of the ships, at the rate of 3l. per month per ton."

TAILORING.

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the TAILOR'S BUSINESS, in the house occupied by Mr. GEORGE WELLS, opposite the City Tavern, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable manner. They solicit the patronage of a generous public, and flatter themselves they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom.

JAMES RIGBY,  
JOHN BEVERIDGE.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the twentieth day of April next, at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-five years of age, with two children, also some flock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, } Administratrix  
CHARLES DRURY, }  
March 26, 1805. 1/27/6

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at the late dwelling of JOHN HARNDESTY, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman, and her four children, four valuable work horses, cattle, sheep, and a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to JOSEPH M'GENEY, Administrator.  
March 26, 1805.

Pursuant to the directions of the trustees appointed by the last will and testament of ROBERT DAY, late of Calvert county, deceased, will be exposed at public sale, on Monday the 15th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable plantation, containing 338 1/2 acres of land, in Calvert county, lying on the east side of St. Leonard's creek, and adjoining the said creek; this land has on it a large quantity of oak, hickory, and pine, which may be cut and carried to market at a small expence; it is well adapted for corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a small dwelling-house, a tobacco house, sufficient to cure 4 or 5 hogheads of tobacco, a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. This land will be laid off in lots should purchasers request it, or sold altogether. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN FITZHUGH,  
JOHN SEDWICK,  
HILLERY MELLY, } Trustees.  
Calvert county, March 11, 1805.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, at the Gaol, on the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

ONE negro man named Charles, a shoemaker by trade, one ditto named Will, and one negro woman, taken as the property of Elizabeth Sefton, deceased, to satisfy a debt due James Murray.  
JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff.  
Annapolis, March 26, 1805.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of April next, at the late Mrs. ALLEN'S mill, in Calvert county,

ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of twelve negroes, amongst which are some valuable men and boys. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Administrator.  
March 26, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, late of the navy of the United States, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, to Mr. JOHN GALLOWAY, of Tulip Hill, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment to him.

DAVID LYNN, Administrator.  
West river, March 25, 1805. 1/27/6

Poet's Corner.

LINES.

On seeing a child, two years old, the son of an unfortunate man, sleeping on the lap of his mother.

UNBLEMISH'D innocence! what beauty hush'd in rest,  
Shrouded from ills which ripen years inlest;  
The watchful mother, anxious of her boy,  
Breathes forth a song of melancholy joy;  
Viewless the glistening eye is clos'd in rest,  
The lisping tongue now still—in silence blest:  
Sleep on sweet babe—now are thy peaceful hours,  
Anon, the tedious day, with tumult pours:  
Sleep, semblance of thy parent, rest my child,  
Thy father's woes unknown, thy mind unchild;  
His bosom wrought with anguish, breathes a sigh,  
But thine, untutor'd, knows no danger night,  
Shall e'er the hour of sorrow thee assail,  
And rend thy aching heart with bitter tale?  
Shall dire despair o'erwhelm thy harmless breast,  
And poignant sorrows leave the rind distress'd?  
Forbid it Heaven! may blessings numerous flow,  
Scatter the ills of mortal life below;  
Pour a sweet radiance on his infant mind,  
A virtuous soul—a guide to human kind.

ANECDOTES.

Mr. CARD, in his very entertaining History of the Revolutions of Russia, gives us the following anecdote as an instance of rare humility in a person who raised himself to the highest rank in his profession by his own merits:—

"There is a story related of general BAUER, by an authentic writer, which places him in an amiable light, and conveys at the same time such a severe reproach to that false pride which counsels man to guard against the discovery of a plebeian origin, as a mortal wound to his reputation, after genius, or fortune has mounted him on the car of greatness, that we shall deem no apology necessary for the length of its insertion.

"The orders of the czar having fixed this general in Holstein at the conclusion of the year 1702, he invited one day his principal officers to an entertainment, and dispatched at the same time a familiar message to a miller and his wife whose decent habitation arose near the town of Haffum. The miller to whom the Russian name was so formidable, felt great uneasiness at this invitation, as he interpreted it not in an honourable courtesy, but into an absolute command. With fear and wonder the anxious pair sought the camp, where Bauer himself received them, seated them both by his side at the table, and exhorted them to banish every apprehension of danger. During the dinner he questioned his humble guest concerning the actual state of his family, and after he had ascertained the number of his children, he asked him whether he had any brothers?—I had one, replied the miller, but, as he entered into the army at a very early age, and no tidings have been received of him, I must therefore conclude that he has fallen in some engagement. Then general Bauer, addressing himself to the assembly, thus emphatically expressed the noble feelings of truth, virtue, and affection:—"Gentlemen, you have always been inquisitive to know my origin; your curiosity shall now be satisfied—I drew my first breath in the mill which belongs to my brother, whom you behold here with my sister." On saying these words, he arose from the table, threw himself into the arms of his astonished relatives, and requested the company to dine with him the next day at the paternal mill. The reader might justly accuse us of diminishing the effect of this pleasing and instructive scene, if we did not add that the generous Bauer settled his brother in a happy independence, and charged himself with the education of his nephews. In my mind, this anecdote, for its moral excellence, is almost worthy to be inscribed in letters of gold. In justice to the honour of the czar, we must observe, that he admired and praised this exemplary conduct of the truly magnanimous general."

A SURRY baronet, eminent for his taste in poetry, once sent a print of the dutchess of York's shoes to the daughter of a new made peer, with the following distich:—

"MADAM,  
"Myself, with all the Muses,  
"Begs your acceptance of a pair of shoes."

Republican President,

WILL cover mares, at the ferry on South river, known by the name of Quynn's Ferry, from this day until the first day of August next, at eight dollars each, the money to be paid before the mares are covered; in lieu of which, some corn will be received at five dollars per barrel. Mr. Drane, who lives adjacent to the ferry, is authorized to receive payment.—REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT was got by Mr. John Craggs's imported horse Highdier, his dam by the imported horse Venetian, his grandam by Don Carlos, who was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, out of his famous running mare Primrose, his great grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Ranger, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his great, great, grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Dove, his great, great, great grandam by Othello, out of col. Tasker's Old Selima, full sister to Mr. William Brent's Ebony, and Mr. Samuel Galloway's Old Selim.

ISAAC DUCKETT.  
March 27, 1805. 1/27/6

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at the dwelling-house of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.

ONE negro woman named Kate, and one negro boy named George, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due William Weems, for the use of Richard Hall Harwood, Esq. J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS I passed my bond to JOHN BOWMAN, of Dorchester county, on or about the last day of April, eighteen hundred and four, conditioned for the payment of two hundred dollars, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I do not mean to pay it.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.  
Anne-Arundel county, March 9, 1805.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

By order of the court of Calvert county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the following lands, the property of the heirs of captain WALTER SMITH, deceased,

ON Monday the first day of April next, will be sold, on the premises, the plantation on which the said captain Walter Smith formerly resided, containing, by actual survey, 1225 1/2 acres of land, lying adjoining on Patuxent river, bounded on the south-west by the said river, on the east by a line navigable creek, called Saint-Leonard's Creek, so that one and a half miles of fencing will enclose the whole land. The soil of this land is equal, if not superior, to any on Patuxent, either for farming, planting, or grazing, and in their season the greatest plenty of fine fish and oysters may be had either from the river or creek. A great part of the above land is covered with cedar fit for posts or fencing.

On Tuesday the 2d, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, in the forest, at about two miles distance from the former, containing by survey, six hundred and twenty-seven and one half acres of land, the greater part of which is covered with hickory, chestnut, and oak wood, and a great proportion of swamp land, which, at a trifling expence, might be converted into valuable meadow, belongs to this land.

On Thursday, the 4th, on the premises, will be sold, one other plantation, lying adjoining on Chesapeake bay, bounded on the northeast by the said bay, on the north by a creek, called Parker's Creek, containing by survey, 556 1/2 acres of land; on this land there is a great proportion of marsh and meadow land, and a great abundance of fine timber.

It is thought needless to give a fuller description of the above lands, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the lands previous to the day of sale, and on application to Mr. JOHN TURNER, who resides near the two first mentioned tracts of land, they may see the plots of the different tracts of land, and will shew the lands contiguous to him; and Mr. RICHARD HANCE, who resides on the last mentioned tract will shew the outlines of the same to any person wishing to view it.

The above lands will be sold either in the whole, or divided into parcels, as may appear most advantageous for the heirs.

The purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities, for the purchase money, to be paid in three annual payments; the interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the full payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaser, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, }  
JAMES HEIGHE, } Commissioners.  
JOHN TURNER, }  
Calvert county, February 28, 1805. 3X

In CHANCERY, March 10, 1805.

William Brewer, } THE object of the bill in this  
Kennedy Farrell, } cause filed, is to obtain a

complete legal title in a tract of land, lying and being in Montgomery county, called FORTUNE, containing one hundred acres. The bill states, that the defendant being seized thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of February, seventeen hundred and fifty-two, contracted to sell the same to a certain George Jewell, that he gave bond for the conveyance thereof, and that the said George Jewell paid the full amount of the purchase money; the bill also states, that George Jewell died intestate, and his son and heir at law conveyed his equitable interest to John B. Pearce, who also died intestate, and that his representatives sold their interests to Joseph Newton Chisell and Robert Peter, both of whom have conveyed to the complainant; the bill further states, that the defendant hath removed out of the state of Maryland to parts unknown, and it cannot be ascertained whether he be dead or living, and if dead who are his legal representatives; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, give notice to the defendant, or any other person or persons who may conceive themselves interested, of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he or they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last day of September next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

**CITY TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS.**

A BAR-KEEPER, well recommended, will meet with immediate employment, and liberal wages. JOHN GWINN, Jun.

March 21, 1805.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY, on Saturday night the 16th of March, 1805, a tall yellow negro woman named FANNY, about five feet two or three inches high, about twenty-five years of age, a likely woman; her apparel is a blue cloth jacket and petticoat, also a linsley jacket and petticoat, mixed with red, both suits short waisted; she has a scar on the side of her left hand, occasioned by a burn; she has holes prepared in her ears for rings. I purchased her from Mr. Benjamin Darnall; she has a husband at Mr. Joseph Court's, at West river, and a father at Mr. William Holland's, in Calvert county, and likely may be harboured by them. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in any goal, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY JOHNSON, near Annapolis.

March 18, 1805.

In CHANCERY, March 14, 1805.

David Weems, } THE object of the bill  
William Gover and } filed in this cause is to  
Samuel Gover. } obtain a decree for the recording

of a deed of indenture, executed by William Gover and Samuel Gover to the complainant David Weems, and the deed is for the conveyance of two tracts of land, the one called GOVER'S FARM, the other called GOVER'S ADDITION, and bears date on the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and four, and has been duly acknowledged, but never recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent intention of the complainant; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of April next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

True copy,

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,  
(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND,  
Passed November session, 1804.

**FOR SALE,**

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age; she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plantation. Inquire of the Printers. 3  
Annapolis, March 13.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at his plantation, on South river,

TWO valuable young negro men, accustomed to, and are well acquainted with, all kinds of plantation work, are healthy, strong, and active; also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, amongst which are valuable young plough horses, work steers, and milch cows, eighteen head first rate sheep, household and kitchen furniture, an excellent eight day clock, plantation utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

South river, March 11, 1805. 3

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH proof Cogniac brandy, in pipes; Swedish an country slim bar-iron and rod-iron; Millington, Crowley, German and country steel; castings; Nova-Scotia plaster, ground and in the lump; clover seed; Cologne mill-stones, of all sizes and dimensions; pork, by the barrel; tar; salt, of every kind; sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.

County Wharf, Baltimore, 3  
February 16, 1805.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of April, 1805, at the dwelling-house of Mr. RICHARD ODLE,

A WAGON and harness, taken as the property of Richard Odle, and sold to satisfy a debt due Seth Barton.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

February 22, 1805.

**NOTICE.**

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

March 3, 1805, }  
Rhode River. } 4

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of February, 1805.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving  
JOHN WATKINS, } executors.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of EZEKIEL JACOB, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to render their accounts, properly authenticated, to

ANNA JACOB, Administratrix.

March 7, 1805. 4

**To the Friends and Patrons of the CITY TAVERN.**

THE subscriber, sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis bonis on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

**FOR SALE,**

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis goal. Apply to the keeper of the goal. 3  
February 26, 1805.

**A POEM**

ON THE DEATH OF  
General Alexander Hamilton.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.  
For Sale at this Office—Price 12 1/2 cents.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND. BE it remembered, February, in the of the United States of the said district, hath of a book, the right of the following words, to GUIDE, AND CITIZENING a digested abstract Maryland most necessary in common transaction a variety of practical use of justices of the peace COLVIN." In conformity of the United States, courage of learning maps, charts, and books of such copies, during

TO THE CITIZEN. THE above work is pressed, is in considerable liked with all possible

It is a maxim which "ignorance of the law reason of it is obvious: admitted as a just plea and consequently useful of our government to way as to communication community, it is necessary himself with the means sufficient to enable him station as a citizen of owes to his country. is every-man's interest of his own government avoid the shoals and on which ignorance of occasion the wreck of happiness likewise. test, but it is every endeavour to understand and of the forms and tion of justice, to en a legal way, transaction of life according to debts; and he ought one citizen to another. The above work people of Maryland correct knowledge of assembly which are underwritten by the together with some force in Maryland. and the evidence of estates of deceased persons, all manner bills, bailiary tracts, dowers, deed dened, felony, forgery, diana, homicide, judgment, jurors, peace, larceny, lewd oaths, pardon, perjury, prison-break, riot, robbery, sedition, slander, surety for rants, warrants, which it would be large, will be contained down the law under will be introduced and others. These justices of the peace their station, and of writing used in every species of practice Maryland. Under care has been taken debts, the manner head of administration to infer every third cutors and administrators will is laid down manner of proving and personal property has occupied much of "proceeding, together with all corrections are corrected be of service to them been carefully considered. To justices of the valuable, and to them. It has often been ment every citizen in the offices of them always assented;