

the court of chancery, the PUBLIC SALE, on the A. M. on the 28th day of

plantation of Benjamin Bur- Anne-Arundel county, do- near the lower end of said r four miles from the Mellis, hundred and twenty or thi- ore or less, together with a fe, and several out-houses. cures will be ascertained prior erms are, that the purchaser le or any part thereof, shall ecurity, to the trustee, for chafe money within twelve m the day of sale; and on cation by the chancellor of the payment of the whole before, the trustee shall, by deed, to be acknowledged, convey and confirm to the all the right, title and in- eal estate, which is or was Benjamin Burges's, or of the er creditor against the said

L. HARWOOD, Trustee. NOTICE. WILLIAM MOLLESON, of the city of London, merchant, me, or to meet either in per- Mr. John Gwinn's tavern, in on Monday the 17th day of positions will be made there, D HALL, of Well river.

Tavern to Rent. ne or more years, to a careful le farm and stand for a tavern, e name of the Black Horse, e of Severn, nine miles from from Baltimore, and sixteen ; the situation is remarkably ents good and convenient; es of land on this farm, with good orchards and garden. may be had. For terms apply ANCELOT WARFIELD.

wishes to have built a large person who understands the th immediate employment, by ber. employ several persons by the ave been accustomed to earth- of raising oyster-shell and river is also in want of a person who nesses, to take charge of one. t of cedar, locust, or walnut by applying to the subscriber. JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river. ry 13, 1806.

on a long credit, country MILL, with about acres of land adjoining the mill, Severn river, about two and an ferry, has a constant supply of work as it can do—it is one of on that side of the river, and For terms apply to NICHOLAS or the subscriber, in Annapolis. JOHN BRICE.

OTICE. arn all persons from hunting, or occupied by me, (without my p as the public road directs. BARUCH FOWLER.

the orphans court of Charles county. TO GIVE NOTICE, riber, of the city of Baltimore, from the orphans court of Charles ministration on the personal estate NOX, late of Charles county, ns having claims against the said warned to exhibit the same, with , to the subscriber, at or before rust next, they may otherwise by m all benefit of said estate, as a affects in hand will then be made. d, this 23d January, 1806. THOMAS M'ELDERRY.

OTICE. ving claims against the estate of MULLIKEN, late of Anne- eafed, are requested to bring them and those indebted to said estate immediate payment. IN MULLIKEN, Executor.

APOLIS: EDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 6, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 6, 1806.

LONDON, December 19.

THE preparations for the interment of the remains of the illustrious Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, are now in a considerable state of forwardness. James Wyatt, esquire, the surveyor-general, has been daily in attendance in the vestry-room attached to that noble pile of building until yesterday, when he left town to attend the mandate of his sovereign, to receive certain instructions relative to this solemn event. The state of the preparations at present consist only of the temporary pyramid, or wooden frame, which is placed under the centre of the dome, where the body will be interred. This pyramid is twenty-two feet in height, and is said to be a fac simile of the one intended to be erected there of pure statuary marble. Appropriate Latin and English inscriptions, with mottoes suitable, are said to be already composed. It is since said, that Mr. Matthew Wyatt, third son of the surveyor-general, has completed a most magnificent and perfectly unique sketch for a monument, for the lamented hero, which has been highly approved of by all the artists of eminence who have seen it. It has been reported, that if the pyramid is erected in the centre of the dome, it will disfigure the aisle and obstruct the view of the church; no such thing, but on the contrary, as has been proved by the testimonies of all the first architects who have been consulted on the occasion, and Mr. Wyatt in particular has declared (and no one will dispute his great and classically correct judgment) that it is the most appropriate place which can be pointed out, and so far from being an incumbrance, it will be, when finished, one of the most grand, striking, and essential ornaments, that majestic building has to boast of. The expense of this superb monument, it is supposed, will cost between 25,000l. and 30,000l.

At three principal entrances into the aisle there will be erected platforms covered with matting, with hand-rails on each side covered with green baize. These avenues will lead to others, and these to the different seats which will be erected one tier over the other, upon the same principle of architecture as the London Theatres, though not upon the same construction, the present plan being a hollow square. In each seat there will be formed many divisions, and the whole will be regulated agreeably to the different classes of persons who may be admitted as spectators of the scene. The centre seats will be fitted up for the king, queen and royal family, and such illustrious strangers who may be invited. These seats, or more properly speaking, boxes, will be lined with black or crimson velvet. The whole of the seats will be made to accommodate about 3000 persons. The most peremptory orders will be given that not a ticket be sold on any pretence whatsoever. They will be at the disposal of the bishop of London, the dean and chapter, and the surveyor-general. The choir is already fitted up with platforms and seats. The whole will be covered with green cloth.

It was the Defence man of war, which arrived at Chatham on Friday last, with the information of the approach of the Victory, with Lord Nelson's body. The body is not now in spirits. It was placed last week in a leaden coffin. The features are said to be entire. On the arrival of the Victory at Greenwich, the body will be removed from on board into the painted chamber (which is already fitted up for the occasion) where it will lie in state 7 days. On the 8th day it will be removed by water to Westminster stairs, and carried from thence into Whitehall chapel (instead of the admiralty as has been erroneously reported) where the body will lie in state one day only. On the 10th of January the funeral will positively take place. The procession will set out from Whitehall precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, unless the lords of the treasury think proper to alter their instructions as already given. The procession will move with a slow and solemn pace through the city. Two hours are allowed for it to reach St. Paul's. Before the ceremony commences, about three hours will be occupied in the preparations. The solemnity of the scene commences by torch light, about four o'clock in the afternoon. A solemn dirge composed for the occasion, will be sung. St. Paul's bell will toll from day-break until the body enters the church. The expenses of the preparations, independent of the monument, is estimated at 2,000l.

A very curious circumstance is mentioned in the last Ohio Herald, the editor of which says he had his information from an unquestionable source. It is nothing less than that a number of runaway negroes have collected together in the limits of the Sandusky nation of Indians, and there built a town.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

BY the blessing of God, on the skill and exertions of my kind benefactor, Doctor Philip Syng Physick, one of the physicians of your hospital, the care and attention of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, your resident physician, and the kindness of your steward, matron and servants, my life has been preserved, and I am able to return home to the bosom of my wife and nine children, and renew my labours to support them.

For these favours, gratuitously bestowed by you and Dr. Physick, I desire to be thankful, and to acknowledge the benefits I have received from your institution, for the prosperity of which I earnestly pray.

At the same time I publish my case for the encouragement of others, of my poor fellow-citizens who may now be afflicted as I have been, and know not where to obtain relief—I wish they might seek it, and not delay their applications too long, lest they increase their misery, as I have done mine, or forfeit their lives for want of timely attention.

I was admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital the 23d of November, 1805, at the age of fifty years, from Dauphin county, in the state of Pennsylvania. I was brought down at the expense of Archibald McCallister, whose law mill I attended. Dr. Caspar Wistar recommended me to undertake this journey, when he passed my neighbourhood in the summer of 1805. Judge Henry, judge Carson and Mr. McCallister also advised me to it, as the most likely means of being relieved from a wen, which spread over my cheek and upon my neck.

This wen appeared about twenty years ago; the cause of it I never discovered—for several years it progressed gradually, but its increase became rapid within the last three years, during which I think it doubled its size.

I was but little sensible of pain, until within seven months before my admission in the hospital, when my torment equalled the most violent tooth-ach, waking me often in the night, and depriving me of my natural rest.

I was never under the care of any physician, but I often attempted cures recommended by friends; in particular, I applied strong pickle to my wen for two months, but to no purpose at all. From the time I was admitted into the hospital, I became low in my health and spirits, and frequently lay in bed, until towards the last Christmas, when after several consultations on my case, between doctors Physick, Wistar and Cox, three of the house physicians, I submitted to an amputation; it was performed by Dr. Physick, in the presence of Doctors Wistar and Cox, and a large number of the students of medicine from the city, and distant parts of the continent. I was one hour and twenty-two minutes under the operation, which was necessarily tedious and severe. The wen when extracted weighed seven pounds. The dimensions were as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Inches. Projection from my cheek 7 1/2; Circumference round the base 23; Circumference in its largest extent 25 1/2; Ditto in the least part of it 19 1/2.

After the operation was performed, I was introduced to a private room, which I had to myself, where every accommodation that could be desired was granted until I was cured, which I now am, and expect to go home in a few days, and I am not only cured, but apparently my face is very little scarred, which, considering the surface of the wound, is very extraordinary. Having thus stated my case, I leave the hospital with my best wishes for the prosperity of the institution, and I am, Your grateful and obliged humble servt. JAMES HAYES.

From the Louisiana (New-Orleans) Gazette.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The critical situation of our foreign relations, at the present moment, had induced many of our fellow-citizens to form themselves into a military association. Several papers, of which the following is a copy, are now in circulation, and which we doubt not will be very generally signed:

"Whereas the exiling state of our public affairs leads to an apprehension of our being drawn into a war with some foreign power; we the subscribers, not now members of any military corps, do solemnly agree to form ourselves into a military association, for the purpose of learning the use of arms, and of being at all times ready, when called upon by the constituted authorities, to support the government of the United States, and to defend ourselves, liberty and property."

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that Stephen Sayre, Esq; is now in our city, and lodges at the Bell; he has been on a visit to his son, captain Sayre. We hope he may be induced to reside here, as his only son has now a considerable property in the state.

It is well known that Mr. Sayre was sheriff of London, at the commencement of our revolutionary war; that being too zealous in our cause, he was committed to the Tower, under pretence of treason against the government; that he quitted England, was employed by our commissioners in Paris in 1777, to go to Berlin; that he first prevailed on the king of Prussia to enter into the armed neutrality; he then proceeded to Denmark and Sweden, united those two powers in the object, which was finally carried into effect in 1780 by the empress of Russia, who fitted out 20 ships of the line to support it.

We have made the above remarks because, since his arrival, Mr. Sayre has made some communications to a friend here, that must, when publicly known, not merely excite curiosity, but the wonder of every citizen of America.

We are informed of a project by the northern papers, to be conducted by gen. Miranda; but we had no idea before, that his plan was the most extensive, and above all things, most likely to change the face of affairs through the universe.

[The foregoing communication was not received till late in the day yesterday. Feeling, however, much interested in discovering the destination of gen. Miranda, we called at Mr. Sayre's lodgings; but we found he had taken a short ride into the country. We shall however see him before Friday morning, and shall then communicate the result of our enquiries.

Gen. Miranda (a native of Mexico) is said to have been in possession of three millions of dollars, and to have secretly fitted out the Leander and two other vessels at New-York, filled with arms, ammunition, and some troops. Two of these vessels, perhaps all three, are said to have sailed from New-York. What is his destination has been the anxious inquiry for two or three weeks in some of the northern papers.

We shall lay two conjectures only before our readers.

1st. Some of the northern papers have stated, that the object of gen. Miranda is to revolutionize Cuba. We do not believe it.

2d. Is not the English government privy to his plan? This conjecture is founded 1st. upon the report of his having received 60,000 pounds from a house in New-York in consequence of an English connexion (for which see the following paragraph from the Aurora) and 2dly, upon the unknown and mysterious destination of sir Home Popham's squadron? True, this squadron may not have arrived at Buenos Ayres, as has been reported; but there are other landing places in South America besides Buenos Ayres.

Another conjecture, infinitely more important than these, and more deeply connected with the affairs of our own country, rises upon us. We must have more time to consider it. It is much too important to be lightly trusted to a public paper.]

"By a letter from a friend at New-York, we learn an important fact, that general Miranda who is said lately to have sailed from New-York, brought with him from England a letter of credit on one house at New-York for sixty thousand pounds sterling. We shall by and bye get to the marrow of this business." [Aurora.]

The Madrid Gazette of the 12th Nov. contains a letter from the Prince of Peace to admiral Escono, stating, that the king has been pleased to promote, in consequence of their bravery and good conduct, the several officers of the fleet, as follows:

- Don Frederick Gravina to be captain-general in chief of the fleet. Alava, Grand cross of the order of Charles III. Escono, Lieutenant-General. All rear admirals, ditto. Brigadiers, Rear admirals. All other officers, one step.

Seamen and soldiers, three months pay, and those individuals that particularly distinguished themselves, to have badges; the widows of officers to enjoy the pensions of widows of officers one step above that of the rank their husbands held.

St. Domingo Blockaded!—Captain Matthews, of the schooner Hannah Bartley, from Curacao, informs, that 12 days since, off the city of St. Domingo, he fell in with a squadron of British men of war blockading the French fleet in that harbour. It being night, and blowing a heavy gale, capt. M. could not ascertain the precise number of ships—he counted nine, one of which appeared to be disabled.—Capt. M. was spoken by one of the English ships. [N. F. Com. Adv.]

CHARLESTON, February 17.

Captain Cook left Marseilles on the 21st December. A report of the battle between the French and Austro-Russian armies had just reached that place—it was styled the "battle of the three emperors," and the French were reported to have enjoyed the advantage. It was stated that 80,000 English and Russian troops had been landed in Naples. Capt. C. was boarded in the Mediterranean by an English Squadron, who informed, that the American frigate Essex, in entering the bay of Algiers, had been fired upon by the Spanish batteries. Markets were dull at Marseilles, for colonial produce, in consequence of an expectation of peace.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

Captain Whiting, of the brig Farmer, arrived last night in 14 days from St. Thomas, states, that on the 11th of February, a French fleet consisting of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates, arrived at the city of St. Domingo. And on the 10th, admiral Duckworth, with 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates passed St. Thomas bound to leeward; two sail of the line followed the next day.

Captain Matthews, of the Hannah Bartley, in the night of the 7th inst. 5 leagues to leeward of St. Domingo, fell in with a British Squadron of 8 or 9 sail.

By the schooner Two Brothers, in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have received St. Kitts papers to the 7th inst.

Basseterre, Feb. 7.

On Saturday last, his majesty's fleet, under admiral Duckworth, sailed from this road to leeward in search of the enemy, his majesty's sloop King Fisher having arrived that day, and communicated the important intelligence that a French fleet of 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates, had been seen on the 25th ult. in the Mona passage. These are said to be part of a Squadron of 10 sail of the line, 10 frigates and 1 brig, that sailed from Brest 20 days before.

On Monday last, three heavy ships (supposed to be part of the scattered French fleet) passed this road to leeward. We sincerely hope they may form a junction with the British fleet.

This day a ship arrived from Antigua for Quebec; she brings an account that his Prussian majesty had joined the coalition, and taken possession of Holland; that Sir James Craig had effected his landing with the British, as had also the Russian troops from Corfu, at Venice—that Lord Cathcart commanded the infantry, and his royal highness the duke of Kent, the British cavalry on the continent—that 7 sail of the line had made their escape from some other port of France; and, that admiral Lord A. Beaulieu, with five sail of the line, may be momentarily expected in pursuit of them.

March 1.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning in the schooner Mary-Ann, in 18 days from St. Kitts, informs, that the second December packet had arrived at Barbadoes, with London news, (if he recollects right,) to the 23d December, papers of which date had been received at St. Kitts, containing the following important information:

"That general Craig from Malta with about 6000 British troops, and 30,000 Russians from Corfu, had landed on the Venetian territory, turned the right wing of Massena's army, who was pursuing the archduke Charles; a bloody action ensued, the French defeated, and Massena killed.—That two Russian armies, amounting to 160,000 men, had joined the emperor of Germany near Olmutz.—That Buonaparte, (whose army were in great want of supplies,) was retreating in the greatest confusion.—That the king of Prussia had marched a large army into Franconia—and, that a considerable Prussian force had joined the British army in the Electorate of Hanover."

[We have given this story exactly as we received it. In the New-York Gazette of Thursday, we copied from a St. Kitts paper of the 7th Feb. news nearly similar to the above. Our readers will make their own comments.]

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Calcutta, to his friend in Salem.

"There has been a time since we arrived here, that the treasury did not contain a single sicca rupee. Since which the Europe ships have brought out some dollars; but at present it is not overflowing. The Mahratta war, and the extravagance of Lord Mornington, have drained the company of cash, and their credit does not stand so high as formerly. The up-country merchants are much opposed to taking the treasury bills.

"The English have given up the idea of conquering the Mahrattas at present, as every campaign has been unsuccessful, and the loss of troops, (particularly Europeans,) has been immense. The enormous expence of conveying troops 1000 miles up the Hoongly, which takes 9 months, and having to encounter with a brave and hardy race of people, (fighting for their country and liberty,) has induced Lord Cornwallis to propose terms of peace.—It is the resolute determination of the Mahrattas, that no representative from the company shall ever reside in their dominions. They despise the people that have been subdued by the English, and wish not to own them as their countrymen."

A gentleman just arrived at Norfolk, from the Havana, says that an order was issued there before he left that place, prohibiting the exportation of SUGARS—not segars as it is erroneously stated in some of the papers. We mention this to tranquilize the agitated minds of the Smokers.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

The editor tenders a tribute of his warmest thanks, to the commercial friend, who politely furnished him with two distinct printed sheets, the contents of both in French and Italian, of which the following are translated copies. The paper on which they are printed bears the French stamp, and they appear to have been intended for general circulation. They were received by the late arrival of the Paragon, at this port, from Leghorn and Malaga:—She left the former place the 14th December, and the latter the 15th January.

BLOODY BATTLE OF THE 2D DECEMBER, Between the French and Allied Forces. [Translated for the American.]

Copy of a letter from Marshal Berthier, minister of war and major-general of the grand army, to marshal Massena.

PORTOIZ, 12th Frimaire, } (3d Dec.) year 14th. }

I am impatient, marshal, to send you back your aid-de-camp to announce to you the brilliant victory which we have just gained over the Russian army. They were drawn out in array before us to the number of 80,000 men, of which 75,000 were Austrians. On the 10th they made a motion in their left wing to attack us, and to surround our right. It was evident they meditated an attack on the 11th. The emperor, as usual with him, prevented this by himself commencing the attack at the break of day. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning to five in the evening. The Russian army was entirely destroyed, 25,000 prisoners taken, 15,000 killed, and 120 pieces of cannon taken possession of. The guards of the Russian emperor were attacked by those of the emperor Napoleon.—They were entirely discomfited; the colonel and one third of their officers taken, the standard bearer, all their artillery, and in fine the whole body of the guards, as well horse as foot, to the amount of 5000 men, were entirely cut to pieces. Almost all the Russian generals have fallen into our hands. The emperors of Russia and Austria had the greatest difficulty to save themselves across the marshes. A considerable quantity of men stopped by the marshes and a lake, into which they threw themselves, were drowned, experiencing the same fate as the Turks who threw themselves into the sea at the battle of Aboukir. Our troops are now pursuing the small remains of this army once so arrogant. For further details, your aid-de-camp will relate to you what he has seen and heard. I have but barely time, marshal, to write to you thus briefly, as you know we have few moments to spare. I have received the letter in which you informed me of your junction with general Marmont.

The major-general, (Signed) M. BERTHIER. A true copy, M. MASSENA. A true copy, general of division, VERDIER.

Extract of a letter from his excellency Monsieur De Beauharnois, minister plenipotentiary of the French empire, at the court of Etruria, to M. Verdier, general of division, dated

Florence, 18th Frimaire, 14th year, At 1 o'clock in the morning.

A letter from the minister of exterior relations, dated Vienna, 12th Frimaire, informs me, my dear general, of the grand victory gained by our august sovereign on the day of his anniversary; the three emperors being present. The guard of the emperor Napoleon attacked that of the emperor of Russia, took its colonel, one third of the officers, all the artillery, and cut the rest to pieces.

The French troops are now pursuing the remains of the Russian and Austrian army.

The field of battle was at Austerlitz. Napoleon, our august sovereign is well and was every where present.

Good by and love me. FRANCIS DE BEAUHARNOIS. P. S. The bulletins will arrive by the couriers. A true copy, general of division, VERDIER.

The next advices from Europe, should they be from London or Paris, as late as the 20th of January, may bring accounts of the coronation of a king of Poland, and it would not be at all surprising to us to hear that the archduke Charles was invested with the imperial diadem torn from the brow of Francis II.

[Aurora.]

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Allegany county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, both late of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against the said Joseph and John Galloway, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, against the estate of Joseph Galloway at or before the eleventh day of June next, and against the estate of John Galloway at or before the twenty-fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 7th day of January, 1806.

DAVID LYNN, Administrator w. A. of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and administrator of JOHN GALLOWAY. 100 1/2

FROM LEWIS'S COMIC SKETCHES.

HOGARTH.—Mr. Hogarth used to tell a story of his being once in company with several artists, who were boasting of uncommon works each had executed. One in particular said, he had written a volume in folio with a single pen, which he had mended 199 times. Another declared he had finished an Egyptian Statue with only a broken knife for a chisel, and a rolling pin for a mallet. A third stated, he had engraved a copper-plate with no other tool than a rusty nail. 'I told them,' said Hogarth, 'that I once painted a Sacred History Piece, with one colour, which was neither heightened nor lowered, making the background, shades, &c. with one unaltered colour. The company expressed their astonishment, and begged he would relate the method of completing his performance. Hogarth thus informed them:

'I was sent for by a Sir Thomas Thornton, a man of singular disposition, to paint his staircase with some sacred historical piece, applicable to a circumstance which happened to him once, which was his being at sea, when he was pursued and taken by some Algerian pirates. I asked him what he thought of the Egyptians pursuing the Children of Israel through the red sea?

'Egad,' said Sir Thomas, 'a lucky thought. Well my dear friend, begin it as soon as possible, but stay, stay! hold, hold! What is your price? I always like to make a bargain with you gentlemen of the brush.'

'Dear Sir,' answered Hogarth, 'I can give no answer to that until I have finished. I shall not be unreasonable; you will pay me, I dare say, as an artist.'

'Hey! egad, that you may depend on,' said the Baronet; 'but stay, stay! hold, hold! I can't think of exceeding ten guineas.'

Hogarth, piqued to have his talents so undervalued, accepted the terms on condition that five of the ten pieces should be paid in advance. The five guineas were paid, and the painter desired to begin immediately.

Hogarth rose early the next morning and took with him some common red paint, with which single colour he covered the stair-case from top to bottom. He then went to Sir Thomas's chamber and knocked at the door. The awakened knight asked—'Hey! Who's there?'

'Hogarth, answered the painter.

'Well! what to you want?' said Sir Thomas.

'The job is done, Sir Thomas,' said Hogarth.

'Done?' asked the other. 'Hey the d—! I'm sure! The stair-case done already! Hold, hey stay, stay.—Let me get on my morning gown—done—hey—what a week's work done in a—hey. Stay, stay.'

The knight hobbled out of his chamber as fast as his gouty legs would permit; and rubbing his eyes, cried out—

'What the d—! have we here?'

'The red sea,' Hogarth answered.

'The red sea!' said the astonished knight.

'Hey! Stay, stay! hold! hold!—But where the d—! are the children of Israel?'

'They are all gone over,' said the painter.

'They are all gone over, are they?—Sir Thomas repeated—'Hey! Stay, stay! Hold, hold! but zounds, where are the Egyptians?'

'They are all drowned, Sir Thomas,' said Hogarth, who was considerably pleased to have thus properly chastised the illiberal treatment which he had received.

Lands for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will of JOSHUA DORSEY, sen. late of Elk-Ridge, deceased; and agreeably to the decree of the honourable the chancery of Maryland, of June, 1804, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 11th day of April next, the tract of land called LOCUST TRICKET, situated on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, containing 411 acres, more or less; this land is one and a half miles from Spurrier's tavern, on the post road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, about 13 miles from Baltimore, and about 25 from the city of Washington; there are several merchant mills within a few miles of this farm. This land is well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco; it is divided into six fields, under good fencing, and conveniently watered, with good springs and streams of water. There is a tolerable good mill seat on this land, a good proportion of meadow now in grass, and more can easily be made; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support this farm. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, barn, stables, and other necessary buildings, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security, for the purchase money, to the subscriber. Any person calling on Mr. John Shipley, near the premises, can be shown the above-mentioned land. There will be an accurate plot exhibited at the day of sale. When the purchase money is paid, and not before, there will be a good and sufficient deed given by the subscriber. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and immediate possession given.

GEORGE DORSEY, Trustee.

February 28, 1806. G. Dorsey

HACK STAGE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he keeps a hack-stage for the accommodation of those who may wish to employ him.

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, March 3, 1806.

In pursuance of Prince-George of, at public on Friday the A. L. L. the pe ETT, de library. The te all sums above t with approved I under ten pound ALLE. March 4, 18

Pursuant to an Arundel coun the late dwell on the north day of April thereafter,

A listing of is acquainted wi nesses, also neg household and some plate and hogs, bacon, la

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GEORGE DORSEY, Trustee. March 4, 18

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listing of all kinds, wood flat, fo and sundry

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March 4, 18

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YIELDALL, March 4,

UNITED BY virtu rec'd Elg; judge in and for- lic sale, at

polis, on M cash only. The sch furniture.

March 4,

THAT plan testaments NEALE, against th same, leg all person make payn

March

**Public Sale.**

In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, the subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, in the town of Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 21st instant, ALL the personal estate of JOHN B. DUCKETT, deceased, consisting principally of a law library. The terms of sale are, six months credit on all sums above ten pounds, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, and cash for all purchases under ten pounds, or to the amount of that sum. ALLEN B. DUCKETT, Administrator. March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling of THOMAS ROCHOLD, deceased, on the north side of Severn, on Tuesday, the first day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two young negro men, one of them is acquainted with the shoe-making and tanning business, also negro women, boys, girls, and children, household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are, some plate and valuable bedding, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, corn, fodder, and plantation utensils, a large new seine, one hundred fathom in length, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, all sums above the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole is sold. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, duly attested, and those that are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. GEORGE CONOWAY, Administrator. March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Thomas, at Rock creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of six months, ALL the personal estate of ROBERT BOONE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and stock of different kinds. STEPHEN HANCOCK, Administrator. March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of Richard Jacob, deceased, on Curtis's creek, ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, corn and rye, one wood flat, four bayonets, two seines, four hounds, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor. March 4, 1806.

**Lands for Sale.**

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Richard Jacob, deceased, will be sold, at public auction, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, A PART of a tract of land called Hall's Addition, part of a tract called Jacob's Friendship, part of a tract called Jacob's Resurvey Contrived, and part of a tract called Round Hills, supposed to contain in the whole 300 acres. A plot of the above lands will be shewn on the day of sale. Any person wishing to view the above lands will apply to Mr. J. YIELDALL, living on the premises, THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor. March 4, 1806.

**Marshal's Sale.**

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND DISTRICT. BY virtue and in pursuance of an order, to me directed from the honourable James Winchester, Esq; judge of the district court of the United States, in and for Maryland district, will be exposed to public sale, at Rutland's wharf, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock, for cash only, The schooner NANCY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture. THOMAS BUTTER, Marshal. Marshal's Office, March 4, 1806.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal property of ANNE NEALE, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment, to WILLIAM MORGAN, Executor. March 4, 1806.

**JAMES HOLLAND,**

LADIES & GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened his SHOP in the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. MAYNARD, in Church-street, where he shall be happy to receive their commands. Annapolis, March 4, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, for cash, on Friday the 28th instant, the following property of John Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, ONE negro man, horses, cattle, sheep, sows and pigs, cart, cart saddle and tughams, one looking glass, one spice mortar, and several other things too tedious to enumerate. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock. ANNE SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of JOHN. March 6, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

LETTERS of administration de bonis non have been granted by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to the subscriber, on the estate of JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq; late of the city of London, merchant, those persons concerned will take notice, the object is to effect an immediate settlement of said estate. EDWARD HALL, West river. March 3, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against hunting, either with dogs or gun, on my farm, on South river, as I am determined rigidly to enforce the law against all trespassers. JOSEPH HOWARD. February 25, 1806.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against passing through my enclosures, or any part of my land, except along the public main road—all such offenders, in future, may depend on being treated with the utmost rigour of the law. ROBERT M'GILL. Primrose, February 19, 1806.

**Saint-John's College,**

February, 1806. THE Visitors and Governors of this seminary observing with concern, the tuition money so far from being regularly paid, has been suffered to run considerable in arrears, longer indulgence is inadmissible. "RESOLVED, (At the meeting of the board on the 13th inst.) That Mr. Richard Owen, the collector, have authority to enforce payment by suit, or warrant, in cases of arrearages now due." "RESOLVED, That in all cases where the tuition money shall not hereafter be paid in thirty days after it is become due, shall have the like authority to enforce payment." Whereas a number of students, who at different periods quitted college, leaving their tuition accounts unpaid, are likewise indebted to the subscriber for books, stationary, &c. furnished them for the furtherance of their studies, this is to inform the parents or guardians of such students, that unless such accounts are paid, or satisfaction given, by the 1st day of April, ensuing, means will be taken to procure it, without respect of persons. Such students subject themselves also to have the college claim upon them publicly exhibited. RICHARD OWEN, Collector. Note—College accounts in future are made payable quarterly, or half yearly.

**Ground Plaster Paris,**

FOR SALE, at the Paper Mill of the subscribers, at the corner of Franklin and Pacha-streets, near the new market, and the road leading to Reifers-town. ALSO, PLASTER IN THE STONE. A constant and regular supply will be kept by KENT and BROWNE. Baltimore, February 19, 1806.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the ninth of December last, negro DICK, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, well made, of a black complexion, short wool, remarkable wide mouth, thick lips, and flat nose, looks down, and is inclined to stammer when questioned, his fore teeth in his under jaw much worn, some of his finger nails on one hand, it is not recollected which, are very thick, and not of the common form, occasioned by a burn when young. A further description is thought unnecessary, as I suspect he has changed his name and cloathing, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, or perhaps he has obtained a pass by some means. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, and gives information so that I get him again, I shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home TEN DOLLARS, if thirty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and if forty miles, or out of this state the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. HENRY WOODWARD. N. B. All persons are forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril. Anne-Arundel county, February, 1806.

**Poet's Corner.**

SELECTED.

**A NOTICE FOR A WIFE.**

WANTED, for many a useful end, By me, a lovely female friend, To smooth the tedious path of life, Namely, a kind, obliging WIFE. If rich or poor, I do not care, If conscious merit be her share, Of size and beauty of her waist, I am not curious in my taste— But then I choofe a leg not broke, By any former direful stroke. Her age, I think may rather do, Between sixteen and twenty-two. Her height not high, nor meanly low, Nor over fond of public show. No view for scolding let her bring, For I had rather hear her sing; From too much pride let her be free, Then possibly we may agree. If in her cooking pretty neat, And in a decent dress complete; Well skill'd in household exercise, With rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes; Her countenance not over white, But ev'ry natural shade just right; Her hair in graceful ringlets flow, (Not burnt with tongs, nor white as snow;) True Yankee blood will suit me best— By Jove, I disregard the rest. To those who're fond of this connexion, If thus described, I'll give protection— But then, dear Ladies, this remember, To come before the first December. A Wife with me I hope will lie, Ere wintry clouds obscure the sky, Ere bleak December's shivering gale, Destroys the comforts of the vale. Winter shall give me no alarms, If my dear Wife sleeps in my arms. Thrice happy pair, who thus conform, To keep each other snug and warm! SIMON LONESOME.

**EPILOGUE**

TO THE COMEDY OF "THE WILL" Spoken by Mrs. Jordan.

THE world's a stage—and man has seven ages, So Shakespear writes—king of dramatic sages; But he forgot to tell you, in his plan, That woman plays her part as well as man. First, how her infant heart with triumph swells, When the red coral shakes its silver bells! She, like young statesmen, as the rattle rings, Leaps at the sound, and struts in leading strings. Next, Little miss, in pin-afore so trim, With nurse so noisy—with mama so prim; Eager to tell you all she's taught to utter— Lips as she grasps th' allotted bread and butter; Type of her sex—who though no longer young, Hold every thing with ease, except their tongue. A school-girl then, she curls her hair in papers, And mimics father's gout and mother's vapours; Tramples alike on customs and on toes, And whispers all she hears to all she knows. Next, riper miss, who, nature more disclosing, Now finds some traits of art are interposing; And with blue laughing eyes, behind her fan, First acts her part—with that great actor man. Behold her now, an ogling, vain coquette, Catching male gudgeons in her silver net: All things revers'd—the neck cropt close, and bare, Scarce feels th' incumbrance of a single hair; Whilst the thick forehead tresses, frizzled full, Rival the tufted locks that grace the bull. Then comes that sober character, a wife, With all the dear, distracting cares of life; A thousand cards, a thousand joys extend— For what may not upon a card depend? Though justice in the morn claim fifty pounds, Five hundred won at night may heal the wounds!— Now she'll snatch half a glance at opera, ball, A meteor trac'd by none, though seen by all. At last, the dowager, in ancient flounces, With snuff and spectacles this age denounces; And thus she moralizes— [Speaks like an old woman.] "How bold and forward each young fire appears! Courtship in my time lasted seven years; Now seven little months suffice, of course, For courting, marrying, scolding and divorce; What with their trufs'd up shapes and pantaloons, Drefs occupies the whole of honey-moons!— They say we have no souls—but what more odd is, Nor men nor women now have any bodies!— When I was young—my heart was always tender, And would, to every spouse I had, surrender; Their wishes to refuse I never durst— And my fourth died as happy as the first." True to their splenetic and rash designs, And let us mingle candour with our lines. In all the stages of domestic life; As child, as sister, parent, friend and wife, Woman, the source of ev'ry fond employ, Softens affliction and enlivens joy. What is your boast male rulers of the land? How cold and cheerless all you can command! Vain your ambition—vain your wealth and power, Unless kind woman share your raptur'd hour; Unless, 'midst all the glare of pageant art, She adds her smile and triumphs in your heart.

**Public Sale.**

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 3d day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THE personal property of MARGARETTA JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep, some household furniture, with other things that are too tedious to mention. The terms of sale, six months credit. The sale will commence, at the deceased's late dwelling, at eleven o'clock.

LEWIS GRIFFITH, Executor.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make payment. 2 X  
February 17, 1806.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 17th day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the subscriber's,

ONE hundred and nineteen acres of LAND, there are on it a small dwelling-house, a good tobacco house, and other small houses, a good apple orchard, and the place in good repair. There will be sold, at the same time, two negro men, and one woman and two children, some stock, and other small property, too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on six months credit, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.  
WILLIAM CLARK.  
February 22, 1806. 2

**Saint-Paul's Parish Lottery.**

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Vestry of St. Paul's parish, managers of a lottery authorized by the general assembly of Maryland and the corporation of the city of Baltimore, intended to raise a sum of money for the erection of a parsonage house, and for other purposes, offer to the public the following

S C H E M E:		
1 Prize of		Dolls. 10000
1	-	5000
2	- 2000	4000
3	- 1000	3000
8	- 500	4000
15	- 200	3000
30	- 100	3000
60	- 50	3000
120	- 20	2400
700	- 10	7000
5100	- 6	30600
6040 Prizes.		73000
11960 Blanks.—Sum raised, including expence,		15000
18000 Tickets, at five dollars each,		90000
Of the above prizes,		
1 of 500 dolls. is allotted to the 1st drawn ticket.		
1	200	after 2000
1	200	4000
1	200	6000
1	200	8000
1	200	10,000
1	500	12,000
1	500	14,000
1	500	16,000
1	1000	17,000
1	2000	last drawn ticket.

From the above scheme, it appears that there are not two blanks to a prize; and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction. The advantages offered to adventurers, and the object to which the money is principally to be applied, the managers hope will produce such a speedy sale of the tickets as may enable them to commence the drawing at an early day. All prizes will be paid within sixty days from the completion of the drawing; and such as may not be demanded within twelve months after will be considered as generous donations to the objects of the lottery. Bond has been given to the amount of 50,000 dollars, to the mayor and city council, for the faithful performance of its conditions.

Tickets may be had of the managers, and of such other persons as they may appoint; and prizes in the Cathedral and Second Presbyterian Church Lotteries will be received in payment.

JOHN MERRYMAN,  
MARK PRINGLE,  
JAMES CARROLL,  
WILLIAM LORMAN,  
GEORGE GRUNDY,  
GEORGE HOFFMAN,  
GOVERT HASKINS,  
ISAAC PHILIPS,  
Managers.

Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the Printing-office.

**Saint-Paul's Parish Lottery.**

THE managers respectfully inform the public, that they intend to commence the drawing of it, as soon as that of the Precincts Market-house shall have been finished. Tickets may be had of the subscribers and of various other persons authorized to sell: and prizes in the Presbyterian and Market-house lotteries, will be received in payment.

JOHN MERRYMAN,  
MARK PRINGLE,  
JAMES CARROLL,  
WILLIAM LORMAN,  
GEORGE GRUNDY,  
ISAAC PHILIPS,  
GEORGE HOFFMAN,  
GOVERT HASKINS.

**Twenty-five & Fifty Dollars Reward.**

ABOUT three years ago I purchased of Walter W. Norman, tanner, in Queen-Anne, a black boy named STEPHEN, then fifteen years old, remarkably well disposed, a little defective in his knees, but otherwise stout and well made. This boy, about 8 weeks ago, by the instigation of some very disreputable persons, was enticed from my service, and (from information derived through the boy's own colour) I have reason to believe has obtained a pass, and is now harboured and protected under it. He is supposed to be either in the Swamp of West river, or on Kent-Island, where he has a mother named Esther, lately manumitted by a certain Valentine Carter. I will give twenty-five dollars for apprehending said boy, so that I get him again, and fifty dollars for such information as will merely justify my feelings in inflicting the punishment proper for so great a scoundrel.  
THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE.  
January 20, 1806. 4

COMMITTED to my custody, on Sunday the 15th of December, as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of RICHARD, a black man 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 35 years of age, stout made, his teeth are broken out before on the under jaw, has a scar on his left eye-brow; his cloathing is an old wool hat, brown cloth coat, Marfeiles jacket, of-nabrig shirt, black velvet pantaloons, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes; he says that he formerly did belong to PENNY DRIVER, of Caroline county, eastern shore. BEN, a boy of about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellow complexion, slim made, has a smiling countenance, a scar on the out side of his right leg, occasioned by the bite of a monkey; his cloathing an old hat, striped country cloth jacket and trousers, a homespun under jacket, striped, an old of-nabrig shirt, old stockings, and bound shoes; he says that he did formerly belong to JOSEPH ENNALLS, Esq; of Dorchester county, eastern shore, both in the state of Maryland, and were both sold to two men of the Tennessee, one by the name of James Lediday, and the other James Norris. Their masters are desired to come and take them away, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences, according to law.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
December 28, 1805.

**DORIMANT,**

Six years old,  
WILL stand this season, at Mr. Ogle's farm, near Annapolis, at ten dollars a mare, and a dollar to the groom.

He is as well bred a horse as any in America, handsome and strong, when in training had great speed, until he fell lame from a hurt received when young.

He was got by the famous horse Gabriel, (sire of Oscar and Post-Boy,) his dam by Hall's Eclipse, grandam by governor Eden's Badger, (sire of Ogle's Badger,) great-grandam by Morton's Traveller, out of col. Talker's Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by lord Osory) was got by Dorimant, dam by Highflyer, grandam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare, her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hartley mare, so that Dorimant has the Godolphin Arabian blood both by sire and dam.

Gabriel won in three seasons fifteen matches, stakes and plates, including four kings. He beat both the famous horses Waxy and Gohanna, proving himself a capital horse at low and high weights, short and long courses.

Pasturage at half a dollar a week, but not answerable for accidents or escapes. The money or notes, payable on or before the first of September, will be expected before the mares are taken away.

Dorimant may be seen any morning at Mr. Ogle's stable, in Annapolis.  
February 4, 1806. 4

THE subscriber wants, this spring, eighty or one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak bark, he will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, within twenty miles of Annapolis, and find it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.  
Annapolis, February 4, 1806. 4

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 12th day of November last, a black negro man who calls himself TOM, and says he was set free when a small boy by a Mr. Lansdale Carter, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; he is about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high; his cloathing an old hat, mixed country cloth coat, striped swandown jacket, cotton shirt, brown breeches, gray yarn stockings, and boots; he has several small scars in his forehead, and the marks of a whip on his back. His master, if he has any, is requested to take him away, he will otherwise be sold, agreeably to law, for his gaol fees, &c.

JAMES COOKE, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.  
December 15, 1805. 6X

**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 an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling of Mrs. ELEANOR HALL, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the seventh day of March next,

ALL the personal estate of the said ELEANOR HALL, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be ready cash. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.

It is expected that all persons who have claims against the deceased will produce the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make payment, to

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.

Thursday, February 20, 1806.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 8th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of RICHARD BROWN, sen. deceased, near Pig Point,

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of corn, tobacco, and fodder. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The above property will be sold on three months credit, on bond and security.

RICHARD BROWN, Executor.

February 14, 1806. 3X

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ISAAC OWENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eighth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1806.

THOMAS OWENS, Executor.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters testamentary on the estate of BETTY ANN EDEN, late of the aforesaid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to William Muir, or the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of January, 1806.

ELIZABETH JENIFER, Executrix.

**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 RICHARD MARRIOTT, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

BASIL BROWN, Administrator.

January 16, 1806. 4

**NOTICE.**

THE creditors of WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; late of the city of London, merchant, are requested to call on me, or to meet either in person, or by attorney, at Mr. John Gwinn's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of March, when certain propositions will be made them, by

EDWARD HALL, of West river.

January 21 1806. 4

THE subscriber wishes to have built a large market vessel, any person who understands the business may meet with immediate employment, by applying to the subscriber.

He also wishes to employ several persons by the month, or year, who have been accustomed to earth-work, for the purpose of raising oyster-shell and river banks for manure; he is also in want of a person who understands the dairy business, to take charge of one.

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

JOHN GASSAWAY,  
of Rhode river.

Rhode river, January 13, 1806.

**For Sale, on a long credit,**

A VALUABLE country MILL, with about three hundred acres of land adjoining the mill, on the north side of Severn river, about two and an half miles from the ferry, has a constant supply of water, and as much work as it can do—it is one of the best as to water on that side of the river, and some good timber. For terms apply to NICHOLAS BRICE, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

JOHN BRICE.

**TO BE LET,**

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. JAMES WEEMS, in Church-street, opposite the store of Ridgely, Weems, and Co. Possession may be had immediately after the 20th of March next. For terms apply to

JOHN MUNROE.

Annapolis, January 25, 1806.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 13, 1806.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 13, 1806.

From the (Richmond) Enquirer.

### GENERAL MIRANDA.

IN giving the following communication to the world, we do it with that caution which the subject of it is calculated to inspire. That subject is without doubt uncommonly interesting. The sailing of the Leander and her consorts from New-York, the manner in which they were equipped, and the suspicions which were attached to them while they were in port, were evidently calculated to raise every thing about them, more especially the point of destination and the end of so singular an equipment, into objects of uncommon curiosity. Party spirit too stepped in to aid the natural impulse of the occasion. The federalists did not fail to seize upon the mysterious cover in which the plan was enveloped, and to create the most extraordinary charges against the administration. The project of general Miranda, according to their representation, was either directly promoted or indirectly connived at. The federalists therefore inquired, to collect the materials for an attack; the republicans, to defend the administration. Under such circumstances, the expedition of gen. Miranda has become an object of considerable interest. Fables have been formed; conjectures have been offered; almost every one has been anxious to explain, but none has yet positively ascertained, the objects of this mysterious enterprise. The field of conjecture is yet open to the imagination, and the race of monstrous absurdities is not yet ended. We shall not therefore presume to vouch for the veracity of a single fact contained in the following communication. The author indeed professes to be confident in the truth of his theory. He is an acquaintance of Miranda; conversant with his plans, and convinced of their reality. But this is an affair between gen. Miranda and himself. Far be it from our wish to make it a subject of contention between us and the public. We give it to them as it is given to us. We are the organs but not authors of the communication. It is put to the press under the persuasion, that if it will not enlighten by its accuracy, it may amuse by the novelty of the fable; and that whether it contains fictions or facts, it may serve to invite the attention of the public to the future development of the plot.

#### COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda has embarked at New-York—that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventurer; but when we read the following short history of this man, the mind must expand with wonder, that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were five delegates from five provinces of South America, at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress through haughtiness and pride, just as our agents were, before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates was intrusted to make certain propositions to Great-Britain. Lord Chatham, (who had formed a whole administration, under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence during life,) embraced those propositions, gave the agent 1000l. yearly, till the design should be carried into effect: he was paid this pension no longer than the life-time of that administration, and the agent was, along with the other four, sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1783, Miranda, who was born in Caracas, a city about 12 miles south of Liguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens; possesses a strong mind, and since his travels

through all Europe, he may be supposed equal to any man, now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short, and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable and humiliating bondage. When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Neutka Sound, Miranda was engaged to do more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured, but time only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution had created war between France and Spain, he went to Paris; became a general in their armies. That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicions, that having come over from England, they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris, (among whom Tom Paine and Joel Barlow,) gave it as their decided opinion, that his principles were strictly pure, honourable, and truly republican; he proved also, that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations to emigrate along with him. He would have embarked with an army from France, for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded. Intent on the same object, he once more offered his services to England; they were once more accepted, and he was once more deceived. When just upon embarking, he found, contrary to every previous and solemn compact, that Mr. Pitt meant conquest, and not the emancipation of his country. He renounced all participation in the expedition, rent his commission in pieces, reproached him with perfidy, duplicity and lies, and embarked for America.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the doors will be opened in these provinces, now organized; they know our example, and will follow it; no conditions remain with the government of England; all nations will be invited to their ports, none so much desired as our own; offers of fraternity and friendship will, if we are willing, unite this whole continent, like the solar system, by one common attraction; every part holding its due proportion in its own orbit, giving beauty and harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy public curiosity; it is enough for the moment; as to the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing farther—the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless a miracle does come, Miranda must succeed.

#### A FEW STRICTURES.

The preceding communication is without doubt extremely complimentary to the design and character of gen. Miranda. But it is incumbent upon us to remark, that there are other representations of a very different nature.

With respect to the design itself, some have ventured to suggest that the object of gen. Miranda is not to liberate his country, but to commit a predatory excursion upon the coasts of South-America, to sack the wealthy city of Buenos Ayres, or to seize upon the treasury of Peru; while others have dispatched him on a commercial speculation, neither so honourable as the emancipation of his country, nor so lucrative as the seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be really what it professes to be, some have gone on to doubt his qualifications for the accomplishment of his projects. They have called him an arrant adventurer; they have pointed him out, in the history of the wars of France, as a disgraced and cashiered general; they have illustrated the incapacity of his soul by the repeated miscarriage of his plans. Few like our communicator have ventured to extol his "intelligence and capacity for the most important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble, or his qualifications ever so great, many have doubted the probability of his succeeding in the eman-

ipation of his country. We know not, and our communicator carefully avoids to touch upon, the point of his destination; whether it be Mexico, New Grenada, Peru or Buenos Ayres. But in all those countries, difficulties would surround him. The people are the devoted slaves of the clergy in all the Spanish colonies, and the clergy are bound by their rich benefices to the present order of things. Their political prejudices are scarcely less obstinate than their ecclesiastical: they have no press among them; their oppressions may be great, but they have learned to be contented. The very monopoly of commerce which prevails among them, has the effect of shutting out another of the great means of improvement. Few strangers visit their country, and the miserable Mestee of Mexico and Peru has no opportunity to profit by the discoveries of more civilized countries.

But why may not the Spanish colonies become as independent as the British colonies formerly did? We may reply that their condition is different in two important circumstances. Not only was our people freer than the Spanish colonies are at present, (as much freer at least in proportion as the British government is more enlightened than the Spanish,) but the government which was established in our colonies, was much better calculated to give success to a revolution. The legislatures, which were previously established in our colonies, survived the downfall of the British sovereignty, and were admirably fitted for collecting together the force of the nation. But in the Spanish colonies, no such organization exists for the concentration of the public force. The whole business of legislation is in the hands of viceroys or other subordinate agents of the crown. Electors and elected, constituents and representatives, are names without a meaning in the Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly calculated to produce a doubt respecting Miranda's professed enterprise, under the present state of the Spanish colonies. On this subject, however, we are bound to speak with all the humility of doubt. We know but little of the present state of the Spanish colonies, the strength of the government, the character of its present officers, or its military resources; we know still less of Miranda's means, or the resources of his adherents.

If "three provinces" are already "organized," if Miranda is assisted, if not by the treasury, at least as it is said by the admiralty of England; if three millions of dollars have been furnished by his American associates or English speculators; if success should crown his first exertions and the treasury of the king of Spain should fall into his hands; if the military force of the country be feeble, or its discipline imperfect, it is certainly probable that Miranda may become the Washington of his country. What we mean to assert is, that even if a "miracle does" not "come," still Miranda may not "succeed."

From the New-York Gazette of the 3d inst.

We have it from authority not to be doubted, that on Saturday last, Samuel G. Ogden, Esq; and colonel Smith, of the custom-house, and others, were arrested by order of government and taken before the district judge, to answer such queries respecting the destination of the ship Leander, as might be put to them on oath. At first Mr. Ogden refused to answer certain questions, but on being threatened with commitment, he proceeded; and, as astonishing and incredible as it may appear, Mr. Ogden's answers went directly to implicate the government of the United States in the fitting out of the Leander; that general Miranda not only had interviews with Mr. Madison on this subject, but also with the president of the United States. From this then it appears, that if government have not sanctioned this mysterious expedition with closed doors, yet they have permitted it with closed eyes. Here is room for a volume of comments, but we leave this to abler pens.

om the orphans court of the subscriber will EX-  
ALE, at the late dwelling  
ALL, in the city of Annapolis,  
seventh day of March next,  
ate of the said ELEANOR  
of a variety of household  
The terms of sale will be  
commence at 10 o'clock.  
Y WEEMS, Executor.  
all persons who have claims  
l produce the same, legally  
e indebted to the estate to

3X  
Y WEEMS, Executor.  
D. 1806.

in the orphans court of Anne-  
be SOI.D, on Saturday the  
if fair, if not the first fair  
late dwelling of RICHARD  
near Pig Point,  
al estate of the said deceased,  
tobacco, and fodder. The  
o'clock. The above property  
onths credit, on bond and fe-

3X  
RD BROWN, Executor.

to give notice,  
er hath obtained from the  
f Saint-Mary's county, letters  
ate of BETTY ANN EDEN,  
county, deceased. All persons  
the said deceased are hereby  
ame, with the vouchers there-  
or the subscriber, at or before  
xt, they may otherwise by law  
e benefit of the said estate. Given  
d day of January, 1806.  
H JENIFER, Executrix.

to give notice,  
r hath obtained from the  
f Anne-Arundel county, letters  
e personal-estate of RICHARD  
ed. All persons having claims  
hereby requested to bring in  
enticated, to the subscriber,  
d to the said estate are request-

L BROWN, Administrator.

TICE.  
f WILLIAM MOLLESON,  
he city of London, merchant,  
me, or to meet either in per-  
-Mr. John Gwinn's tavern, in  
s, on Monday the 17th day of  
propositions will be made them,  
RD HALL, of West river.

wishes to have built a large  
any person who understands the  
with immediate employment, by  
iber.  
employ several persons by the  
have been accustomed to earth-  
of raising oyster-shell and river  
is also in want of a person who  
business, to take charge of one  
of cedar, locust, or walnut  
by applying to the subscriber.  
JOHN GASSAWAY,  
of Rhode river.  
ary 13, 1806.

on a long credit,  
country MILL, with about  
acres of land adjoining the mill,  
Severn river, about two and an  
ferry, has a constant supply of  
work as it can do—it is one of  
on that side of the river, and  
For terms apply to NICOLAS  
of the subscriber, in Annapolis.  
JOHN BRICE.

BE LET,  
now occupied by Mr. JAMES  
Church-street, opposite the store  
and Co. Possession may be had  
20th of March next. For terms  
JOHN MUNROE.  
ry 25, 1806.

APOLIS:  
EDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

From the New-York Gazette of the 4th instant.  
Messrs. LANG and TURNER,

I observe in your paper of this morning, a paragraph, stating that I was on Saturday last arrested by order of the government, and examined before the district judge, respecting the destination of the ship Leander, &c.

The paragraph further states, that my answers were "directly to implicate the government of the United States in the fitting out the Leander."

I think it my duty to state, that in this particular you have been misinformed.

That I was arrested by order of judge Tallmadge, in a manner which I understand to be perfectly illegal, forcibly detained the whole day, denied the privilege of counsel, and obliged to answer questions which I conceived improper and illegal, is most certain: but in respect to the government I acted with extreme caution—I was not so much pressed on this head as on others.

S. G. OGDEN.

Monday morning, March 3.

From the New-York Gazette, March 5.

The Leander paragraph in Monday's Gazette has given rise to an unusual degree of agitation in the public mind, and occasioned some ill-natured and personal remarks against the editors of this Gazette. The latter gives us no uneasiness; but, to the public, we have to state, that the information communicated to us was considered of the utmost importance to the commerce of this country and fairly entitled to publicity—that it was not because we wished to expose the folly of our executive in this business, but to put those on their guard who were most likely to be injured. We most cordially hope that the government are not implicated, but we have strong reasons to believe otherwise.

In reply to all that has been said on our paragraph of Monday, we have to observe, that,

The substance of the information relative to the destination of Leander, &c. which was on Monday communicated through the medium of this Gazette, is correct. We were only mistaken as to the channel through which the secret was divulged; instead of using the name of Samuel G. Ogden, we ought to have said that the evidence implicating the government, came through col. Smith, and we are since informed, that this evidence has been corroborated by another gentleman of the first respectability.

The destination of the Leander is now ascertained to be for the coast of Caraccas.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR,

I am not in the habit of making communications, either to the public or in private company, which are not supported on facts. The short narrative, as to Miranda's past conduct, I know to be perfectly true. I ought to have added, that he was acquitted by a court-martial with honour—Mr. Barlow, who now resides in Washington, can bear testimony of it. I have been a witness to some very important things both in France and England, in which he shewed talents, integrity and perseverance.

I am sorry to see him represented as an adventurer in any papers of our country. The time however is approaching, when his character will be better known.

Your strictures, therefore, may rest uncontradicted; but that you may credit what I have advanced on this subject, I have left a letter with Mr. Hylton, the clerk of the council, addressed to you, and to be delivered when it can do no injury to the cause in question; in which you will find the outlines of the design; the place of rendezvous, &c. &c. You must not blame my caution in keeping the port or place of destination from the public—for the minister of Spain would gladly know it, and by express, might possibly prevent the design. Your, &c.

On the foregoing communication it is unnecessary to make a single comment. It will be sufficient for us to state a single FACT.

It is then a FACT that a subscription paper is now in secret circulation among some of the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of encouraging a trading voyage to South-America. The capital to be subscribed for, is principally to be collected from the purses of the merchants; the purposes for which it is to be subscribed are stated on the very face of the paper. The whole capital is to be divided into 30 shares; each subscriber to contribute 1,000 dollars. Of course the whole capital will amount to 30,000 dollars. If a subscriber should find it inconvenient to advance his share in specie, he may throw in his goods to that amount. The whole of this fund, the entire management of it, the port of destination, and every arrangement connected with the voyage is to be under the direction of a certain gentleman in this city. It is stated on the face of the subscription paper, that this project is to be no more than a legal trade to South America, the particular port of destination not being mentioned; and it is added by way of encouragement, that the subscribers may expect to receive not less than 400 per cent. profit from the adventure.

Such is the general outline of the project itself; it is incumbent upon us to subjoin a few reports, which are ultimately connected with it. We have no inclination to deceive the reader in a single iota; and it is on this account that we call them merely reports. They are such reports, however, as are entitled to respect, on account of the respectable authority from which they are derived. It is then report-

ed, that by way of additional incitement to an immediate co-operation in the design, it has been represented that similar adventures are now rapidly progressing in some of the richest northern towns, and that the certain profit of the speculation will quickly tempt other merchants to embark their capital in the adventure. It is reported, that 3 or 4 of our merchants have already consented to subscribe for shares. It is reported that one of the friends of Mr. Jefferson has been ridiculously and jesuitically requested to inform him of the plan, and advise him to take a share under a fictitious name.

Our merchants should pause, before they determine to venture upon schemes, the profit and propriety of which are so extremely doubtful. They say that this is to be a "legal trade" to South-America. But we ask what is this trade which is so profitable, and at the same time sanctioned by the law? Is it the customary trade which is carried on with the Spanish ports in South-America? What then has made this usual trade so unusually profitable? Or whence comes it that a trade of such extraordinary advantage should so long have escaped the lynx-eyed vigilance of our merchants; that capital which always seeks its most profitable destination should so long have shunned this particular branch of commerce; and that the inland capital of Virginia should all at once have become the asylum of a commercial project, which has avoided the towns on the seaboard? If it be said that these towns have already embarked their capital in the project, we would ask our merchants whether there is no danger that the multitude of adventurers should reduce the profits of the adventure.

The legal trade here spoken of, may not however, be the customary and limited trade carried on with the Spanish colonies; but a new and more extensive trade to be created out of gen. Miranda's projects. This is in fact the trade which is generally understood to be the one alluded to in the project. It is said that when Miranda succeeds in revolutionizing some of the provinces of S. America, he will throw open their ports to our vessels; tonnage will be wanting; an indelible mass of the produce of that country will be ready for exportation; our merchandize will produce an immense profit. Fortunate then will be the vessel whose cargo is first wafted into their ports; happy the merchant, who reaps the first harvest of Miranda's genius! This picture is certainly a very glowing one, but let sober reason for one moment ponder upon its correctness. If Miranda succeeds; is this event probable? Have our merchants examined his resources, those which he has carried with him, and those which he will next meet with in his own country; the prejudices of the people whom he is to emancipate or the power of the government which he is to overthrow? Have all these details been satisfactorily explained to them? But suppose Miranda fails, what then is to become of their profits or their capital? Why! this 400 per cent. adventure like the Mississippi or the South-Sea bubble, may for a time captivate the observer by its dazzling colours, and like them, evaporate into "thin air."

From the New-York Evening Post, of March 4.  
The Leander.

The town has for three days been in an uproar about the Leander, and every afternoon long before our paper issues from the press, numbers of people come running in, to get a sight of some very interesting particulars respecting this very extraordinary affair. To save our subscribers this trouble, we beg leave to inform them, that we have no circumstances to communicate, nor any remarks to make on the affair of the Leander, nor shall have for the present. Should the surmises that have gone forth, implicating the president and some of the heads of department, be eventually confirmed, we shall not be backward in speaking out; but as those surmises go to charge the chief magistrate, and those connected with him with highly exceptionable conduct, we deem it not proper or prudent to advance any thing lightly on so momentous and delicate a question. We shall, however, by way of shewing our repugnance to believe charges so atrocious, gladly republish every exculpatory paragraph that we may find in any of the papers devoted to the administration. With such view, we yesterday republished an editorial article from the National Intelligencer; with the same view we give place to the following from the American Citizen of this morning: it being understood that we do not approve of the personalities employed.

"The Leander—The proper authority has commenced a very rigorous investigation into the affair of the Leander. The district judge arrived in town on Thursday last, and on Friday, Saturday and yesterday, was with the district attorney, wholly employed in examining the principal persons engaged in the expedition. On the subject of the testimony given in, a totally false, and, as it regards the executive of the United States, a very malicious paragraph appeared in Mr. Lang's Gazette of yesterday. In this paragraph it is impudently and lyingly asserted that the testimony of Mr. Ogden, owner of the Leander, involves the executive. I have made it my business to inquire into this allegation, and I find, as I knew I should find, that it is destitute of the semblance of truth. Neither Mr. Ogden's testimony, nor that of any other person who has been examined, does directly or indirectly implicate either the president or any officer in the executive department. Indeed the paragraph, which was written for Mr. Lang, most palpably contradicts itself, although it would be admitted from Mr. Lang as an apology by all who knew him that he did not perceive the contradiction. Who instituted the judicial examination? The pre-

sident. I think Mr. Lang might have perceived, had he reflected for some hours, that the president would not have begun an inquiry, the issue of which would implicate himself."

The following particulars of the battle off the city of Santo Domingo, 5 leagues from the land, are related by captain Alb, of this city, who was a spectator of the action, and had been on board the French fleet, on the preceding day:

The British fleet, of 7 sail of the line, was commanded by admiral Duckworth. The van, led by admiral Cochrane, in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, consisted of four ships, which engaged the French squadron for one hour and fifteen minutes, the Northumberland receiving the whole of the French fire, appeared for a time to be thrown on her beam end—the remainder of the fleet getting into action, it became general, and lasted one hour longer, when the French admiral's ship L'Imperial, of 134 guns, said to be new, and the finest in their navy, with the Brave, of 84 guns, were dismasted and driven on shore, and the Jupiter and Diomed, of 74 and the Alexander, of 90 guns, surrendered, and were taken possession of.

The obstinacy of the contest may be estimated from the loss in killed and wounded on board L'Imperial, in which ship seven hundred and thirty were killed and wounded, among the latter admiral Siegle. The frigates escaped.

Captain Alb understood, that the object of the French, in sending that fleet to St. Domingo, was to destroy the American vessels in the brigand ports, for which purpose they had provided a number of small vessels.—Phil. paper.

The Providence Gazette asserts, that 2000 tons of navigation, belonging to that port, have within two months past, been captured or detained by British, French, or Spanish armed vessels.

Captain White, from Havana, informs us, that an embargo was to be laid on there the day after he sailed, in consequence of a Spanish 74 gun ship being ready for sea.—N. Y. Mer. Adver.

We are informed, that the reason for the expedient embargo at the Havana was, that a ship of war was fitting out at that port, destined for Campeachy, supposed to have instructions to intercept the ship Leander, now generally believed to be bound on a hostile expedition to Caraccas.—Phil. Gaz.

The President of the United States has appointed William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, in the room of William Kilty, appointed chancellor of Maryland; and Allen B. Duckett, in the room of Mr. Cranch, promoted.

William Tilghman is appointed chief judge of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.  
MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, February 25.

A resolve passed the senate for granting 10,000 acres of land in the district of Maine, to WILLIAM EASTON, Esq; in consideration of his public services rendered the United States, in eminently contributing to the release of a large number of his fellow-citizens, late prisoners in Tripoli, and restoring them to freedom, their country and friends. Sent down for concurrence.

BALTIMORE, March 6.  
CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH WEST-INDIA FLEET.

On the 21st of January, a French squadron of 3 sail of the line, 1 frigate and a sloop of war, of the following names and force, viz.

Imperial,	of 134 guns,
Jupiter,	74
Diomed,	74
Comet,	36
Corvette Diligence,	22

under admiral Seigel, from Brest, arrived off the city of St. Domingo, and landed 600 men; and on the 29th, they were joined by

Le Brave,	84,
L'Alexandre,	74,
Felicite	44.

They had left France in company with another squadron of 7 sail of the line and 1 frigate, under the command of prince Jerome Buonaparte, and parted from them off the Western Isles—their destination unknown; but from their steering a S. W. course, it was conjectured that they were bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

The squadron under Seigel remained off the city of St. Domingo until the 6th February, when a British squadron under adm. Cochrane hove in sight, and a desperate, and to the French a destructive engagement, ensued; for the following particulars of which we are indebted to an intelligent gentleman who was an eye-witness, from an house-top in the city, of the whole action, from the firing of the first gun, to the departure of the British squadron.

"St. Domingo, February 6, 1806.

"At 6, A. M. the look-out ship of the French squadron was seen firing alarm guns, and an English squadron of seven sail of the line, two frigates, one brig, and a schooner in chase of her. At half past 7, A. M. the French squadron of five ships of the line and two frigates got under way, and ran to leeward with the sloop of war that was on the look-out: at

50 minutes past 10, supposed a 74) ran and brought them British ship of the line after 3 hours of the minutes after the general—2 French ships were disabled. T minutes: By this was unable to see

February 7. 9 from the admiral, and said that he the admiral and Diomed was also Domingo—the other ascertained to be of the sloop of war heavy ships passed but showed no col

February 8. ships hove in sight about her. At 2 line and a brig p about the two heavy ships kept a to keep ranging. George's ensign blue at the mizen. servations could slightly wounded legs shot off, and board the admiral were returning t The Jupiter and board in the first went by the board was silenced near shore."

From the above as the incidents w the details we h fources, it appear- ing by St. Tho hired a large row plied away to w armed vessel was the utmost expect badoes, who colle of the case wou stated, scoured d French squadron mingo; where he 80, and L'Alex ship L'Imperial, they had been ru action was an ob cise loss of men,

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The debate of the resoluti pages, insults r eared to him planned, and w adhered to, in States should r them. A non altogether pac ment of recall

Mr. J. Cla left extent, th he feared the hiding any fo

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30 minutes past 10, the headmost ship of the English, supposed a 74) ran a-head of the French Squadron and brought them to action: In 20 minutes after a British ship of the line fell into action; in 10 minutes after 3 ships of the line came into action, and in 75 minutes after the commencement, the action was general—2 French ships ran on shore and two more were dismasted. The action lasted two hours and 20 minutes: By this time they were so far off that I was unable to see what ships were taken.

February 7. Several officers and seamen returned from the admiral's ship the Imperial, that was on shore, and said that her three decks were battered away; the admiral and 730 men killed and wounded—the Diomed was also on shore dismasted, in sight of St. Domingo—the other three ships of the line were now ascertained to be taken, but not certain of the fate of the loop of war or frigates. At 12 meridian, 3 heavy ships passed the city, steering to the westward, but showed no colours.

February 8. At 9, A. M. one of the dismasted ships hove in sight, with a brig and frigate plying about her. At 2, P. M. 4 frigates, 2 ships of the line and a brig passed along the coast reconnoitring about the two ships that were on shore: while the heavy ships kept a straight course, the frigates seemed to keep ranging in with the shore, and had St. George's ensign flying—one of the heavy ships wore blue at the mizen. Night came on and no farther observations could be made. The French admiral was slightly wounded; the captain-general had both his legs shot off, and the first and second lieutenants on board the admiral were killed. Officers and seamen were returning to town in a shocking condition. The Jupiter and La Brave were both dismasted by the board in the first of the action. The admiral's malt went by the board as she was running on shore. She was silenced nearly an hour prior to going ashore.

From the above minutes, which were taken down as the incidents which they relate occurred, and from the details we have been able to collect from other sources, it appears, that on the French Squadron passing by St. Thomas's, some person of that island hired a large row boat, and with 20 or more hands plied away to windward up to Tortola, where an armed vessel was lying, which was dispatched with the utmost expedition to admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, who collected all the ships which the urgency of the case would permit, and with the force above stated, scoured down to leeward till he overtook the French Squadron at anchor off the city of St. Domingo; where he captured the Jupiter, 74, Le Brave, 80, and L'Alexander, 74, and burnt the fine new ship L'Imperial, of 134 guns, and Diomed 74, after they had been run ashore by their own officers. The action was an obstinate and bloody one; but the precise loss of men, on either side, is unknown.

The destruction of this fleet, if their object was accurately stated by the officers who escaped from the ships which were run ashore, is one of the most fortunate events that ever occurred for the insurance-offices of America—it was no less than a complete execution of the arrettee of Ferrand, except, possibly, the sanguinary part; but it was, at all events, to take or destroy every American vessel in the harbours or on the coast of Hayti.

March 10. Captain Ehlers, arrived at Charleston, on the 22d February, sailed from Lisbon on the 14th January—but brings no news of importance.

Intelligence of the battles of the three emperors, in the beginning of December, had been received; both parties laid claim to the victory. When the news first reached Lisbon, the French celebrated the event by feasting, &c.—A short time after a packet arrived from England, when the accounts were received, and the English in turn publicly rejoiced at the triumphs of the allied powers.

A few days before captain Ehlers sailed, a fleet of 36 fail of English merchantmen from Oporto, under convoy of 3 men of war, left Lisbon for England; eighteen fail of Swedes left St. Ubes the same day, in order to take protection of the convoy—but the next day all the Swedes returned into port, having seen several fail of armed vessels, which they supposed were French. It was reported at Lisbon, that the English merchantmen were all taken.—This again was contradicted; but it was added, that another fleet from the Mediterranean had certainly been captured.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7. Our readers will perceive, by our journal of congressional proceedings, that the great national question as it issues with Great-Britain, has at length seriously engaged the attention of the house of representatives.

On Wednesday the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, when Mr. Gregg's resolution for a non-importation of British goods was taken into consideration.

The debate was opened by Mr. Gregg, the mover of the resolution, who took a rapid view of the outrages, insults and oppressions of Britain, which appeared to him to be parts of a system deliberately planned, and which would probably be perseveringly adhered to, unless the government of the United States should make a decided and spirited stand against them. A non-importation of her goods, a measure altogether pacific, appeared to him the best instrument of recalling her to a sense of her true interest.

Mr. J. Clay followed. He allowed, in their fullest extent, the outrages and injustice of Britain; but he feared the contemplated measure so far from inflicting any serious injury on her, would re-act more

injuriously on ourselves, and that it could not for any length of time be adhered to. He declared himself in favour of measures, which though apparently less energetic, would, by forming a part of a permanent and practicable system, prove more efficacious.

Mr. Crowninshield took the same ground with Mr. Gregg. He felt the outraged honour and violated interests of the country demanded efficient measures, not of a warlike character, but such as would convince Britain that much as we valued her friendship, we would no longer submit to the degradations accumulated upon us. He was for peace. He believed the present measure eminently calculated to maintain it. Not that he was afraid of war from the effects it would produce. For in war we should be more than a match for Britain. We should make more captures, her provinces would fall, and the debts of her subjects would be at our mercy.

Mr. J. Randolph rose in reply about 2 o'clock, and continued on the floor till 5 o'clock.—He pronounced the resolution a war measure, pushed forward by a spirit of mercantile avarice, calculated in its effects at once to expose the United States in her most vulnerable point, on the ocean; to aid the gigantic strides of Buonaparte, by making France mistress of the ocean; to translate her from the ground on which it became her to stand, and to carry her into maritime contests; and to endanger her liberties and the constitution.

On Thursday the debate was again resumed at noon, by Mr. N. Williams, who spoke in favour of the resolution. He was followed by Mr. Masters on the opposite side. Mr. Smilie spoke next in favour of the resolution; when the debate was closed for the day by Mr. J. Randolph, about 4 o'clock.

The following Ode was written by a Lady, in the north of England, who for many years had been oppressed with a hopeless Consumption. It is unnecessary to speak of its beauties to the reader of taste and sensibility.

ODE TO SICKNESS.

NOT to the rosy Maid, whom former hours Beheld me fondly covet, tune I now The melancholy lyre: No more I seek Thy aid, Hygeia! sought so long in vain. But 'tis to thee, O Sickness, 'tis to thee I wake the silent strings. Accept the lay. Thou art no tyrant, warring the fierce scourge O'er unresisting victims; but a nymph, Of mild, though mournful mien. Upon thy brow Patience sits smiling; and whose heavy eye, Tho' moist with tears, is always fixed on Heaven. Thou wrapp'st the world in gloom; but thou canst tell

Of worlds where all is sunshine; and at length, When thro' this vale of sorrow, thou hast led Thy patient sufferers, cheering them the while With many a smile of promise, thy pale hand Unlocks the bowers of everlasting rest; Where death's kind angel waits to dry their tears, And crown them with his amarantine flowers.

YET I have known thee long! and I have felt All that thou hast of sorrow. Many a tear Has fall'n on my cold cheek; and many a sigh Call'd forth by thee, has swell'd my aching breast: Yet still I bless thee. O thou chast'ning power! For all I bless thee! Thou hast taught my soul To rest upon itself; to look beyond The narrow bound of time, and fix its hopes On the sure basis of eternity.

MEANWHILE, even in this transitory scene, Of what hast thou depriv'd me? Has thy hand Clos'd up the book of knowledge; drawn a veil O'er the fair face of nature; or destroyed The tender pleasures of domestic life? Ah no! 'tis thine to call forth in the heart Each better feeling; thou awaken'st there That unconfined philanthropy, which feels For all the unhappy—that warm sympathy Which, calling every selfish care aside, Finds its own bliss in seeing others blest— That melancholy, tender, yet sublime, Which, feeling all the nothingness of earth, Exalts the soul to Heaven; and, more than these, That pure devotion, which, even in the hour Of agonizing pain, can fill the eyes With tears of ecstacy—such tears, perhaps, As angels love to shed.

THESE are thy gifts, O Sickness! These to me Thou hast vouchsafed, and taught me how to prize. Shall my soul shrink from aught thou hast ordain'd? Shall I e'en envy the luxurious train, Around whose path prosperity has strewn Her gilded toys? Ah! Let them still pursue The shining trifles; never shall they know Such pure and holy pleasures as await The heart refin'd by suffering. Not to them Does fancy sing her wild romantic song: 'Tis not for them her glowing hand undraws The sacred veil that hides the angelic world, They hear not, in the music of the wind, Celestial voices, that in whispers sweet, Call to the flowers—the young and balmy flowers! They see not, at the shadowy hour of eve, Descending spirits, who on silver wing, Glide thro' the air, and to their harps divine Sing, in soft notes, the vesper-hymn of praise; Or, pausing for a moment, as they turn Their radiant eyes on this polluted scene, Drop on their golden harps a pitying tear.

PROSPERITY! I count thy gifts no more. Nor thine, O fair Hygeia! Yet to thee I breathe one fervent prayer: attend the strain. If, for my faded brow, thy hand prepare Some future wreath, let me the gift resign; Transfer the rosy garland; bid it bloom Around the temples of that friend, beloved, On whose maternal bosom, even now, I lay my aching head! and, as I mark The smile that plays upon her speaking face, Forget that I have ever shed a tear!

\* The Goddess of Health.

HORSES.

To be sold, at public vendue, at Squirrel Neck, on Wednesday the second day of April next, SEVERAL head of HORSES, consisting of brood mares, colts, and plough horses. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit of six months will be given on the purchases. Should the weather prove unfavourable on the 2d of April, the sale will be held on the next fair day, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager. March 7, 1806.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of the late JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY, of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring in the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, by the 10th day of June next, and all persons indebted to said estate are earnestly solicited to come forward and settle the same with the subscriber, or compulsory means will be resorted to without respect to persons. Given under my hand, this 13th day of March, 1806. JOHN O'REILLY, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 17th day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the subscriber's,

ONE hundred and nineteen acres of LAND, there are on it a small dwelling-house, a good tobacco house, and other small houses, a good apple orchard, and the place in good repair. There will be sold, at the same time, two negro men, and one woman and two children, some stock, and other small property, too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on six months credit, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock. February 22, 1806. WILLIAM CLARE.

The following Ode was written by a Lady, in the north of England, who for many years had been oppressed with a hopeless Consumption. It is unnecessary to speak of its beauties to the reader of taste and sensibility.

ODE TO SICKNESS.

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\* The Goddess of Health.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH DAVIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to SARAH DAVIS, Executrix.

March 11, 1806.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed out of the general court, will be exposed, at public sale, for cash, on the 20th instant, A LARGE BRICK HOUSE, in London-town, taken as the property of Robert C. Stone, Eliza Stone, Anne Stone, and Thomas Stone, heirs at law, terretenants of John H. Stone, to satisfy a debt due Frederick Green, for the use of Edward Hall, of Isaac, Esquire.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. March 10, 1806.

A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

Those gentlemen who subscribed at this office for the above Book, are requested to call for it.

**Public Sale.**

In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, the subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, in the town of Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 21st instant,

**A**LL the personal estate of **JOHN B. DUCKETT**, deceased, consisting principally of a law library. The terms of sale are, six months credit on all sums above ten pounds, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, and cash for all purchases under ten pounds, or to the amount of that sum.

**ALLEN B. DUCKETT**, Administrator.  
March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling of **THOMAS ROCHOLD**, deceased, on the north side of Severn, on Tuesday, the first day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

**A**LL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two young negro men, one of them is acquainted with the shoe-making and tanning businesses, also negro women, boys, girls, and children, household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are, some plate and valuable bedding, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, corn, fodder, and plantation utensils, a large new seine, one hundred fathom in length, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, all sums above the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole is sold.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, duly attested, and those that are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

**GEORGE CONOWAY**, Administrator.  
March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the dwelling-house of **Ebenezer Thomas**, at Rock creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of six months,

**A**LL the personal estate of **ROBERT BOONE**, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and stock of different kinds.

**STEPHEN HANCOCK**, Administrator.  
March 4, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of **Richard Jacob**, deceased, on Curtis's creek,

**A**LL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, corn and rye, one wood flat, four batteaux, two seines, four hounds, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

**THOMAS ROBINSON**, Executor.  
March 4, 1806.

**Lands for Sale.**

Agreeably to the last will and testament of **Richard Jacob**, deceased, will be sold, at public auction, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased,

**A** PART of a tract of land called **Hall's Addition**, part of a tract called **Jacob's Friendship**, part of a tract called **Jacob's Resurvey Contrived**, and part of a tract called **Round Hills**, supposed to contain in the whole 300 acres. A plot of the above lands will be shewn on the day of sale. Any person wishing to view the above lands will apply to **Mr. J. YIELDALL**, living on the premises.

**THOMAS ROBINSON**, Executor.  
March 4, 1806.

**Notice is hereby given,**

**T**HAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal property of **ANNE NEALE**, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment, to

**WILLIAM MORGAN**, Executor.  
March 4, 1806.

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **ISAAC OWENS**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the eighth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1806.

**THOMAS OWENS**, Executor.

**JAMES HOLLAND,**

**LADIES & GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,**  
**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened his **SHOP** in the house formerly occupied by **Mr. J. P. MAYNARD**, in Church-street, where he shall be happy to receive their commands.

Annapolis, March 4, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, for cash, on Friday the 28th instant, the following property of **John Sappington**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

**O**NE negro man, horses, cattle, sheep, fows and pigs, cart, cart saddle and tughaims, one looking glass, one spice mortar, and several other things too tedious to enumerate. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

**ANNE SAPPINGTON**, Administratrix  
of **JOHN**.  
March 6, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**L**ETTERS of administration de bonis non have been granted by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to the subscriber, on the estate of **JOHN BUCHANAN**, late of the city of London, merchant, those persons concerned will take notice, the object is to effect an immediate settlement of said estate.

**EDWARD HALL**, West river.  
March 3, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**I** HEREBY forewarn all persons against hunting, either with dogs or gun, on my farm, on South river, as I am determined rigidly to enforce the law against all trespassers.

**JOSEPH HOWARD.**

February 25, 1806.

**A**LL persons are hereby cautioned against passing through my enclosures, or any part of my land, except along the public main road—all such offenders, in future, may depend on being treated with the utmost rigour of the law.

**ROBERT M'GILL.**  
Primrose, February 19, 1806.

**Saint-John's College,**

February, 1806.

**T**HE Visitors and Governors of this seminary observing with concern, the tuition money so far from being regularly paid, has been suffered to run considerable in arrears, longer indulgence is inadmissible.

**"RESOLVED,** (At the meeting of the board on the 13th inst.) That **Mr. Richard Owen**, the collector, have authority to enforce payment by suit, or warrant, in cases of arrearages now due."

**"RESOLVED,** That in all cases where the tuition money shall not hereafter be paid in thirty days after it is become due, shall have the like authority to enforce payment."

Whereas a number of students, who at different periods quitted college, leaving their tuition accounts unpaid, are likewise indebted to the subscriber for books, stationery, &c. furnished them for the furtherance of their studies, this is to inform the parents or guardians of such students, that unless such accounts are paid, or satisfaction given, by the 1st day of April, ensuing, means will be taken to procure it, without respect of persons. Such students subject themselves also to have the college claim upon them publicly exhibited.

**RICHARD OWEN**, Collector.  
Note—College accounts in future are made payable quarterly, or half yearly.

**Ground Plaster Paris,**

**F**OR SALE, at the Plaster Mill of the subscribers, at the corner of Franklin and Pacha-streets, near the new market, and the road leading to Reisters-town.

**ALSO**

**PLASTER IN THE STONE.**

A constant and regular supply will be kept by **KENT and BROWNE.**  
Baltimore, February 19, 1806.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the ninth of December last, negro **DICK**, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, well made, of a black complexion, short wool, remarkable wide mouth, thick lips, and flat nose, looks down, and is inclined to stammer when questioned, his fore teeth in his under jaw much worn, some of his finger nails on one hand, is not recollected which, are very thick, and not of the common form, occasioned by a burn when young. A further description is thought unnecessary, as I suspect he has changed his name and cloathing, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, or perhaps he has obtained a pass by some means. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, and gives information so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home **TEN DOLLARS**, if thirty miles **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and if forty miles, or out of this state the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

**HENRY WOODWARD.**

**N. B.** All persons are forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.  
Anne-Arundel county, February, 1806.

**Lands for Sale.**

**P**URSUANT to the last will of **JOSHUA DORSEY**, sen. late of Elk-Ridge, deceased; and agreeably to the decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, of June, 1804, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 11th day of April next, the tract of land called **LEONIST TRICKET**, situated on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, containing 411 acres, more or less; this land is one and a half miles from Spurrier's tavern, on the post road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, about 13 miles from Baltimore, and about 25 from the city of Washington; there are several merchant mills within a few miles of this farm. This land is well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco; it is divided into six fields, under good fencing, and conveniently watered, with good springs and streams of water. There is a tolerable good mill seat on this land, a good proportion of meadow now in grass, and more can easily be made; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support this farm. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, barn, stables, and other necessary buildings, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security, for the purchase money, to the subscriber. Any person calling on **Mr. John Shipley**, near the premises, can be shewn the above-mentioned land. There will be an accurate plot exhibited at the day of sale. When the purchase money is paid, and not before, there will be a good and sufficient deed given by the subscriber. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and immediate possession given.

**GEORGE DORSEY**, Trustee.  
February 28, 1806.

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Allegany county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of **JOSEPH GALLOWAY**, and letters of administration on the personal estate of **JOHN GALLOWAY**, both late of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against the said Joseph and John Galloway, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, against the estate of Joseph Galloway at or before the eleventh day of June next, and against the estate of John Galloway at or before the twenty-fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 7th day of January, 1806.

**DAVID LYNN**, Administrator w. a. of  
**JOSEPH GALLOWAY**, and administrator  
of **JOHN GALLOWAY.**

**HACK STAGE.**

**T**HE subscriber informs the public, that he keeps a hack-stage for the accommodation of those who may wish to employ him.

**JOHN SMITH.**  
Annapolis, March 3, 1806.

**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 **RICHARD MARRIOTT**, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

**BASIL BROWN**, Administrator.  
January 16, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE creditors of **WILLIAM MOLLESON**, Esq; late of the city of London, merchant, are requested to call on me, or to meet either in person, or by attorney, at **Mr. John Gwinn's** tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of March, when certain propositions will be made there, by

**EDWARD HALL**, of West river.  
January 21 1806.

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of **NATHAN RANDALL**, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

**RUTH RANDALL**, Executrix.

**For Sale, on a long credit,**

**A** VALUABLE country **MILL**, with about three hundred acres of land adjoining the mill on the north side of Severn river, about two and a half miles from the ferry, has a constant supply of water, and as much work as it can do—it is one of the best as to water on that side of the river, and some good timber. For terms apply to **NICHOLAS BRICE**, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

**JOHN BRICE.**

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

**MA**

**ANNAPOLIS,**

TRANSLAT  
From Bourdeaux p  
mercial friend,  
acknowledged.

**THIRTIETH**

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 20, 1806.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 20, 1806.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN, From Bourdeaux papers handed to the editor by a commercial friend, whose favour is duly esteemed and acknowledged.

### THIRTIETH OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

AUSTERLITZ, 12th Frimaire, year 14.

On the sixth of Frimaire, the emperor on receiving the communication of full power from M. de Wadron and de Guilay, offered previously an armistice, to spare blood, if they had a desire effectually to settle, and to come to a definitive arrangement.

But it was easy for the emperor to perceive, that they had other objects; and as the hope of success could come only from the Russian army, he immediately conjured that the second and third armies had arrived, or were near Olmutz, and that the negotiations were but afloat to lull asleep his vigilance.

On the seventh, at nine in the morning, a crowd of Cossacks, followed by the Russian cavalry, made the advanced posts of prince Olturak give way, surrounded Bischan, and took there 50 men of the sixth regiment of dragoons. During the day the emperor of Russia came to Bischan, and the whole Russian army posted themselves behind that city.

The emperor sent his aid-de-camp, general Savery, to compliment the emperor of Russia, as soon as he knew he was arrived with his army. General Savery returned at the moment in which the emperor recognized the fire of the enemy's guard posted at Bischan. He was much pleased with his kind reception, with the attentions and personal sentiments of the emperor of Russia, and also of the grand duke Constantine, who shewed him every sort of attention; but it was easy for him to discover by the conversations which, during three days he had with a number of those who surrounded the emperor of Russia, that presumption, impudence and inconsideration, reigned in the decisions of the military cabinet, as they had presided in the political cabinet.

An army thus managed, could not delay the commission of faults. The emperor's plan was from this moment to watch the moment to profit by them. He gave orders for the army to retreat; retired in the night, as if he had experienced a defeat, took a good position 3 leagues back, and paid all attention to fortify it, and there to establish batteries.

He proposed an interview with the emperor of Russia, who sent him his aid-de-camp, prince Dolgorouly; this aid-de-camp remarked that reserve and timidity were manifested in the countenances of the French army. The situation of the large guards, the fortifications which they were making in great haste, all exhibited to the Russian officer an army half beaten.

Contrary to the custom of the emperor, who never received the reports from his officer with so much concern, he himself visited the advanced posts. After the first compliments, the Russian officer wished to enter upon political questions. He spoke upon every thing with inconceivable impertinence; he was most profoundly ignorant of the interests of Europe, and of the situation of the continent. He was, in one word, a young English trumpeter. He spoke to the emperor, as he spoke to the Russian officers, whom for a long time he had incensed by his haughtiness, and his ill-behaviour. The emperor concealed his indignation, and this young man who has a real influence upon the emperor Alexander, returned full of the idea that the French army was on the eve of destruction. We may suppose what the emperor suffered, when we know that towards the conclusion of the conversation, he proposed to him to yield up the Netherlands, and to place the crown upon the head of one of the most implacable enemies of France. All these different proceedings increased the effect. The young heads who direct the Russian affairs, gave themselves up to their natural presumption. There was no question about beating the French army, but how to turn and capture it; it had achieved nothing but through the cowardice of the Austrians. They thought that many of the old Austrian generals who had fought against the emperor, advised them, that they could not with so much confidence march against an army which contained so many old soldiers, and officers of the first merit. They said that they had seen the emperor reduced to a point in circumstances the most difficult, regain the victory by operations the most rapid and unthought of, and destroy the most numerous armies; that yet there was no advantage gained; that on the contrary, all the affairs of the rear guard of the first Russian army had been in favour of the French army, but to this these presumptuous youths opposed the bravery of 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm with which the presence of their emperor inspired them, the choice body of the Russian imperial guard, and that which can hardly be said, their astonishment that the Austrians would not acknowledge their power.

On the 10th, the emperor, from his guard, perceived, with indistinguishable joy, the Russian army commencing in two stations of their advanced posts, a movement of their flank to turn his right. He then saw to what a pitch, presumption and ignorance of the art of war, had led astray the councils of that brave army. He said many times—"Before to-morrow night that army is mine." Nevertheless the sentiments of the enemy were different: they presented themselves before our large guards within pistol shot; they defiled by a flank march in a file of four leagues, prolonging the French army, which appeared not to dare to move from its position; they had but one fear left the French army should escape them. Every thing was done to confirm them in this idea.—Prince Murat ordered a small corps of cavalry to advance into the plain; but all at once he appeared astonished at the immense force of the enemy, and returned in haste. Thus every thing tended to confirm the Russian general in the badly calculated operation upon which he had determined. The emperor prepared the proclamation subjoined. In the evening he wished to visit on foot and incognito all the extraordinary guards; but he had gone a few steps only, when he was recognized. It would be impossible to paint the enthusiasm of the soldiers when they saw him. Eighty thousand men presented themselves before the emperor, saluting him with acclamations; some to celebrate the anniversary of his coronation; others saying that the army would, to-morrow, give a nosegay to their emperor. One of the oldest grenadiers approached him saying, "Sire, you have no need to expose yourself, I promise you in the name of the grenadiers of the army, that you shall fight but with your eyes, and we will bring you to-morrow the colours and artillery of the Russian army to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."

The emperor said upon entering his night guard, which consisted of a vile cabin of straw, without a roof, which his grenadiers had made for him, "this is the finest night of all my life, but I regret to think that I shall lose a number of brave men. I feel that they are truly my children, and in truth, I reproach myself sometimes for this sentiment, for "I fear it will render me unable to make war." If the enemy could have beheld this sight, they would have been terrified. But the stupid army continued its movements, and ran speedily to destruction. The emperor immediately made his dispositions for battle. He sent away in great haste marshal Davoust to secure the convent of Raygem; he restrained both of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, the left wing of the enemy, until the moment appointed, it was entirely enveloped: he gave the command of the left to marshal Lannes, of the right to marshal Soult, of the centre to marshal Bernadotte, and of all the cavalry, which he assembled in one point, to Prince Murat.

The left of marshal Lannes was supported by Santony, a superb position which the emperor had fortified, and in which he had placed 18 pieces of cannon.—From the watch time, he had confided the defence of this beautiful position to the 17th regiment of light infantry, and it could not have been guarded by better troops. The division of gen. Sauchet formed the left of marshal Lannes; that of gen. Casarelli formed his right; which was strengthened by gen. Murat's cavalry. This had before it the hussars and chasseurs under the orders of gen. Kellerman; and the divisions of dragoons under Valther and Beaumont, and in reserve the divisions of horsemen under Nansouty and D'Hautfrouit, with 24 pieces of light artillery.

Marshal Bernadotte, that is, the centre, had upon its left the division of gen. Rivaud, supported on the right by prince Murat, and on the left the division of gen. Diouet.

Marshal Soult, who commanded the right of the army, had on his left the division of gen. Vandaurme, in the centre the division of gen. St. Hilaire, at its right the division of gen. Legrand.

Marshal Davoust, was detached upon the right of gen. Leyraud, who defended the ponds and villages of Spolknitz and Celnitz. He had with him the division of Friants and the dragoons of gen. Bourcier. The division of gen. Gudiv early in the morning marched to Nicolzburg to oppose the corps of the enemy which joined to the right.

The emperor, with his faithful companion in war, marshal Bessier, his first aid-de-camp, col. gen. Junot, and all his general officers, were in reserve with ten battalions of his guard, and ten battalions of grenadiers under gen. Oudinot, of whom gen. Duroc commanded a part.

This reserve was ranged in two lines in columns by battalions, at muster distance, having in the intervals 40 pieces of cannon served by the artillerymen of the guard. With this reserve the emperor intended to hasten where he might be necessary. This reserve alone was worth a whole army.

At one o'clock in the morning, the emperor mounted his horse to visit the posts, to reconnoitre the fire of the enemy's advanced guard; and by the large guards to understand the movements of the Russians. He found that they had passed the night in drunkenness and tumultuous noise, and that a corps of Russian infantry had reached the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division of gen. Legrand, who received orders to reinforce it.

The 11th Frimaire at length appeared. The sun rose radiant; and this anniversary of the coronation of the emperor, on which occurred one of the greatest battles of the age, was one of the finest days of the autumn.

This battle, which the soldiers call the day of "the Three Emperors," which others call the anniversary, and which the emperor named the battle of Austerlitz, will be for ever memorable among the national feasts.

The emperor, encompassed by all his marshals, waited to give his last orders, when the horizon began to clear. At the first rays of the sun the orders were given, and each marshal rejoined his corps full gallop.

The emperor said when passing the front of many of the regiments "soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a thunder clap which shall confound the pride of our enemies," and immediately the hats on the end of the bayonets, and cries of "live the emperor," were the true signal of battle. Immediately after the cannonading was heard at the extremity on the right, upon which the enemy's advanced guard had already bordered; but the unexpected meeting with marshal Davoust, suddenly stopped the enemy, and the combat commenced.

Marshal Soult made a movement at the same instant, directed himself to the heights of the village of Pratzen, with the divisions of generals Vandamme and H. Hilaire, and cut off entirely the enemy's right, whose movements became irregular. Surprised by a flanked march, whilst it believed itself attacking, and seeing itself attacked, it considered itself half beaten.

Prince Murat moved with his cavalry. The left commanded by marshal Lannes, marched in steps by regiments, as if at exercise. A dreadful cannonading fell upon all its line; 200 pieces of cannon and nearly 200,000 men made a hideous noise; it was the battle of giants. Not one hour after the battle began, and the enemy's left was cut off. His right arrived at Austerlitz, the head-quarters of the two emperors, who immediately marched away the emperor of Russia's guard, to endeavour to re-establish the communication between the centre and the left. A battalion of the fourth of the line was charged by the Russian imperial guard, and overthrown; but the emperor was not far off, he perceived this movement; he ordered marshal Bessier to help the right with his invincibles, and soon the two guards were engaged.

Success could not be doubtful; in a moment the Russian guard was routed, the colonel, artillery, and standards were all taken. The regiment of the grand duke Constantine was ruined. He himself owed his own safety to the swiftness of his horse.

On the heights of Austerlitz, the two emperors saw the defeat of all the Russian Guard. At the same moment the centre of the army commanded by marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments supported a very heavy charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by marshal Lannes, charged many times; all the charges were victorious. The division of gen. Casarelli was distinguished. The division of Cuirassiers gained possession of the batteries of the enemy. At one o'clock the victory was decided; it had not been doubtful for a moment, not a man in the reserve was necessary, not one took any part in the battle. The cannonading was sustained only upon our right. The enemy's corps which had been surrounded, and driven from all the heights, found themselves in a hollow, and were driven to the lake. The emperor went with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and a direful fight was exhibited, such as was seen at Aboukir, 20,000 men casting themselves into the water and drowned in the lakes.

Two columns, each of 4000 Russian, laid down their arms and delivered themselves prisoners; all the enemy's baggage is taken. The results of this day is 40 Russian standards, among which are the standards of the imperial guard; a considerable number of prisoners, the number as yet unascertained, but accounts have been received of 20,000—twelve or fifteen generals, and at least 15,000 Russians killed upon the field of battle.—It is easy to judge, though

last will of Joshua Dor- Elk-Ridge, deceased; and of the honourable the chan- ne, 1804, will be sold, at les, on the 11th day of nd called Locust Truce. ge, Anne-Arundel county, l acres, more or less; this les-from Spurrier's tavern, more to the city of Wash- from Baltimore, and about ington; there are several w miles of this farm. This an corn, wheat, rye, and into six fields, under good watered, with good springs here is a tolerable good mill proportion of meadow now ily be made; there is a full- support this farm. The im- ble dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other ple orchard of good fruit, it trees. The terms of sale the purchaser or purchasers from the day of sale, with the purchase money, to the calling on Mr. John Shipley, shewn the above-mentioned accurate plot exhibited at the purchase money is paid, will be a good and sufficient ribet. The sale to begin at e possession given. GE DORSEY, Trustee.

give notice, r, of Allegany county, hath e orphans court of Anne- yland, letters of administra- ed, on the personal estate of Y, and letters of administra- e of JOHN GALLOWAY, undel county. All persons e said Joseph and John Gal- hereby warned to exhibit the rs thereof to the subscriber, eph Galloway at or before the next, and against the estate of efore the twenty-fifth day of otherwise by law be excluded said estates. Given under my January, 1806. N, Administrator w. A. of LLOWAY, and administrator LLOWAY.

K STAGE. forms the public, that he keeps the accommodation of those by him. JOHN SMITH, 1806.

to give notice, riber hath obtained from the of Anne-Arundel county, letters e personal estate of RICHARD sed. All persons having claims e hereby requested to bring in thenticated, to the subscribers, to the said estate are reques- to L BROWN, Administrator.

TICE. of WILLIAM MOLLESON, e city of London, merchant, on me, or to meet either in per- at Mr. John Gwin's tavern, in is, on Monday the 17th day of a propositions will be made there, ARD HALL, of West river.

s to give notice, riber, of Anne-Arundel county, d from the orphans court of said- mentary on the estate of NA- L, deceased. All persons having estate are requested to bring there- cated, and those indebted to make HTH RANDALL, Executor.

, on a long credit, E country MILL, with about ed acres of land adjoining the mill, of Severn river, about two and at the ferry, has a constant supply of uch work as it can do—it is one of ater on that side of the river, and . For terms apply to NICHOLAS or the subscriber, in Annapolis JOHN BRICE.

N A P O L I S: REDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

we have not accounts, that our loss may be estimated at 8000 men killed, and 15 or 16000 wounded; among the wounded are general St. Hilaire, who was wounded in the beginning of the action, remained however during the whole of the day on the field of battle; gen. Kellerman and Walther, gens de brigade Valhubert, Thiebaut, Sebastiani, Compan, and Rapp, aid-de-camp to the emperor. This last, charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guards, took prince Reprin, commander of the knights of the Imperial Russian guards. As to what individuals distinguished themselves it is needless to declare, for the whole army, animated with the idea of rendering glorious the anniversary of their sovereign, rushed to battle and glory with shouts of *long live the Emperor!*

The French army tho' numerous and fine, was inferior to that of the enemy's, which consisted of 105,000 men; that is, 80,000 Russians and 25,000 Austrians. The half of this army is now destroyed, the rest routed, and for the most part without arms. On the 12th, by day-break, prince John of Lichtenstein, commander of the Austrian army, had a long audience with the emperor at his head quarters in a barn. The audience, tho' long, does not hinder us from pursuing our success. The enemy have retired from Austerlitz to Goding—but the French army presses close upon their heels with their swords raised ready to strike. Never was a field of battle clothed with greater horrors. From amidst the immense lakes are yet heard the cries of hosts of men beyond the reach of succour. It will require three days to remove the wounded enemy. May so much bloodshed, may so many misfortunes fall at length upon the heads of the haughty islanders who have caused them—may the cowardly oligarchs of London reap the fruit of their labours.

#### ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR.

##### SOLDIERS,

The Russian army has presented itself before you to avenge the Austrian army of Ulm—They are the same battalions you defeated at Holabrun, and who ever since you have followed to this spot.

The positions we occupy are formidable, and mean-time they are marching to turn my right, they present their flank. Soldiers, I shall direct myself your battalions—I shall be at a distance from the fire—if with your accustomed courage you carry disorder and confusion into the enemy's ranks—but should victory for one moment be uncertain, you'll see your emperor exposing himself to the first charge; for victory will not hesitate on this day, particularly when the honour of the French infantry, so glorious to our nation, is in question.

Let nobody break the ranks under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let every body be penetrated with that thought, that those slaves of England, being animated with such a hatred against our nation, must be vanquished.

This victory will end our campaign, and we may take up our winter quarters where we shall be joined by fresh armies forming themselves in France, and then a peace I conclude shall be both worthy of my people, you and me.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

#### THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY

Interview between the emperors of Germany and France. Conclusion of an armistice and the principal conditions of peace. Generous conduct of the emperor of the French towards the emperor Alexander. His speech to the emperor of Germany upon his residence—Many engineers draw the plan of the field of battle of Austerlitz—Immense loss of the Russians. Number of generals and officers killed and wounded. Capture of 150 pieces of cannon and 45 standards. Flight of the emperors of Germany and all the court from Olmutz. Brave men distinguished. Surrounding of the Russian army. Accession of the emperor Alexander to the capitulation. Interview of the aid-de-camp Savary with the emperor of Russia.

Austerlitz, Frimaire 14, year 14 (Dec 5, 1805.)

The emperor departed yesterday from Austerlitz, and is gone to the advanced posts near Sarutchi. He is fixed near his extraordinary night guard. The emperor of Germany arrived without delay. The two monarchs had an interview which lasted two hours. The emperor of Germany did not dissemble on his own part so much as on that of the emperor of Russia, all the contempt with which the conduct of England inspired him: 'they are merchants,' he repeated, 'who have let on fire the continent to gain to themselves the commerce of the world.'

The two princes have agreed to an armistice, and to the principal conditions of peace which will be negotiated and finished in a few days. The emperor of Germany made known to the emperor that the emperor of Russia requested also to make a separate peace, that he would abandon entirely the affairs of England and never more feel an interest in them.

The emperor of Germany repeated many times 'There is no doubt, in its quarrel with England, France is right.' He asked also a truce for the rest of the Russian army. The emperor observed to him the Russian army was surrounded, that not one man could escape; but, added he, I wish to do that which is agreeable to the emperor Alexander; I will permit the Russian army to pass; I will stop the march of my columns; but your majesty shall promise me that the Russian army shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany and Austria and Austrian Poland. It is the intention of the emperor Alexander, replied the emperor of Germany; I can assure you of it; besides in the night, you may convince yourself by your own officers.

They say that the emperor said to the emperor of Germany, when he approached the fire of his extraordinary guard, 'I receive you in the only palace which I have inhabited for these two months.' The emperor of Germany replied, smiling, 'You may occupy any part of this habitation you please.' At least, this is believed to have been heard. The numerous suite of the two princes were not too distant to understand many things.

The emperor accompanied the emperor of Germany to his carriage, and presented to him the two princes of Lichtenstein, and the general, prince of Schwarzenberg, and after that he returned to sleep at Austerlitz.

They are collecting all the materials to make a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A number of engineers are taking the plan of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was immense.

The generals Kutusoff and Buxhowden were wounded. Ten or twelve generals, many of the emperor of Russia's aid-de-camps, and a great number of Russian officers of distinction were slain. They took 150 pieces of cannon. The enemy's columns, who got upon the lakes, were favoured by the ice, but the cannonading broke it, and whole columns were drowned. The evening of the day, and during many hours of the night, the emperor went through the field of battle, and attended to the wounded; a more horrid spectacle never was seen. The emperor, mounted upon one of his swiftest horses, rode with the rapidity of lightning, and nothing could be more affecting than to see the brave men encouraging him upon the field. Some forgot their sufferings and said, at least the 'victory is safe'; others, 'I have survived eight hours, and since the commencement of the battle I have been abandoned, but I have done my duty.' The

others, 'you are content with your soldiers this day.' To every wounded soldier the emperor left a guard, to carry him to proper quarters. It is tremendous to say, that 48 hours after the battle, there were great numbers of the Russians whose wounds could not be dressed. All the wounded Frenchmen were attended to before night. They took 45 standards, and found the remains of many others.

Nothing equals the gaiety of the soldiers in the guard. They no sooner perceive one of the emperor's officers than they cry, 'Is the emperor contented with us.'

Whilst passing before the 28th of the line, which had many conscripts from Calvados and the Lower Seine, the emperor said to them, 'I hope the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day.' They kept their word—The Normans are distinguished. The emperor, who knew the nature of each regiment, gave to every one its word, and this word spoke to the hearts of all to whom it was addressed, and became their rallying point in the midst of the fire. He said to the 57th, 'Remember, that for many years I have furnished you *Terrible*.' We might name all the regiments in the army—all performed prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. Even death was affrighted, and fled before our ranks, whilst they rushed on those of the enemy. Not one corps made a retrograde movement. The emperor said, 'I have gained 30 battles like this, but I never saw one in which the victory was more decided, and the event so little balanced.' The foot guard of the emperor did nothing; it burnt with rage, as it demanded to do something. 'Rejoice to do nothing,' said the emperor to them; 'you ought to be reserved; so much the better, they do not want you to-day.'

Three colonels of the Russian imperial guard were taken, with the general who commanded them. The Russians of this guard charged the division Casarelli. This charge cost them three thousand men, who remained in the field of battle. The French cavalry were superior, and perfectly succeeded.

At the end of the battle, the emperor sent the German colonel with two squadrons of his guards to scour the environs of the field of battle, and to bring back those who were flying. He took many standards, 15 pieces of cannon, and made 1500 prisoners. The guard regretted much the colonel of horse chaffeurs, Mordland, killed by a café shot whilst charging the artillery of the imperial Russian guard. The artillery was taken, but the brave colonel died. We had no general killed. The colonel Mazas, of the 14th, of the line, a brave man was killed. Many of the chiefs of the battalions were wounded. The light troops rivalled the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th, 36th, 40th, and 17th—but to name any individual corps, is injustice to the others; they all did almost impossibilities. There was not a general, not an officer, not a soldier, who was not declined to conquer or to perish.

We cannot withhold a circumstance which does honour to the enemy. The commander of the imperial Russian guard was about losing his cannon—he met the emperor—'Sire,' said he, 'let us fight with muskets, I am losing my cannon.' 'Young man,' answered the emperor, 'I value your tears; my army may be beaten, but we have got a claim to glory.'

Our advanced posts are at Olmutz, the emperor and the court saved themselves by their flight. Colonel Corbineau, attendant of the emperor, commander of the 5th regiment of chaffeurs, had four horses killed; on the fifth he was wounded himself, after having raised the standard. Prince Murat was much pleased with the fine manœuvres of gen. Kellerman, and the charges of generals Nansouty and D'hautpolt; and in short all the generals, for they cannot be particularized, because they must be all named. The soldiers of the train merited the eulogy of the army. The artillery performed wonders, dreadful to the enemy. When they gave an account to the emperor, he said, 'their success pleases me, for I do not forget that in this corps I began my military career.'

The emperor's aid-de-camp, gen. Savary, accompanied the emperor of Germany after the interview, to know if the emperor of Russia acceded to the capitulation. He found the wreck of the Russian army without artillery and baggage, and in great disorder. It was midnight. General Merfeld had been repulsed from Goding by marshal Davoust. The Russian army was surrounded, not a man could escape. Prince Caistorinsky introduced gen. Savary to the emperor. 'Say to your master,' cried the prince, 'I will go. He has this day performed miracles; this day has filled up my admiration for him; it is pre-ordained by Heaven that one hundred years should elapse to make my army equal to his; may I retire with safety?' 'Yes, sir,' answered gen. Savary, 'if your majesty will ratify that which the two emperors of France and Germany fixed at their interview.' 'What is that?' 'That the Russian army should return home by the route fixed by the emperor, and that it should evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon this condition, I have orders from the emperor to go to our advanced posts who have surrounded you, to give orders to protect your retreat; the emperor is willing to respect the friend of the First Consul.' 'What guarantee must I give for this?' 'Sire, your word.' 'I give it.' The aid-de-camp departed in the swiftest gallop, rode to marshal Davoust and gave him directions to cease all movements, and to be tranquil. This generous proceeding of the emperor of the French will not be forgotten in Russia, sooner than the good action of the emperor who sent 9,000 men to the emperor Paul, with so much affection and so many marks of esteem for him.

General Savary conversed one hour with the emperor of Russia, and found him such as a man of feeling and sense ought to be, after the reverses he had experienced. This monarch asked the detail of the day. 'You were inferior to me,' said he, 'and nevertheless superior in all points of attack.' 'Sire,' answered gen. Savary, 'it is the art of war, and the fruit of 15 years glory; it is the 40th battle of the emperor.' This is true; he is a great man of war. For me, it is the first time I have been five; I never will have the pretention to meet him in the field.' 'Sire, when you have had experience, you may, perhaps, surpass him.' 'I will go to my capital, I came to succour the emperor of Germany. He says he is content, so am I.'

At his interview with the emperor of Germany, the emperor said to him—Monsieur and Madame de Colloredo, Monsieurs Paget and Rafoumouki, are one with your minister Cobentzel. This is the true cause of the war, and if your majesty continues under the influence of these intriguers, the (Madame Colloredo) will ruin your affairs, and alienate the hearts of your subjects. She, who has so many qualities to render her happy and beloved.

An Austrian major being presented to the advanced posts, carrier of the dispatches of Mr. Cobentzel to Mr. Stadion at Vienna, the emperor said, 'I wish to have nothing to do with that man, who is sold to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his master and nation, by following the advice of his sister and madame Colloredo.'

The emperor highly valued M. John de Lichtenstein. He said many times: 'How is it that when we have men of such great distinction, we leave our affairs to be managed by fools and intriguers.' Truly, the prince de Lichtenstein is a most distinguished man, not by his military talents only, but by his other qualities and knowledge. They say that the emperor declared, after his conference with the emperor of Germany, 'this man committed no fault; I could have followed up my victory, and could have taken the whole Austrian and Russian army, but in the end many tears less will be shed.'

#### THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

AUSTERLITZ, Frimaire 15, year 14.

(December 6.)

General Friant, in the battle of Austerlitz, had 4 horses killed under him. Colonels Couroux and Desmonniers were distinguished. The instances of courage are so numberless, that when report was brought to the emperor he said, 'It will need all my power to reward duly all these brave men.'

The Russians, when fighting, have a custom to put down their knap-sacks.—When the Russian army was routed, our soldiers took them all. They took also a large part of their baggage, and the soldiers found a great deal of money.

General Bertrand, who was detached after the battle with a squadron of the guard, collected a great number of prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, and many waggons filled with goods. The number of cannon taken amounts to 170.

The emperor evinces discontent, that they should send plenipotentiaries to treat for peace on the evening of the battle, and that they should thus have prostituted the diplomatic character. This was like M. de Cobentzel, whom all the nation look upon to be one of the principal authors of all these misfortunes.

Mr. Talleyrand is at Nicolsburgh, where the negotiations will be opened.

Prince John of Lichtenstein has visited the emperor at the castle of Austerlitz. The emperor gave him an audience of several hours. They say the emperor conversed freely with that general officer.

The prince concluded, with marshal Berthier, an armistice of the tenure following:

Armistice concluded between L. L. M. M. L. of France and Austria.

His majesty the emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of Germany, wishing to enter into definitive negotiations to put an end to the war which desolates the two states, do previously agree to commence by an armistice, which shall continue until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or until the breaking off of the negotiation: and in this case the armistice shall not cease until 15 days after the rupture; and the cessation of the armistice shall be notified to the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, and to the head-quarters of the two armies.

The conditions of the armistice are:

Article 1. The line of the two armies shall be the Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Zwettl, the circle of Brunn, that part of the circle of Olmutz on the right bank of the little river of Trezobitz before Profnitz, to the right where it empties into the Marck, and the right side of the Marck to the mouth of the river at the Danube, comprising Preßburg.

There shall be no French or Austrian troops within a circle of from 5 to 6 leagues round Holitz, to the right bank of the Marck.

The line of the two armies shall comprehend the sides, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all lower and upper Austria, the Tyrol, Venetia, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the counties of Gorizia and Istria—in short, in Bohemia, the circle of Moravia, and all the country east of the road from Teplabor to Lintz.

2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian states, also Austrian Poland; Moravia and Hungary in 15 days, and Galicia in one month. The route of the Russian army's route shall be sacred, that they may know always where to be found, and to avoid any misunderstanding.

3. There shall be no surrenders; and no strange arms in the house of Austria.

The negotiators to proceed directly to order to establish the two emperors.

Done between us minister of war, charged with full powers of the French and Lichtenstein, lieutenant of his majesty the emperor, &c.

At Austerlitz, December 6.

(Signed)

Soldiers! I am day of Austerlitz; expected from you your eagles with hundred thousand of Russia and Austria been cut up—and your swords, have

Forty colours, guards, one hundred generals, more than of this ever mentioned and renowned and been able to resist have no more rival this third coalition Peace cannot be to my people before conclude a peace assures recompense

Soldiers! when the imperial crown on maintain the family only could attribute Yet in the same day the fame, and the blood of so many me to place on the illusory and vain day of the anniversary you have annihilated them that it is a threat, than it

Soldiers! if even the welfare and plished, I will co you will be the c My people will suffice you to exult! in order to

(Signed)

The following it was inadvertent the foreign news This day will May it cause the gold of England whom so many subjects, snatched coxcombs whom imperipencies the love of his erroneous opera such great quality of Europe. Pe auxiliary of England rank of those m continent, confon and caused the France cannot which the aid-emperor, and bring. Russia w should be encan

In a more de major will make each general, h and give a testi

Extract of a letter December, 1

'Last night peace having been the German army now left alone over the opinion in which Engla

We have given the public the much as it contains criminal confessions mysterious experience in town war, in which the administration of the Mr. Jefferson enuers and co that it was ne were advised o

erfed one hour with the em-  
and him fuch as a man of feel-  
be, after the reveries he had  
which afked the detail of the  
ior to me," fald he, "and ne-  
points of attack." "Sure,"  
"it is the art of war, and the  
it is the 40th battle of war.  
e; he is a great man of war.  
me I have feen five; I never  
to meet him in the field."  
had experience, you may per-  
I will go to my capital, I  
uperior of Germany. He fays

the emperor of Germany, the  
—Montieur and Madame de  
aget and Rafumoufki, are one  
entzel. This is the true caufe  
r majefly continues under the  
guers, fhe (Madame Colloredo)  
and alienate the hearts of your  
as fo many qualities to render

being prefented to the advanced  
fpatches of Mr. Cobentzel to  
a, the emperor fald, "I will  
with that man, who is fold to  
lehts, and who has ruined his  
following the advice of his li-  
redo."

valued M. John de Lichten-  
times: "How is it that when  
great diftinction, we leave our  
by fools and intriguers." Tri-  
ftenftein is a moft diftinguifhed  
ry talents only, but by his other  
ge. They fay that the emperor  
nference with the emperor of  
n committed no fault; I could  
y victory, and could have taken  
and Ruffian army, but in the end  
be fhed.

### AND BULLETIN OF THE AND ARMY.

RLITZ, Frimaire 15, year 14.  
(December 6.)  
in the battle of Aufferlitz, had  
nim. Colonels Couroux and Do-  
gnifhed. The influences of cou-  
efs, that when report was brought  
id, "It will need all my power  
hefe brave men."

en fighting, have a cuftom to put  
ks.—When the Ruffian army  
took them all. They took all  
baggage, and the foldiers found  
who was detached after the bat-  
of the guard, collected a great  
19 pieces of cannon, and many  
goods. The number of cannon

70.  
inces difcontent, that they fhould  
ies to treat for peace on the eve  
nd that they fhould thus have pro-  
atic character. This was like Ma-  
om all the nation look upon to be  
al authors of all thefe miffortunes.  
is at Nicolfburgh, where the ne-  
opened.

Lichtenftein has vifited the emp-  
of Aufferlitz. The emperor gave  
of feveral hours. They fay the em-  
ely with that general officer. The  
with marfhal Berthier, an armif-  
fing:  
luded between L. L. M. M. L. L.  
tria.

the emperor of the French and his  
of Germany, wifhing to enter into  
ations to put an end to the war  
he two ftates, do previously agree  
armifce, which fhall continue un-  
a definitive peace, or until the break-  
negociation: and in this cafe the  
ceafe until 15 days after the re-  
ffication of the armifce (hall be  
ipotentaries of the two powers,  
ers of the two armies:

the line of the two armies fhall be  
le of Iglau, the circle of Zuzim,  
that part of the circle of Olmutz  
k of the little river of Trezobol  
to the right where it empties into  
right fide of the Marck to the  
Danube, comprising Prefburg.  
no French or Auftrian troops within  
5 to 6 leagues round Holitch, to  
the Marck.

the two armies fhall comprehend  
ritory to be occupied by the French  
and upper Auftria, the Tyrol, Ven-  
a, Carmiola, the counties of Gor-  
hort, in Bohemia, the circle of Mo-  
the country eaft of the road from  
ian army fhall evacuate the Auftrian  
rian Poland; Moravia and Hung-  
Gallicia in one month. The  
army's route fhall be traced, that  
ays where to be found, and to avoid  
anding.

2. There fhall be no levy en mafs in Hungary, nor  
infurrections; and in Bohemia, no extraordinary le-  
vy; no ftrange army fhall enter upon the territory of  
the houfe of Auftria.

The negotiators fhall meet again at Nicholfburg  
to proceed direftly to the opening of negotiations, in  
order to eftablifh direftly peace and harmony between  
the two emperors.

Done between us the undersigned, marfhal Berthier,  
minifter of war, major-general of the great army,  
charged with full power from his majefly the emperor  
of the French and king of Italy, and the prince of  
Lichtenftein, lieut. general, charged with full powers  
from his majefly the emperor of Auftria, king of Hun-  
gary, &c.

At Aufferlitz, 15 Frimaire, year 14.  
December 6, 1805.

(Signed) *Marfhal Berthier,  
and J. Prince de Lichtenftein,  
Lieutenant-General.*

*Aufferlitz, 12th Frimaire, Dec. 3.*  
Soldiers! I am fatisfied with your conduft at the  
day of Aufferlitz; you have juftified what was to be  
expected from your intrepidity. You have covered  
your eagles with immortal glory. An army of one  
hundred thoufand men, commanded by the emperors  
of Ruffia and Auftria, has within the fpace of 4 hours  
been cut up and difperfed; thofe that have efaped  
your fwords, have been drowned in the lakes.

Forty colours, the ftandards of the Ruffian imperial  
guards, one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, 20  
generals, more than 30,000 prifoners, are the refult  
of this ever memorable day. That infantry fo much  
renowned and compofed of fuperior numbers, has not  
been able to refill your charge; and henceforth you  
have no more rivals to combat. Thus, in two months,  
this third coalition has been conquered and difolved.  
Peace cannot be far diftant; but as I have promifed  
to my people before I croffed the Rhine, I fhall not  
conclude a peace but what gives us guarantees, and  
affures recompence to our allies.

Soldiers! when the French people placed the im-  
perial crown on my head, I confided in you ever to  
maintain the fame in that high eclat of glory which  
only could attribute value to it in my confideration.  
Yet in the fame moment our enemies thought to de-  
ftroy the fame, and this crown of iron, conquered by  
the blood of fo many Frenchmen, they would compel  
me to place on the brow of our moft cruel enemies.  
Illufory and vain objects! which on the very fame  
day of the anniversary of your emperor's coronation,  
you have annihilated and defeated; you have taught  
them that it is more eafy to make a ftand and to  
threaten, than it is to conquer us.

Soldiers! if every thing which is requifite to infure  
the welfare and profperity of our country is accom-  
plifhed, I will conduft you back to France. There  
you will be the objects of my moft tender follicitude.  
My people will meet you again with joy; and it will  
fuffice you to exclaim, I was at the battle of Auffer-  
litz! in order to be answered, you are a brave man.

(Signed) **NAPOLEON.**

BALTIMORE, March 15.  
The following is a part of the thirtieth Bulletin:—  
it was inadvertently omitted in our laft tranflation of  
the foreign news.

This day will coft tears of blood to St. Petersburg.  
May it caufe that cabinet to reject with indignation  
the gold of England; and may this young prince  
whom fo many virtues called to be the father of his  
fubjects, fearch himfelf from the influence of thofe 30  
coxcombs whom England pays with art, and whofe  
impertinencies obfcure his intentions, make him lofe  
the love of his foldiers, and throw him into the moft  
erroneous operations. Nature, by enduing him with  
fuch great qualities, called on him to be the confoler  
of Europe. Perfidious councils, by rendering him the  
auxiliary of England, will place him in hiftory in the  
rank of thofe men, who by perpetuating war on the  
continent, confolidated Britifh tyranny over the ocean  
and caufed the miffortunes of our generation. If  
France cannot attain peace but on the conditions  
which the aid-de-camp Dolgorouki propofed to the  
emperor, and that baron Novozilof was charged to  
bring, Ruffia will not obtain them, even if its army  
fhould be encamped on the heights of Montmartre.

In a more detailed relation of this battle, the ftaff  
major will make known what each corps, each officer,  
each general, has done to illuftrate the French name,  
and give a teftimony of love to their emperor.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 25th of  
December, to a refpectable houfe in New-York.

"Laft night we received the official account of a  
peace having been agreed on between the French and  
the German and Ruffian emperors. Great-Britain is  
now left alone to continue the conteft. It is how-  
ever the opinion that a general peace will take place,  
in which England will be included."

We have great fatisfaction in communicating to  
the public the following pleafing information, inaf-  
much as it completely purges the government of all  
criminal connivance at, or participation in the late  
miffterious expedition under Miranda. A letter is re-  
ceived in town from general Dearborn, fecretary at  
war, in which he peremptorily declares, that neither  
the adminiftration, nor any of the heads of depart-  
ments individually, have any knowledge of the defti-  
nation of the Leander; that on this fubject neither  
Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Madifon ever had any confer-  
ences and communications with general Miranda;  
that it was not until after he had failed, that they  
were advifed of her being deftined on a hoftile voyage;

and that on receiving this advice fuits were immedi-  
ately inflituted againft the parties concerned, and that  
too, before any representations were made to them by  
any foreign minifter or agent.—[Phil. Gaz.]

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the Court of Chancery,  
the fubfcriber will offer at Public Sale, on the pre-  
mifes, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the  
fourteenth day of April next, if fair, if not, the  
firft fair day,

THE dwelling plantation of BENJAMIN  
WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, lying and being in the county aforefaid, and be-  
ing about three miles from Queen-Anne, and ten from  
the city of Annapolis, containing near two hundred  
and fifty acres of land, together with a convenient  
dwelling-houfe, and feveral out houfes. The terms  
of fale are, that the purchafers or purchafers of the  
whole, or any part thereof, fhall give bond, with ap-  
proved fecurity, to the trustee, for the payment of  
the purchafe money, within twelve months, with inter-  
eft from the day of fale, and on the approbation  
and ratification by the chancellor of any fale fo made,  
and on the payment of the whole purchafe money, and  
not before, the trustee fhall, by a good and fufficient  
deed to be acknowledged according to law, convey and  
confirm to the purchafers or purchafers, his, her, or  
their heirs, the land to him, her, or them fold, free,  
clear, and difcharged from all claim of the heirs of the  
faid Benjamin Watkins. The creditors of the  
aforefaid Benjamin Watkins are hereby notified to  
exhibit their claims, with their proper vouchers, in  
the chancery-office, on or before the fourteenth day  
of Auguft next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.  
March 17, 1806.

### NOTICE.

Will be fold, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the  
12th day of September next, if fair, if not, the  
firft fair day afterwards, unlefs difpofed of at pri-  
vate fale before the 1ft of September, in which cafe  
public notice will be given,

ALL that tract of LAND called Stepney, lying  
and being in Anne-Arundel county, five miles  
from Annapolis, containing eight hundred and thirty-  
five acres; the improvements on this farm are con-  
fiderable, with many great advantages, there are fev-  
eral good orchards on it, with the choicelt fruits of  
every kind; its fiteuation almoft immediately upon  
South river enfures always good filh and oysters, and  
at the head of a creek, which bounds the farm on one  
fide, is a confiderable portion of excellent meadow  
ground. It would be too tedious more minutely to  
defcribe this land, as a perfon wifhing to purchafe  
would view the premifes. One third of the purchafe  
money muft be paid in hand, and a liberal credit,  
with approved fecurity, will be given for the balance.  
Any perfon defirous of purchafing at private fale will  
make application to the fubfcriber, at Port-Tobacco,  
Charles county. An unexceptionable title will be  
given to the purchafers, and poffeffion of the premifes  
on the firft day of January, 1807.

ROBERT C. STONE.  
Port-Tobacco, March 13, 1806.

The fubfcriber requests the printers of the  
Telegraphe and Federal Gazette in Baltimore, Wash-  
ington Federalift, and Frederick-town Herald, to in-  
fert the above advertisement in their feveral papers  
until countermanded, and fend on their accounts di-  
rected to this place for payment.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the Court of Chancery,  
the fubfcriber will offer at Public Sale, on the pre-  
mifes, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, the 17th  
day of April next,

THE late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM  
WOOD, formerly of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased, lying and being near the lower end of faid  
county, on Herring Bay, and adjoining the land of  
John Muir, Efq; containing about 306 acres of very  
fertile land, well wooded, with two good timothy me-  
adows; the improvements are, a convenient dwelling-  
houfe, a tobacco houfe, and other out houfes, and  
fruit trees of all kinds.

Another tract of land, diftant from the above about  
two miles, and adjoining the land of Richard Har-  
rison, Efq; containing about one hundred and fix  
acres of good land, together with a comfortable dwell-  
ing-houfe, and out houfes; this tract has the advan-  
tage of being almoft covered with young chefnut and  
other timber.

Alfo, another tract of land, adjoining the above  
laft mentioned tract, containing one hundred acres of  
land, together with a convenient dwelling-houfe, and  
other out houfes, fruit trees, &c. The precise quan-  
tity of acres in each of the above tracts of land will  
be afcertained prior to the day of fale.

The terms are, that the purchafers or purchafers of  
the whole, or any part thereof fhall give bond, with  
approved fecurity, to the trustee, for the payment of  
the purchafe money, within twelve months, with inter-  
eft from the day of fale, and on the ratification of  
any fale fo made, and on the payment of the whole  
purchafe money, and not before, the trustee fhall, by  
a good and fufficient deed to be acknowledged accord-  
ing to law, convey and confirm to the purchafers, and  
his heirs, all the right, title and intereft, in and to the  
real eftate which is or was vefted in the heirs of Wil-  
liam Wood.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Trustee.  
March 18, 1806.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

On accommodating terms and in fmall parcels.  
WILL be offered for fale by the fubfcriber, at  
public auction, on Saturday, the 12th day of  
April next, at Peter Orndorff's tavern, on Elk-Ridge,  
a tract of LAND called Columbia, containing be-  
tween eight and nine hundred acres, laid off in lots  
of about one hundred and fifty acres each. This  
land is fiteuate in Anne-Arundel county, in a remark-  
ably healthy neighbourhood, diftant from Baltimore  
twenty-four miles, and three miles from the Poplar  
Spring; the foil is peculiarly well adapted to the cul-  
tivation of fmall grain, corn and tobacco, and con-  
tains a large portion of rich meadow ground. The  
terms of fale, it is prefumed, will be found inviting,  
as a fmall part only of the purchafe money will be  
required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given  
for the refidue. It is deemed unnecessary to give a  
more particular defcription of this property, as thofe  
inclined to purchafe will of courfe view the premifes.  
A plot of the land is left with Mr. Orndorff, where  
perfon wifhing to examine the fame are requested to  
apply.

W. ALEXANDER.  
Annapolis, March 10, 1806.

### WILLIAM MORGAN, LADIES & GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and cul-  
tomers in general, that he has removed from  
his former fhop, oppofite to Mr. Gwinn's tavern, to  
the houfe of Mr. James Lufby, nearly oppofite the  
Printing-Office, in Church-ftreet, where he fhall be  
happy to receive their commands, and hopes a con-  
tinuance of his customers favours.

Annapolis, March 18, 1806.

### Wanted immediately,

A YOUTH of about 14 or 15 years old, who  
can come well recommend, write a good plain  
hand, and underftands figures, to attend in a retail  
dry goods ftore; one from the country would be pre-  
ferred. Inquire of the Printer, *John Kilty, 270*  
Annapolis, March 18, 1806.

### NOTICE.

THE fubfcribers having fufained confiderable  
injury from perfons frequenting the fhores at  
Greenbury's Point, and croffing faid point, they are  
compelled to forewarn all perfons from fimilar intru-  
fion. They hope this caution will be taken in a fe-  
rious point of view, as they are determined to put  
the law in force againft every offender.

EPHRAIM DUVALL, fen.  
MAREEN B. DUVALL.  
March 19, 1806.

WAS committed to my cuftody, as a runaway,  
on the 18th day of February laft, a negro  
man who calls himfelf DAVIS SCOTT, and fays  
he was bound when very young by the trustees of the  
poor of King and Queen county, Virginia, to  
CROWNING KIDD, with whom he ferved his time,  
and is now free; he is a handsome black fellow, fix  
feet high, fays he is 24 years old, has fhort wool on  
his head, and a fcar down the middle of his forehead;  
his cloathing is an old wool hat, old yellow broad cloth  
coat, new cotton ditto, one ftriped cotton and one  
white Marfeilles jacket, cotton fhirt, gray cloth  
breeches, yarn ftockings, old fhoes, and a pair of blue  
cloth pantaloons. His owner is requested to take  
him away, he will otherwife be fold, agreeably to  
law, for his gaol fees, &c.

JAMES COOKE, Sheriff of  
St. Mary's county.  
March 1, 1805.

### A Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, on the road from Annapolis to Poulton's  
tavern, a large RED MOROCCO POCKET-  
BOOK, containing a fmall fum of money in bank  
notes, and a variety of papers of confequence to the  
owner. Whoever has found the faid book, and will  
leave it with its enclofures with the fubfcriber, at the  
bank of Baltimore, or with John Kilty, Efq; of An-  
napolis, will be very generously rewarded.

D. A. SMITH.  
March 11, 1806.

AS it can now be fcarcely doubted, that the pock-  
et book mentioned in the foregoing advertisement,  
which was dropped on the 2d infant, has been found  
by fome perfon who does not intend to reftore the  
contents to the owner, it is thought proper to direct  
the attention of the public to a note of one hundred  
dollars, which, beftdes the loofe money already no-  
ticed, was loft with the book, being enclofed in a  
fealed letter directed to a gentleman in Baltimore.  
The defcription of this note is no further recollefted  
than that it was of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,  
and of a very late emiffion. If fuch a note have been  
or fhould hereafter be offered in payment, or for  
change, by any perfon not apparently in the way of  
poffeffing fo confiderable a fum by honeft means, it  
is hoped that notice will be given as above. If the  
finder of this book, although not fcrupulous enough  
to reftore the money, fhould be inclined on any con-  
fideration to return the book itfelf, and the papers, in-  
ftead of deftroying them, it can be no difficult matter  
to leave them where they may be picked up, and  
whoever, if this hint fhould be taken, may deliver  
them as above directed, will be fuitably rewarded.

Annapolis, March 19, 1806.

By virtue of a decree from the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the seventh day April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

ALL that part of a tract of land, which belonged to CHARLES WHITE, deceased, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Spurrier's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, called WINKOPIN NECK, which was devised to the said Charles White by his father Joseph White, and by the said Charles White, in his life-time mortgaged to John Gwinn, Esquire. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part thereof, shall either pay ready money on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the chancellor; and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, will convey and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the mortgagee, or of the heirs of the said Charles White.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Rp. Trustee.  
Annapolis, March 11, 1806.

#### HORSES.

To be sold, at public vendue, at Squirrel Neck, on Wednesday the second day of April next,

SEVERAL HORSES, consisting of brood mares, colts, and plough horses. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit of six months will be given on the purchases. Should the weather prove unfavourable on the 2d of April, the sale will be held on the next fair day, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.  
March 7, 1806.

#### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of the late JOHN MICHAEL O'REILLY, of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring in the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, by the 10th day of June next, and all persons indebted to said estate are earnestly solicited to come forward and settle the same with the subscriber, or compulsory means will be resorted to without respect to persons. Given under my hand, this 13th day of March, 1806.

JOHN O'REILLY, Administrator.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AS-RAH DAVIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH DAVIS, Executrix.

March 11, 1806.

#### JAMES H. BLAND,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened his SHOP in the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. MAYNARD, in Church-street, where he shall be happy to receive their commands.

Annapolis, March 4, 1806.

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, for cash, on Friday the 28th instant, the following property of John Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ONE negro man, horses, cattle, sheep, sows and pigs, cart, cart saddle and tughains, one looking glass, one spice mortar, and several other things too tedious to enumerate. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Administratrix

of JOHN.  
March 6, 1806.

#### NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non have been granted by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to the subscriber, on the estate of JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq; late of the city of London, merchant, those persons concerned will take notice, the object is to effect an immediate settlement of said estate.

EDWARD HALL, West river.

March 3, 1806.

#### HACK STAGE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he keeps a hack-stage for the accommodation of those who may wish to employ him.

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, March 3, 1806.

#### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of NATHAN RANDALL, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

RUTH RANDALL, Executrix.

#### Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, the subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, in the town of Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 21st instant,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN B. DUCKETT, deceased, consisting principally of a law library. The terms of sale are, six months credit on all sums above ten pounds, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, and cash for all purchases under ten pounds, or to the amount of that sum.

ALLEN B. DUCKETT, Administrator.  
March 4, 1806.

#### Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling of THOMAS ROCHOLD, deceased, on the north side of Severn, on Tuesday, the first day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two young negro men, one of them is acquainted with the shoe-making and tanning business, also negro women, boys, girls, and children, household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are, some plate and valuable bedding, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, corn, fodder, and plantation utensils, a large new seine, one hundred fathom in length, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, all sums above the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole is sold.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, duly attested, and those that are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

GEORGE CONOWAY, Administrator.

March 4, 1806.

#### Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Thomas, at Rock creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal estate of ROBERT BOONE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and stock of different kinds.

STEPHEN HANCOCK, Administrator.

March 4, 1806.

#### Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at public sale, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of Richard Jacob, deceased, on Curtis's creek,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, corn and rye, one wood flat, four batteaux, two seines, four hounds, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

March 4, 1806.

#### Lands for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Richard Jacob, deceased, will be sold, at public auction, on Monday the 24th instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased,

A PART of a tract of land called Hall's Addition, part of a tract called Jacob's Friendship, and part of a tract called Jacob's Resurvey Contrived, and part of a tract called Round Hills, supposed to contain in the whole 300 acres. A plot of the above lands will be shewn on the day of sale. Any person wishing to view the above lands will apply to Mr. J. YIELDALL, living on the premises,

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

March 4, 1806.

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal property of ANNE NEALE, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment, to

WILLIAM MORGAN, Executor.

March 4, 1806.

#### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ISAAC OWENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eighth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1806.

THOMAS OWENS, Executor.

#### Lands for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will of JOSHUA DORSEY, sen. late of Elk-Ridge, deceased; and agreeably to the decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, of June, 1804, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 11th day of April next, the tract of land called LOCUST TRICE, situated on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, containing 411 acres, more or less; this land is one and a half miles from Spurrier's tavern, on the post road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, about 13 miles from Baltimore, and about 25 from the city of Washington; there are several merchant mills within a few miles of this farm. This land is well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco; it is divided into six fields, under good fencing, and conveniently watered, with good springs and streams of water. There is a tolerable good mill seat on this land, a good proportion of meadow now in grass, and more can easily be made; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support this farm. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, barn, stables, and other necessary buildings, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security, for the purchase money, to the subscriber. Any person calling on Mr. John Shipley, near the premises, can be shewn the above-mentioned land. There will be an accurate plot exhibited at the day of sale. When the purchase money is paid, and not before, there will be a good and sufficient deed given by the subscriber. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and immediate possession given.

GEORGE DORSEY, Trustee.

February 28, 1806.

#### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Allegany county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, both late of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against the said Joseph and John Galloway, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, against the estate of Joseph Galloway at or before the eleventh day of June next, and against the estate of John Galloway at or before the twenty-fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 7th day of January, 1806.

DAVID LYNN, Administrator w. a. of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and administrator of JOHN GALLOWAY.

#### Saint-John's College,

February, 1806.

THE Visitors and Governors of this seminary observing with concern, the tuition money so far from being regularly paid, has been suffered to run considerably in arrears, longer indulgence is inadmissible.

"RESOLVED, (At the meeting of the board on the 13th inst.) That Mr. Richard Owen, the collector, have authority to enforce payment by suit, or warrant, in cases of arrearages now due."

"RESOLVED, That in all cases where the tuition money shall not hereafter be paid in thirty days after it is become due, shall have the like authority to enforce payment."

Whereas a number of students, who at different periods quitted college, leaving their tuition accounts unpaid, are likewise indebted to the subscriber for books, stationary, &c. furnished them for the furtherance of their studies, this is to inform the parents or guardians of such students, that unless such accounts are paid, or satisfaction given, by the 15th day of April, ensuing, means will be taken to procure it, without respect of persons. Such students subject themselves also to have the college claim upon them publicly exhibited.

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

Note—College accounts in future are made payable quarterly, or half yearly.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, eighty or one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak bark, he will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, within twenty miles of Annapolis, and find it inconvenient to haul or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, February 4, 1806.

#### For Sale, on a long credit,

A VALUABLE country MILL, with about three hundred acres of land adjoining the mill, on the north side of Severn river, about two and a half miles from the ferry, has a constant supply of water, and as much work as it can do—it is one of the best as to water on that side of the river, and some good timber. For terms apply to NICHOLAS BRICE, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

JOHN BRICE.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

In the present de following article late French pap events subsequ found altogether

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ORGE DORSEY, Trustee.

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January, 1806.

ANN, Administrator w. a. of  
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GALLOWAY.

John's College,

February, 1806.

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JOHN BRICE.

NAPOLIS:

FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(LXII<sup>d</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3089.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 27, 1806.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 27, 1806.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

In the present dearth of European intelligence the following articles, which we have copied from our late French papers, and which principally relate to events subsequent to the Great Battle, will not be found altogether uninteresting.

### GERMANY.

ULM, December 4.

A CONTRIBUTION of 400,000 fr. has been laid on the Austrian possessions in Swabia; to be paid in 3 instalments, into the chest of the paymaster-general of the French army. A second contribution, payable every month, is fixed at 80,000 fr. per month, to begin from the 6th of December.

Letters from the head-quarters at Brunn, of the 24th November, state that the junction of the grand French army with the army of Italy has taken place; they add that the right wing of the French army is supported by the Adriatic sea, and the left by Bohemia and the fortresses of Brunn in Moravia; there is not in the intervals of their line or on their rear, a single fortified town or body of the enemy which threatens them, and it is their intention to establish a communication between the fortresses of the Tyrol and those on the Inn and in Moravia.

FRANCKFORT, December 8.

The elector of Wirtemberg has communicated to the states of his territories the articles of the treaty of alliance concluded on the 4th of October, between H. M. the emperor of the French, and H. S. E. H. This treaty is to the following tenor: "H. M. the emperor of the French and king of Italy, guarantee to H. H. the elector of Wirtemberg, the independence and integrity of all his states, with the rights and prerogatives which the electoral house is now in possession of, and such as they were determined by the peace of Lunewille and by the general recess of the deputation of the empire. H. E. H. engages on his side, to furnish to the French army a body of from eight to ten thousand men, consisting of one thousand mounted cavalry, and from seven to eight thousand infantry.

Four secret articles are annexed to this treaty.—The communication of these articles has not yet been made known to the provincial states.

MUNICH, December 2.

General Massena is now at Leybath. The arch-duke Charles has arrived with his army on the frontiers of Hungary.

December 5.

All the secretaries, clerks, &c. of his excellency M. de Talleyrand Perigord, minister of foreign affairs to the emperor Napoleon, arrived here the day before yesterday. It is presumed that his excellency will not be long in following them, and that our town will be at once the centre of the most important negotiations, and the theatre of the most memorable events.

A few days since a Gazette in the north of Germany, published for three days following, this article: "Prussia, has a population of 8,000,000 souls, 160,000 of whom can take the field." Another German paper then printed, for three days following, this article: "Austria had a population of 24,000,000 souls; she had an army of 410,000 men, of whom 200,000 had taken the field;" and this formidable power has fallen in seven weeks under the blows of the emperor Napoleon.

HANOVER, 4th December.

Two columns of Russian infantry, one of 1900 and the other of 1200 men arrived here this day. They are to march immediately for the siege of Hameln. The Russian head-quarters will be established at Hanover. The colonel M. de Cornberg, is attached to the Russian army.

A Swedish division is arrived at Harbourg from Lunebourg. The other troops of that nation stationed in Pomerania were to begin their march on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month. The king of Sweden was to follow on the 7th, with his staff.

MORAVIA, November 27.

The imperial treasury of Austria has been transferred under a strong escort to Trefchen.

### FRENCH EMPIRE.

GENOA, December 7.

A new army is forming at Boulogna, to which is to be united all the corps of reserve left in the 27th military division. It will, it is said, march to Battagione, where the different corps which compose it will learn their further destination. It is presumed

that they will observe the motions of the Anglo Russian who have landed at Naples.

Letters from Ancona state, that 5 or 6000 Russians have also landed on the coast of Fermo.

MENTZ, December 7.

The division of the advanced guard of the 2d corps of the army of reserve commanded by gen. Lorge, set out a few days ago for Juliers. The Gallo Batavian column consisting of the regiment of Saxe Gotha, of the 18th regiment of light infantry, of the 6th of Hussars and of the 8th of light infantry, are also set off to-day for Nimeguen. Another division of the advanced guard of the reserve of Straßburg, commanded by gen. Leval, is on its march for the same destination, as also several other corps now on their way from the interior. The army intended to cover Holland is estimated at 60,000 men.

STRASBURG, December 10.

All the high roads from Mayence to Straßburg, &c. are covered with the reserve of the conscripts of the five last years. As soon as they arrive at their place of destination they are clothed, armed and exercised in military tactics. This class of conscripts appear destined to form the armies of reserve which are now organizing. As the two new classes of conscription, the young men who compose them serve to fill up the vacancies in the active army, and to reinforce the regiments and battalions of the different armies.

PARIS, December 17.

His imperial highness prince Louis set off for Antwerp on the 7th, with the whole of his suite, and generals Collaud, Clozel, Lagrange, &c. for Breda, where the head-quarters of the army of the north will be established.

Fifteen hundred grenadiers, young, well equipped and of a very handsome appearance, passed through Beauvais on the 10th instant, to repair to the army of the north, and burn with ardour to meet the Anglo Russians.

General Audinot, whose wounds had obliged him to be absent from the army a short time, has resumed the command of the grenadiers.

It was on the 26th November that the emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz, where he was received with the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the Austrians, who regarded him as a liberator. It was on the 2d December that the great battle of Austerlitz took place; and on the 4th of the same month the emperor of Russia obtained leave to quit Olmutz to return to his states. Thus in 8 days, his arrival, his departure, and the fate of Europe have been decided.

The ship *Oliver Elsworth*, arrived at New-York, in 40 days from Liverpool, brings the following

### LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 22.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1806.

The parliament was this day, in the absence of his majesty, opened with the usual formalities, by commission.

Before 3 o'clock, a considerable number of peers attended; and at that hour, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the earl of Dartmouth, earl Camden, and lord Auckland, took their seats in their robes, as his majesty's commissioners, on the bench, in front of the throne. Mr. Quarme, deputy usher of the black rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the commons, who forthwith, with the speaker at their head, appeared at the bar.

The royal commission authorizing certain peers therein named, or any three or more of them, to open the parliament, and in the name and behalf of his majesty, was then read; after which, the lord chancellor, as organ of the commissioners, delivered the following Speech to both houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the

British navy, the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a portion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

"His majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was achieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamentable, but glorious termination of a series of transcendent exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his majesty to annex to these honours which he has conferred on the family of the late lord viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve, to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example. His majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the powers of the continent, as evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose, to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue, yet his majesty feels confident that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the continent.

"It is a great consolation to his majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his majesty continues to receive from his august ally, the emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preerving at all times, the closest and most intimate connexion with that sovereign.

*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to assure you, that they are framed upon the scale of exertion, which the present situation of the country renders indispensable. His majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthen which must necessarily be imposed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the sum of 1,000,000 sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers with which he is at war, as are by law vested in the crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty is most fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him, in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, his majesty trusts, that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the inexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank, amongst the nations of the world."

January 25.

It is with unfeigned concern we state, that the right hon. William Pitt breathed his last at half past four o'clock on Thursday morning, at his house at Putney. His loss, at this particular period, will be severely felt by the nation, and, we believe, is sincerely lamented by all parties. His most determined political opponents, at all times bore testimony to his distinguished talents, and unblemished integrity; and were no less willing to admit that the errors of his long administration were more to be ascribed to the unprecedented difficulties of the times he had to

encounter, and which he seemed determined to surmount, without having recourse to the necessary aid of a cotemporary talent, than to his want of foresight in anticipating the magnitude of the undertaking, or readiness of comprehension in planning means to meet those difficulties; but the task of execution, which might have been rendered more easy by an union of energies, was too much for those of an individual, and he sunk under it, the paralyzed victim of too much confidence in his own strength.

The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business.—His whole nervous system was so deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect, a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance.

Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

January 27.  
We have received letters from Gibraltar which have brought us some interesting details. Lord Collingwood, it appears, was in sight of a large French fleet on the 15th of last month. We may, therefore, soon expect important intelligence from his lordship.

According to intelligence of the 28th of December, from St. Petersburg, an increased activity prevailed in the military department after the return of the emperor. Greater exertions were making for the augmentation of the army than at any period of the war.

January 29.  
New Ministry.—The Heir Apparent is naturally consulted through all the stages of the arrangement, at the express desire of the king.

On Monday last lord Grenville had an interview with his majesty at 2 o'clock, which lasted for about half an hour. The result was, that lord Grenville received his majesty's commands to form a new administration, and to present a plan of ministry, arranged by his lordship and his political friends to his majesty's consideration.

Several lists have in consequence been handed about; but as we believe that no arrangement is yet agreed upon, except that lord Grenville is to be first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Fox secretary of state for the home department.

The following is a list of the new administration handed about, but not finally arranged:

Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury.  
Mr. Fox, secretary of state for foreign affairs.  
Mr. Erskine, lord chancellor.  
Mr. Windham, secretary of state for the war department.  
Lord Moira, secretary of state for the home department.  
Mr. Grey, chancellor of the exchequer.  
The duke of York, commander in chief of the forces.  
Lord Chatham, master-general of the ordnance.  
The marquis of Buckingham, first lord of the admiralty.  
General Fitzpatrick, secretary of war.  
Mr. Sheridan, treasurer of the navy.  
Earl Spencer, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.  
Mr. Romilly, attorney-general.  
Paymasters of the forces, lord Henry Petty, and Mr. T. Grenville.

The emperor Napoleon had not reached Paris on the 16th instant. He remains at Munich to be present at the marriage of his son, prince Eugene, with the princess Augusta of Pavia.

The treaty of Presburg consists of 24 articles. It was signed on the 26th of December, and ratified the next day.

January 30.  
George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq; secretary to the marquis Cornwallis, arrived at the India house yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from sir George Barlow, dated October 23, announcing the deeply regretted death of the marquis Cornwallis at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. Upon this melancholy subject, a Gazette extraordinary was published at Calcutta. These dispatches were brought home in the Medusa frigate, capt. sir John Gore, which arrived at Weymouth from Bengal, in 84 days.

A Holkar, we were informed, on the last arrival from India, was completely ruined—had fled in disguise—was wandering as a fugitive and a beggar. Now we are told his troops are again in motion! and, as a matter of great consolation, that a peace has been concluded! no, but there was every prospect that this would be the case, with Dowlut Row Somdia!!

The fact is, a new war has broken out in India.—We are unwilling to state the rumours that have reached us, because they may be erroneous; but at a crisis like the present, the country ought to know its situation without any disguise whatever, and we doubt not that a remedy will now be applied to this abuse.

The intended grants to the family of the late lord Nelson, which have been misstated in some of the papers, are, as stated by lord Castlereagh on Tuesday, as follow: an annuity of 2000l. per annum, to be settled on the dowager lady Nelson, for life, and the sum of 200,000l. to be appropriated to the purchase of an estate which is to be annexed to the title of earl Nelson.

We understand that private letters from St. Petersburg mention the death of M. de Woronzow; the minister of the emperor.

NATCHEZ, February 18.

From Nachitoches.

For sometime past the Spaniards have been taking new positions and drawing in near us. About a month ago they established a post about 14 miles from this town on the Nagadoches road, at Quindleties old place, as it is called, and their patrols came within a league or two of Nachitoches, and it was a general circulating report that they intended to take possession of all the country west of Red River. The commanding officer at this place received orders from the president of the United States a few days ago, to remove them by any means that might be found necessary, to the west side of the Sabine river; the substance of this order was immediately officially communicated to the commandant of Nagadoches, who returned for answer, that a compliance with that order on his part, would not be conformable to his instructions, and signified his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c. upon which, early in the morning of the 5th inst. captain Turner, lieutenant Platt, ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the garrison of fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they might meet with, to the other side of Sabine, and in case of resistance, to repel force with force. They arrived early in the day at Quindleties, where they found an officer and 20 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay (as was supposed) till they were reinforced; they, however, without offering any resistance, moved off. Captain Turner remained till the next morning on the ground, and after burning the house, marched on after them, when to his surprise, found them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were removed from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat: they were again started, and captain Turner pursued them close in their rear towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence has been received from them at the date of this. Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue, or if they should appear in arms again on this side the Sabine no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed.

BOSTON, March 14.

Yesterday arrived at Nantasket Roads the brig Henry, capt. Groves, in 50 days from Lisbon; and last evening the capt. came to town, and proceeded for Salem, to which place the brig belongs. We had only an opportunity of conversing with him a few moments. He informs, that it was said at Lisbon that 14 sail of the line had escaped from Brest, and that admiral Cornwallis had sent a squadron in pursuit of them, with orders to proceed as far as Teneriffe, and if they did not find them, to attack that place. There was a report, that the French had taken 40 sail of British transports in the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, (Mississippi Territory) dated 18th February.

"Lieut. Burke, paymaster to our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Nachitoch, and arrived here last evening from Fort Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish commandant at Nachitoch came on to Nachitoch with the marquis de Cassa Calvo, when captain Porter, ordered them both out of the territory ceded to the United States, which the commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon capt. Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pushed them over the Sabine river.

"That after this news arrived, a second person brought intelligence, that a party of five hundred Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the post; that a severe engagement had taken place between them and capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed.

"This news is true, as capt. Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabine river."

A letter from judge Rodney, dated Natchez, February 18, 1806, states in substance, that the Spanish governor, and his people, have been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire—that collecting a reinforcement, of 500 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued between them and the American troops under captain Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.

By a gentleman who lately arrived here from Africa, we are informed that a war has raged on the banks of the Senegal, for sometime past, between the natives and the French. The Jaloffs who inhabit the country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, are an active and warlike people. They are divided into clans, and are frequently at war with each other.—They are supposed to be the handsomest negroes of the western coast. The French have had for many years, a settlement at the mouth of the river Senegal, from whence they carry on considerable trade in slaves, gum, &c.

The governor's name is Blanchard.—Alihami, the king of the Jaloffs, had imposed a certain duty on all vessels belonging to the French factory which traded up the river, and double that duty upon others. The French claimed these as their own, and kept the additional duty for themselves. This fraud was detected by the king, and a war the consequence of their perfidy.

The French sent a plundering expedition up the river against the Jaloffs, which returned with a considerable number of slaves, &c. This emboldened them to a new attempt, which likewise succeeded in obtaining a number of slaves; but, not satisfied with this, the commander landed his men and marched them into the country. The Jaloffs surrounded and butchered nearly the whole of them.

This was a dreadful catastrophe to the people of the French colony, for governor Blanchard had taken from every woman who had two sons, one of them for this expedition, and out of the whole number, not more than two or three returned.

The war continued when our informant left the coast of Africa.—[Charleston Courier.]

Captain Swaine, who arrived here yesterday from Nantucket, informs us, that on Wednesday last a gentleman passenger was landed at that place from the brig Nancy, in 49 days from Lisbon, which place she left the 22d January, and reported that a TREATY OF PEACE was signed on the 8th of December, between the emperor of France and the emperors of Russia and Austria. The above brig proceeded to Salem, where she was bound.

[N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

In the month of January last, a son of Warren Scott, aged 14 years, was killed and torn in pieces by wolves, while foddering cattle, in the back part of the town of Newburg, in the state of New-York.

#### CONVENTION

Of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, June, 1805.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the term of two years:

President.

Dr. Philip Thomas.

Secretary.

Dr. Nathaniel Potter.

Treasurer.

Dr. Henry Wilkins.

Examiners for the Western Shore.

Drs. George Brown, G. A. Warfield, John Crawford, John Coulter, James Stewart, John B. Davidge, N. Potter.

For the Eastern Shore.

Drs. Ennells Martin, Tristram Thomas, S. T. Johnson, P. E. Noel, James M. Anderson, jun.

Dr. Smyth, Smith, Chatard, Owen, Talle and A. Lender, were elected additional censors for the city of Baltimore; and Dr. Morgan Brown was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Edward Warrel, of Kent.

Drs. Martin and Potter were elected biennial orators.

Those gentlemen who were examined in 1805, and have not received their licences, will please to apply to Dr. Martin, at Easton, for the Eastern, and to the secretary at Baltimore, for the Western Shore.—All all licentiates are of consequence members of the faculty, their names will be registered in the proceedings about to be published, but no licence will be granted until the sum of ten dollars for each applicant shall have been paid.

The practitioners of physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, who have commenced the practice since the first Monday of June, 1799, are respectfully informed, that, unless they have obtained a licence from one of the boards, or have produced to them satisfactory testimonials of their qualifications, they are liable to prosecution by indictment, and to a fine of fifty dollars for each prescription for which they shall have received remuneration. They are moreover informed that each of them, whether graduate or licentiate, stands indebted to the faculty in the sum of ten dollars.

Those of the faculty who may not have received Dr. Davidge's oration, will please to apply to the author or secretary for the copy to which each member is entitled.

The secretary has to regret that he cannot announce to the faculty the publication of Dr. Crawford's oration, though he can assure them they are flattered with the expectation of receiving it previous to the first of June.

There will be a meeting of the board of examiners for the Eastern Shore, at Easton, on the second Monday in April, and for the Western Shore, at Baltimore, on the first Monday in June; where all persons, candidates for licences to practice physic or surgery in the state of Maryland, are requested to attend.

The secretary reiterates his admonition to the censors to be vigilant, lest the medical law be violated by unlicensed practitioners; and flatters himself they are sensible that all our efforts to promote the cause of science and humanity must prove unavailing, without the rigorous execution of their duty.

The faculty will please to observe, that agreeably to a resolution of the last convention, a digest of their proceedings will be comprised in a pamphlet, as soon as an accurate list of the members can be procured, and that to this they are respectfully referred for all other matters appertaining to the institution.

The secretary takes leave to apologize to the faculty for having deferred so long the annual report, and assures them that the impracticability of obtaining the necessary information has been the sole cause of the apparent inattention of

Their obedient servant,

NATH'L POTTER, Sec'y.  
Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.  
Baltimore, 17th March, 1806.

On the 5th of the Carolina, whether I believe as more favorably worn out by a parted this life (it is age, RICHARD SP first judicial district the general court, the circle in which those very rare, which Providence n human character pravity too general he had vices, or even to merciful God; him without spot rather solid than rect than diffuse, but yet firm, an in ed, and a diligence marked him peculi repended him an His remains were ground of the Pro he was a devout concourse of respect character and ext and sympathy.

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The Knell.

On the 5th of this month, at Charleston, in South Carolina, whither he had removed for a winter's residence as more favourable to a constitution prematurely worn out by a lingering and wasting malady, departed this life (it is believed) in the 37th year of his age, RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; chief justice of the first judicial district of this state, and late a judge of the general court. He had lived long enough to give the circle in which he moved an example of one of those very rare assemblages of talents and virtues which Providence now and then exhibits to rescue the human character from a degradation to which a depravity too general would otherwise condemn it: If he had vices, or even follies, they were known only to merciful God; his friends and acquaintance knew him without spot and without blemish. His talents rather solid than splendid, his information more correct than diffuse, his disposition mild, unobtrusive, but yet firm, an integrity that no party ever suspected, and a diligence that ill health could not repress, marked him peculiarly for the judicial character, and rendered him an ornament and blessing to society. His remains were next day deposited in the burying ground of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout member, attended by a numerous concourse of respectable strangers, among whom his character and exhausted health had excited respect and sympathy.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Printing-Office, (Price, One Dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND, Passed at November Session, 1805.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE, SUNDRY NEGROES.

For particulars inquire of JOHN WELCH.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery, will be sold, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 21st day of April next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, adjoining each other, lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. Little Tiedling, containing 78 1/2 acres, more or less, and Perch-hole Marsh, containing 30 acres, more or less. These several tracts of land are situated immediately on Saint-Clement's Bay, and the soil is remarkably fertile; this land also includes a valuable marsh, which produces a most luxuriant growth of grass. A credit of twelve months will be given for the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Good and sufficient titles will be made, on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and upon the full payment of the purchase money. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. March 8, 1806. JOHN LEIGH, Trustee.

Wanted to purchase,

For a term of years, or to Hire, A NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to house work, who can be recommended for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Apply to the Printers March 26, 1806.

In CHANCERY, March 24, 1806. ORDERED, That the report of ISAAC BOWEN, of the sales made by him, as trustee under a decree of this court, of the real estate of John W. Simmons, of Calvert county, be ratified and confirmed on the first day of May next, if no cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in Maryland Gazette, and set up at public places as directed by the decree, before that time. The report states, that the land distinguished as lot No. 1, was sold at 7 dollars per acre, for £.253 18 9, and two lots in Hunting-town, the one for seven pounds ten shillings, and the other for £.58 10 0.

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

NOTICE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, if fair, if not, the first fair day afterwards, unless disposed of at private sale before the 1st of September, in which case public notice will be given.

ALL that tract of LAND called Stepney, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from Annapolis, containing eight hundred and thirty-five acres; the improvements on this farm are considerable, with many great advantages, there are several good orchards on it, with the choicest fruits of every kind; its situation almost immediately upon South river ensures always good fish and oysters, and at the head of a creek, which bounds the farm on one side, is a considerable portion of excellent meadow ground. It would be too tedious more minutely to describe this land, as a person wishing to purchase would view the premises. One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and a liberal credit, with approved security, will be given for the balance. Any person desirous of purchasing at private sale will make application to the subscriber, at Port-Tobacco, Charles county. An unexceptionable title will be given in the purchase, and possession of the premises on the first day of January, 1807.

ROBERT C. STONE, Port-Tobacco, March 13, 1806.

Saint-Paul's Parish Lottery.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Vestry of St. Paul's parish, managers of a lottery authorized by the general assembly of Maryland and the corporation of the city of Baltimore; intended to raise a sum of money for the erection of a parsonage house, and for other purposes, offer to the public the following

Table with columns: Prize of, Dollars, 10000, 5000, 4000, 3000, 4000, 3000, 3000, 2400, 7000, 30600. Rows include prizes of 1, 2, 3, 8, 15, 30, 60, 120, 700, 5100.

6040 Prizes. 75000 11960 Blanks.—Sum raised, including expence, 15000

18000 Tickets, at five dollars each, 90000 Of the above prizes, 1 of 500 dollars, is allotted to the 1st drawn ticket. 1 200 - - - - - 2000 after 2000 1 200 - - - - - 4000 1 200 - - - - - 6000 1 200 - - - - - 8000 1 200 - - - - - 10,000 1 500 - - - - - 12,000 1 500 - - - - - 14,000 1 500 - - - - - 16,000 1 1000 - - - - - 17,000 1 2000 - - - - - last drawn ticket.

From the above scheme, it appears that there are not two blanks to a prize; and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction. The advantages offered to adventurers, and the object to which the money is principally to be applied, the managers hope will produce such a speedy sale of the tickets as may enable them to commence the drawing at an early day. All prizes will be paid within sixty days from the completion of the drawing; and such as may not be demanded within twelve months after will be considered as generous donations to the objects of the lottery. Bond has been given to the amount of 50,000 dollars, to the mayor and city council, for the faithful performance of its conditions.

Tickets may be had of the managers, and of such other persons as they may appoint; and prizes in the Cathedral and Second Presbyterian Church Lotteries will be received in payment.

JOHN MERRYMAN, MARK PRINGLE, JAMES CARROLL, WILLIAM LORMAN, GEORGE GRUNDY, GEORGE HOFFMAN, GOVERT HASKINS, ISAAC PHILIPS, Managers.

Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the Printing-office.

Saint-Paul's Parish Lottery.

THE managers respectfully inform the public, that they intend to commence the drawing of it, as soon as that of the Precincts Market-house shall have been finished. Tickets may be had of the subscribers and of various other persons authorized to sell: and prizes in the Presbyterian and Market-house lotteries, will be received in payment.

JOHN MERRYMAN, MARK PRINGLE, JAMES CARROLL, WILLIAM LORMAN, GEORGE GRUNDY, ISAAC PHILIPS, GEORGE HOFFMAN, GOVERT HASKINS.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of the late JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY, of Anne-Arundel county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring in the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, by the 10th day of June next, and all persons indebted to said estate are earnestly solicited to come forward and settle the same with the subscriber, or compulsory means will be resorted to without respect to persons. Given under my hand, this 13th day of March, 1806.

JOHN O'REILLY, Administrator.

THE subscriber wishes to have built a large market vessel, any person who understands the business may meet with immediate employment, by applying to the subscriber.

He also wishes to employ several persons by the month, or year, who have been accustomed to earth-work, for the purpose of raising oyster-shell and river banks for manure; he is also in want of a person who understands the dairy business, to take charge of one.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, or walnut posts, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber. JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, Rhode river, January 13, 1806.

Poet's Corner.

(ORIGINAL.)

ELEGIAC LINES,

To the memory of Mrs. M. BRICE, late of this city.

WHAT awful sound now floating on the air Chills the warm blood? So distantly shrieks, 'Tis Death who call the lovely and the fair, 'Tis Death who even on contentment breaks. Kind Heav'n! but ward the arrow from her head. 'Tis done—no prayers could change the fable state, No! at the call of Death mild Mary fled, Or else had sav'd a praying world her fate. If from the grave which opens on the light, E'en for a moment, could a mortal stay; Sure her bright virtues would arrest the flight, Which wings us onward to the God of Day. So springs the flow'r and blooms upon the plain, For one short summer spreads its fragrance round, Cold Winter comes and at his icy reign, It droops, and fades, and falls upon the ground. So for a day, the radiant orb of light Shines with a pure unclouded brilliant flame, Then sinks,—but sinks not to eternal night, It rises still the everlasting fame, Go, wand'ring Spirit, to the realms above, A choir of Angels hail thee to the skies With songs of joyous rapture and of love, Angels rejoice when innocency dies.

SELECTED.

The following ballad, by CUNNINGHAM, exhibits a happy and beautiful simplicity, which none but a true poet can attain.

THE MILLER.

IN a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat, With a mill and some meadows, a freehold estate, A well meaning miller, by labour suppli'd Those blessings that grandeur to great ones denies; No passions to plague him, no cares to torment, His constant companions are health and content; Their lordships in lace may remark, if they will, He's honest, though daub'd with the dust of his mill.

Ere the Lark's early carols salute the new day, He springs from his cottage as jocund as May; He cheerfully whistles, regardless of care, Or sings the last ballad he bought at the fair; While courtiers are toil'd in the cobwebs of state, Or bribing elections, in hopes to be great, No fraud or ambition his bosom e'er fill, Contented he works, if there's grist for his mill.

On Sunday bedeck'd in his homespun array, At church he's the loudest to chaunt or to pray; He sits to a dinner of plain English food, Though simple the pudding, his appetite's good. At night, when the priest and excisemen are gone, He quaffs at the ale-house with Roger and John, Then reels to his pillow, and dreams of no ill, No monarch more blest than the man of the mill.

EPIGRAM.

BRISK Janet agreed with soft Lubin to wed, And shortly the nymph to the altar he led. Returning and chattering he seem'd indispos'd, He hung down his head, and his eye-lids he clos'd: "I'm afraid, my dear Janet, I am greatly to blame, "I've been guilty of somewhat I hardly dare name; "Hitherto I the matter, with care, have conceal'd, "But sooner or later it must be reveal'd." "Good Heaven!" says Janet, "what's the secret "behind? "You alarm me, pray speak, this is very unkind!" "Oh," says he, "I'd a child ere my Janet I knew," "One child!" exclaims she, "Lord, Sir, I've had "two."

DORIMANT,

Six years old,

WILL stand this season, at Mr. Ogle's farm, near Annapolis, at ten dollars a mare, and a dollar to the groom.

He is as well bred a horse as any in America handsome and strong, when in training had great speed, until he fell lame from a hurt received when young.

He was got by the famous horse Gabriel, (sire of Oscar and Past-D,) his dam by Hall's Eclipse, grandam by governor Eden's Badger, (sire of Ogle's Badger,) great-grandam by Morton's Traveller, out of col. Talker's Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by lord Ossory) was got by Dorimant, dam by Highflyer, grandam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare, her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hartley mare, so that Dorimant has the Godolphin Arabian blood both by sire and dam.

Gabriel won in three seasons fifteen matches, stakes and plates, including four kings. He beat both the famous horses Waxy and Gohanna, proving himself a capital horse at low and high weights, short and long courses.

Pasturage at half a dollar a week, but not answerable for accidents or escapes. The money, or notes, payable on or before the first of September, will be expected before the mares are taken away.

Dorimant may be seen any morning at Mr. Ogle's stable, in Annapolis. February 4, 1806.

**A Pocket-Book Lost.**

**L**OST, on the road from Annapolis to Poulton's tavern, a large RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money in bank notes, and a variety of papers of consequence to the owner. Whoever has found the said book, and will leave it with its enclosures with the subscriber, at the bank of Baltimore, or with John Kilty, Esq; of Annapolis, will be very generously rewarded.

D. A. SMITH.

March 11, 1806.

AS it can now be scarcely doubted, that the pocket book mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, which was dropped on the 2d instant, has been found by some person who does not intend to restore the contents to the owner, it is thought proper to direct the attention of the public to a note of one hundred dollars, which, besides the loose money already noticed, was lost with the book, being enclosed in a sealed letter directed to a gentleman in Baltimore. The description of this note is no further recollected than that it was of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and of a very late emission. If such a note has been or should hereafter be offered in payment, or for change, by any person not apparently in the way of possessing so considerable a sum by honest means, it is hoped that notice will be given as above. If the finder of this book, although not scrupulous enough to restore the money, should be inclined on any consideration to return the book itself, and the papers, instead of destroying them, it can be no difficult matter to leave them where they may be picked up, and whoever, if this hint should be taken, may deliver them as above directed, will be suitably rewarded.

Annapolis, March 19, 1806.

**Valuable Land for Sale,**

On accommodating terms and in small parcels. **W**ILL be offered for sale by the subscriber, at public auction, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at Peter Orndorff's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, a tract of LAND called *Columbia*, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, laid off in lots of about one hundred and fifty acres each. This land is situate in Anne-Arundel county, in a remarkably healthy neighbourhood, distant from Baltimore twenty-four miles, and three miles from the Poplar Spring; the soil is peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn and tobacco; and contains a large portion of rich meadow ground. The terms of sale, it is presumed, will be found inviting, as all part only of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the residue. It is deemed unnecessary to give a more particular description of this property, as those inclined to purchase will of course view the premises. A plot of the land is left with Mr. Orndorff, where persons wishing to examine the same are requested to apply.

Annapolis, March 10, 1806.

**WILLIAM MORGAN,**

**LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER,** RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from his former shop, opposite to Mr. Gwinnett's tavern, to the house of Mr. James Lusby, nearly opposite the Printing-Office, in Church-street, where he shall be happy to receive their commands, and hopes a continuance of his customers favours.

Annapolis, March 18, 1806.

**Wanted immediately,**

**A** YOUTH of about 14 or 15 years old, who can come well recommend, write a good plain hand, and understands figures, to attend in a retail dry goods store; one from the country would be preferred. Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, March 18, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE subscribers having sustained considerable injury from persons frequenting the shores at Greenbury's Point, and crossing said point, they are compelled to forewarn all persons from similar intrusion. They hope this caution will be taken in a serious point of view, as they are determined to put the law in force against every offender.

EPHRAIM DUVALL, sen.  
MAREEN B. DUVALL.

March 19, 1806.

**W**AS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 18th day of February last, a negro man who calls himself DAVIS SCOTT, and says he was bound when very young by the trustees of the poor of King and Queen county, Virginia, to CHOWNING KIDD, with whom he served his time, and is now free; he is a handsome black fellow, six feet high, says he is 24 years old, has short wool on his head, and a scar down the middle of his forehead; his clothing is an old wool hat, old yellow broad cloth coat, new cotton ditto, one striped cotton and one white Marfeilles jacket, cotton shirt, gray cloth breeches, yarn stockings, old shoes, and a pair of blue cloth pantaloons. His owner is requested to take him away, he will otherwise be sold, agreeably to law, for his gaol fees, &c.

JAMES COOKE, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

March 1, 1805.

By virtue of a decree from the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the seventh day April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

**A**LL that part of a tract of land, which belonged to CHARLES WHITE, deceased, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Spurrier's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, called WINKOPIN NECK, which was devised to the said Charles White by his father Joseph White, and by the said Charles White, in his life-time mortgaged to John Gwinn, Esquire. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part thereof, shall either pay ready money on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the chancellor; and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, will convey and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the mortgagee, or of the heirs of the said Charles White.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Rd. Trustee.  
Annapolis, March 11, 1806.

**HORSES.**

To be sold, at public vendue, at Squirrel Neck, on Wednesday the second day of April next, SEVERAL head of HORSES, consisting of brood mares, colts, and plough horses. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit of six months will be given on the purchases. Should the weather prove unfavourable on the 2d of April, the sale will be held on the next fair day, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.  
March 7, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH DAVIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH DAVIS, Executrix.  
March 11, 1806.

**NOTICE.**

**L**ETTERS of administration de bonis non have been granted by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to the subscriber, on the estate of JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq; late of the city of London, merchant, those persons concerned will take notice, the object is to effect an immediate settlement of said estate.

EDWARD HALL, West river.  
March 3, 1806.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of a decree from the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, the 17th day of April next,

**T**HE late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM WOOD, formerly of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, lying and being near the lower end of said county, on Herring Bay, and adjoining the land of John Muir, Esq; containing about 306 acres of very fertile land, well wooded, with two good timothy meadows; the improvements are, a convenient dwelling-house, a tobacco house, and other out houses, and fruit trees of all kinds.

Another tract of land, distant from the above about two miles, and adjoining the land of Richard Harrison, Esq; containing about one hundred and six acres of good land, together with a comfortable dwelling-house, and out houses; this tract has the advantage of being almost covered with young chefnut and other timber.

Also, another tract of land, adjoining the above last mentioned tract, containing one hundred acres of land, together with a convenient dwelling-house, and other out houses, fruit trees, &c. The precise quantity of acres in each of the above tracts of land will be ascertained prior to the day of sale.

The terms are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part thereof shall give bond, with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, and on the ratification of any sale so made, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good and sufficient deed to be acknowledged according to law, convey and confirm to the purchaser, and his heirs, all the right, title and interest, in and to the real estate which is or was vested in the heirs of William Wood.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Trustee.  
March 18, 1806.

**This is to give notice,**

**T**HAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ISAAC OWENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eighth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of February, 1806.

THOMAS OWENS, Executor.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of a decree from the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the fourteenth day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

**T**HE dwelling plantation of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and being about three miles from Queen-Anne, and ten from the city of Annapolis, containing near two hundred and fifty acres of land, together with a convenient dwelling-house, and several out houses. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part thereof, shall give bond, with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, and on the approbation and ratification by the chancellor of any sale so made, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good and sufficient deed to be acknowledged according to law, convey and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the heirs of the said Benjamin Watkins. The creditors of the aforesaid Benjamin Watkins are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with their proper vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the fourteenth day of August next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.  
March 17, 1806.

**Lands for Sale.**

**P**URSUANT to the last will of JOSHUA DORSEY, sen. late of Elk-Ridge, deceased; and agreeably to the decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, of June, 1804, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 11th day of April next, the tract of land called LOCUST TRACT, situated on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, containing 411 acres, more or less; this land is one and a half miles from Spurrier's tavern, on the post road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, about 13 miles from Baltimore, and about 25 from the city of Washington; there are several merchant mills within a few miles of this land. This land is well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco; it is divided into six fields, with good fencing, and conveniently watered, with good springs and streams of water. There is a tolerable good mill seat on this land, a good proportion of meadows rich in grass, and more can easily be made; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support this farm. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, barn, stables, and other necessary buildings, an apple orchard of good fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with interest from the day of sale, with approved security, for the purchase money, to the subscriber. Any person calling on Mr. John Shipley, near the premises, can be shewn the above-mentioned land. There will be an accurate plot exhibited at the day of sale. When the purchase money is paid, and not before, there will be a good and sufficient deed given by the subscriber. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and immediate possession given.

GEORGE DORSEY, Trustee.  
February 28, 1806.

**Saint-John's College,**

February, 1806.

**T**HE Visitors and Governors of this seminary observing with concern, the tuition money so far from being regularly paid, has been suffered to run considerable in arrears, longer indulgence is inadmissible.

**RESOLVED,** (At the meeting of the board on the 13th inst.) That Mr. Richard Owen, the collector, have authority to enforce payment by suit, or warrant, in cases of arrearages now due.

**RESOLVED,** That in all cases where the tuition money shall not hereafter be paid in thirty days after it is become due, shall have the like authority to enforce payment.

Whereas a number of students, who at different periods quitted college, leaving their tuition accounts unpaid, are likewise indebted to the subscriber for books, stationary, &c. furnished them for the furtherance of their studies, this is to inform the parents or guardians of such students, that unless such accounts are paid, or satisfaction given, by the 1st day of April, ensuing, means will be taken to procure it, without respect of persons. Such students subject themselves also to have the college claim upon them publicly exhibited.

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.  
Note—College accounts in future are made payable quarterly, or half yearly.

**For Sale, on a long credit,**

**A** VALUABLE country MILL, with about three hundred acres of land adjoining the mill, on the north side of Severn river, about two and a half miles from the ferry, has a constant supply of water, and as much work as it can do—it is one of the best as to water on that side of the river, and some good timber. For terms apply to NICHOLAS BRICE, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

JOHN BRICE.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

**MA**

ANNAPOLIS.

Account of the late admiral Cochrane

SIR, I HAVE much pleasure in that the enemy France, named in John Duckworth with others on the 1st, they were defeated St. Domingo, on British Squadron attempted to escape to the S. S. W. measures adopted A little after 10 by the advanced brought to close a Duckworth's flag, berland, Spencer, sailing of the Canal Louis, the Do ward.

The action began under, the leading Northumberland ship, when the Alexander about eleven struck masts; the rear left their admiral, in eleven, one of the negral. The British Imperial was followed by the was followed by the and was afterwards Squadron. The captain of above 100 of his The loss of the a flag of truce was sent supplies to the Imperial had Diomed a great also suffered several Squadron from I am happy to has been compensation to that wounded not ex ship had 100. The frigates, the action, by a Squadron I

Imperial 130 guns; Diomed, 40 guns; Comet, By the ship I have received A of which contain declaring, between him and the British n by him till the By the ship I on the 13th of the Jupiter, au file of Lloyd's following is ex It is said, th his coming int to the proceed have been re

France and Au of Bavaria and the king of E and title of ki man empire. gained by a French Italia given to Bava The emperor his, as his Italy, after co