

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Dryade, Barker, arrived at this port yesterday, in 33 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 21st of April, but brings London news to the 14th only, which is 7 days later than our former advices from England. The subjoined articles are copied from a file of papers to that date, and from Liverpool papers to the 16th.

Learn verbally from capt. Barker, that the ship *Dryade* had not arrived in England on the 18th of April. It was the opinion of the people in Liverpool, (but we are ignorant of any circumstances which could give rise to such an opinion,) that she was detained in France under seizure.

American produce was in great demand, and daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

As we observe it stated in one of the London prints, from unquestionable authority, that within the district of one of the cloth-halls at Leeds, in Yorkshire, a decrease of 29,895 pieces of broadcloth has taken place in the woollen manufacture principally during the six months preceding the first of April.

Mr. B. further states, that petitions against the orders of council were pouring in from all quarters of England, and that two of the ministers who were in favour of them had altered their opinion, and were about to bring forward a motion for their repeal.—And it was the general opinion in Liverpool, that the orders would be rescinded.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house at Liverpool, to the owner of the *Dryade*, stating, that the British ministry had already been convinced, that the orders in council had not yet been productive of any single advantage which had been expected from them—and the writer observed, that, in his opinion, the day of the orders being rescinded was not very distant.

LONDON, April 7.

THE last accounts from Gibraltar represented Sir Sidney Smith taking in supplies at that place preparatory to his sailing for the Brazils. The report, however, and not the Brazils, we now find his destination. Dispatches were sent off last night from the admiralty, addressed to him off the Channel.

April 11.

The emperor Alexander, according to a letter from the *Veccia*, is on the eve of furnishing a fresh proof of his devotion to France, and his departure from those generous principles which were not long since considered inherent in his character. To assist Napoleon to expel its unfortunate king from Sicily, he put king Joseph in possession of the Island, now under a service not too low for the Autocrat of all Russia to undertake. The article from which we deduce this inference is conceived in the coarse vulgar style of the old Jacobin school. The king of Sicily is passed as a cypher, all the blame is thrown upon the queen.

We communicated on Saturday the arrival of the *Stuart* packet, from Bengal, announcing the renewal of hostilities in India. The dispatches brought the Gen. Stuart state, that Doondea Kham, a Zoolah, in the district of Allyghar, in the conquered provinces, whose conduct has ever been refractory, compelled the governor general to have recourse to military force to reduce him to submission. Lord

Clive, from motives of humanity, forgave his repeated acts of violence and dissatisfaction towards the British government, on condition that he should surrender or destroy the guns in the strong fort of Cawnpore, fill up the ditch, and disband his forces. This had no effect, the conditions were never complied with; and advices having been received of his continued violence towards the inhabitants, his resistance to the authority of the magistrates, and his strengthening the fort, the governor general felt himself obliged to order a military force, under the command of major gen. Dickens, and lieutenant colonel Bradford, of the artillery, to reduce him to obedience. Cawnpore, as being one of his strongest forts, was first attacked. It is situated between Agra and Delhi. The British arrived before it on or about the 11th Oct. Major gen. Dickens found it much stronger than it had been represented, and was therefore obliged to proceed by regular approaches. A breach having been effected about the middle of November, major gen. Dickens attempted to take the place by storm. The assault was made by the troops on the rampart and fortified garden, but they were obliged, after a most desperate attack, to retreat with great loss. The garrison, however, intimidated by the intrepidity of the attack, and dreading a renewal of the assault, evacuated the fort in the night.

[New-York Mer. Adv.]

The brig *Prudence*, which left ultimo, we have been informed by Paris Moniteurs down to us, is not a trace in them of the vessel then to take place in Spain; that Napoleon was apparently at that devoted kingdom. A vessel unmovable upon every scheme of Europe.

MOREAU arrived at New-Orleans from New-Orleans.

ANNAPOLIS: FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

On the 20th November, we learn that the general had proceeded to another fort, and great hopes were entertained that the several strong holds belonging to Doondea would fall without further loss.

Col. Lane is, we understand, recalled from his command at St. Helena.

We announced on Saturday, the arrival of the *Coquette*, at Portsmouth, after a remarkable quick passage of four days, with dispatches from admiral Sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon. The dispatches state, that there is a famine at Lisbon. In this dreadful situation, a deputation of the merchants has been sent, in a flag of truce, to admiral Cotton, imploring a suspension of the blockade as the only means of procuring provisions to save the inhabitants from general starvation. Various letters have been received, descriptive of these horrors; the following is from one of the gentlemen appointed to the deputations, and was written before he set off:—

LISBON, March 21.

“I have only time enough to inform you of my having been authorized, with several others, by this government, to proceed to the English fleet now blockading our port, for the purpose of prevailing on admiral Cotton to permit provisions to be brought hither, as we are absolutely on the eve of a famine. Under these dreadful circumstances we rely on the humanity and liberality of a generous nation, and we trust that his excellency will commiserate the distressed situation of the inhabitants of this devoted city and its environs, and grant liberty for provisions to enter the port, otherwise we must literally starve. Should we succeed in this object of our mission, it will revive the drooping spirits of the people, and save the lives of thousands, and tens of thousands, who otherwise must meet their fate in the worst and most terrible of all deaths—a death from hunger.”

The deputations accordingly took place. Sir Charles Cotton was deeply affected at the sufferings of our ancient allies; but as an immediate suspension of the blockade would have been an act of disobedience to his instructions, he could only promise to submit the prayer of the unhappy Portuguese to the British government.—With this view he dispatched the *Coquette* cutter.

Sir Charles Cotton has ten sail of the line with him, which are all victualled and watered for seven months. The Russian squadron are lying in the *Tagus* ready for sea; but there is no expectation of their coming out. A very rich ship, from Lima, escaped our cruisers, and got into *Vigo* lately, much to the mortification of our ships of war off that port.

April 12.

We have received a regular series of Dutch papers to the 2d inst.

We have, among other important communications, received the Dutch king's message to his legislature, on the state of the finances for the year; in which he acknowledges the deplorable state of the country, and that they cannot hope for an amelioration of their circumstances until the establishment of a maritime peace. In this deplorable state of their commerce and finances, his majesty has thought proper to acquaint them, that the French emperor has given them assurances, that in the peace to be negotiated with England, he is to stipulate for the restoration of the Dutch colonies, particularly of *Guiana*. This notice would seem to imply that a negotiation was actually on the tapis, and that Napoleon even spoke with confidence of the terms he expected to obtain.

The following instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening:

(COPY.)

“GEORGE R. Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers; given at our court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the forty-eighth year of our reign.

“Our will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessels laden with lumber and provisions and going to any of our colonies, islands or settlements, in the West-Indies or South-America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessel may have regular clearances and documents on board; and in case any vessel shall be met with and be in her due course to the alleged port of her destination, an endorsement shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessel, specifying the destination alleged, and the place where the vessel was so visited. And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo at any of our colonies, islands or settlements, aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to depart, either in ballast, or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port, notwithstanding the present hostilities, or any future hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such vessel may be granted to the vessel by the governor or other person, having the chief civil command in such colony, island or settlement.

“G. R.”

The Princess Elizabeth packet, with mails from Sicily and Malta, has put an end to all doubts respecting the fleet of Sir Richard Strachan. He and his squadron joined admiral Collingwood, and adm. Thornborough, off Palermo, when the combined fleets amounted to sixteen sail of the line. They had seen no enemy's fleet; but it was ascertained at Gibraltar, that the Carthagena squadron was at Port Mahon, by the latest accounts. One of the ships, under the command of the *Sirius*, saw the *Roche* squadron pass the bay of Pallas, near Carthagena, on the 1st of March; and it is therefore thought that they may have joined the Toulon fleet, but it is not ascertained.

On the arrival of general Spencer's armament at Gibraltar, it was discovered that the enemy, apprized of our intention to attack Ceuta, had thrown such a body of men into the place, and had exerted themselves in repairing the batteries with such effect, as to make it imprudent to proceed against it. Accordingly our readers will see from the letters which we give from Gibraltar, that the project was abandoned, and that the troops were proceeding on their ultimate destination. Gen. Nightingale is on his return home with dispatches. Sir Sidney Smith sailed from Gibraltar, on the 13th ult. in the *Foudroyant*, supped for the Brazils, at which place it is said, the Prince Regent is safely arrived.

Lord Callereagh last night submitted his plan for the internal defence of the country. He proposes a local militia as a substitute for the present system by the training act, to be raised by means of a ballot, in the same way as the regular militia. This new force is to consist of 60,000 rank and file, to be officered by gentlemen of property throughout the country. No substitution of service is to be permitted, except on payment of a very large sum; and the troops thus raised are to be collected in the principal towns in the country, there to be trained to the use of arms for the space of 28 days in each year. He also proposes to add to the regular and militia force an addition of 50,000 men, by filling up the companies in each regiment to 100 rank and file. Those only are liable to be balloted into the local militia who are above the age of 18 and under 35.

It appears from the statement of the noble lord, that the whole of our force, of every description, for the defence of the country, will be as follows:

Regular army for home defence,	200,000
Militia, British	330,000
Irish,	70,000
Local militia,	400,000
Making a regimented force for home defence, independent of the volunteers, or	660,000
Volunteers,	290,000
Total of the force for home defence,	950,000

The Catholic petition was presented last night, in the house of commons, by Mr. Grattan, but rejected on account of an irregularity in the signatures. A similar petition, though liable to the same objection, has been received by the house of lords.

The *Gazette* of last night contains an account of the evacuation of *Scylla* by the British garrison.

Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Nourie. It is certain, however, that the *Osage* was chartered to remain, if necessary, 25 days at *L'Orient*, and 25 days in England.

April 14.

A variety of opinions have been advanced respecting the destination of the *Roche* squadron, the last accounts report them to have been seen in lat. 31, N. long. 39, W. steering a N. N. W. course.

Yesterday some letters, dated the 12th ult. were received from Holland, which state that the price of coffee, and other articles of colonial produce, continued to rise. In Germany a similar scarcity prevails, and letters from Hamburg, dated the 25th of March, state, that coffee had risen to 3s. a pound.

The last accounts from India mention, that an insurrection had taken place among the Cadets at the military college at *Bonnet*; and although from its nature, the consequences were not apprehended to be very serious, the refractory youths would not submit, until the military were brought against them, and were about to charge them with the bayonet.

Long wool has lately been employed in making cables and ropes for the navy, and for other purposes; and the admiralty, on the representation of Sir J. Banks, has, we understand, directed their being tried in the king's service.

The French consul at *Dantzic* has been sent prisoner to Paris—accused of having accepted bribes to permit the importation of British goods.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

A convoy is appointed for the ships bound to the Brazils; upwards of 40 sail of vessels are at this time ready loaded with British manufactured goods for South America, among them several Portuguese vessels lately arrived here from *Oporto* and *Lisbon*.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

Boston, May 23.

The New-Galen, capt. Hinckley, arrived here on Saturday, in 31 days from London, bringing papers of that city to the 19th April. The war against Sweden, by Buonaparte's new allies of the North, was still continued with vigour, and still opposed by the hardy and loyal descendants of Gustavus Vasa. In the defence of Sweden, Great-Britain had been able to render essential services; and at the last dates was powerfully operating against the common enemy, by a considerable naval force, which, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice in the two Belts, had enabled them to afford a very seasonable relief to the only independent power, now on the continent of Europe. An interesting State Paper of the Swedish monarch, in answer to the Danish declaration of war, follows.

The reports of a naval action in the Mediterranean, and of the junction of the Rochefort with the Toulon fleet, had not been confirmed; nor had any correct or positive intelligence been received of the former Squadron. Had it have entered the Straits, some portion of the numerous divisions of British shipping in those seas, must have fallen in with it.

No account of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission, nor any dispatches from him, had reached England; nor were there any account of the arrival of the Ofage, on board of which Mr. Nourse was passenger, with dispatches from our government.

The parliament of England was still engaged with important discussions relative to neutral rights and commercial regulations—but no question had been taken for impairing or any way altering the letter or spirit of the late orders of council. A new loan of eight millions was opened for the current year;—and several plans suggested for augmenting the regular army, and equipping and disciplining the militia. The Catholic petition had been presented by lord Grenville, and notice given, that he should call it up on the 12th May.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced on the coast of England about the 8th April, and attended with considerable damage to all description of shipping within the range of its violence.

The convoy for Canada failed from Portsmouth on the 15th April, and when joined by the ships from Tobay, Plymouth and Cork, was expected to consist of nearly 100 sail, which is to be treble the number that has failed for this quarter at any one time for many years.

Admiral Duckworth arrived at Plymouth on the 19th April, after having touched in the West-Indies, Chesapeake, Halifax, and the Western Islands, in quest of the Rochefort Squadron, which he could not find.

Stockholm, March 18.

Two Swedish packets, dispatched to Rugen to exchange prisoners, under a promise from a French marshal of immunity, have been seized there, and declared PRIZES! Two Swedish officers on board of them are detained as prisoners, although one of them was the bearer of a flag of truce.

April 4.

Five Swedish ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 4 gun-brigs, failed from Carlskrona March 30.

The official account from the army in Finland is to the 23d. Several skirmishes had taken place with the Russians, but nothing decisive. The Swedes were improving their positions, and endeavouring to augment and concentrate their forces.

A Swedish craiser has taken several Danish vessels. His Swedish majesty has ordered a conscription of all his subjects from 18 to 25—which it is supposed will produce 450,000.

GOTTENBURG, April 3.

The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb, Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c. These ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships, whose names I cannot yet learn. Many more, I am told, are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from invasion of the French and Danes.

LONDON, April 17.

There is a rumour that the marquis Wellesley is going out again to India, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, as commander in chief. The latter appointment may be true.

Saturday captain Goodall arrived in town from St. Domingo, having landed from the Hopewell on Wednesday. Capt. Goodall is stated to be the bearer of some propositions from Christophe to our government.

The duke D'Angoleme, who married the daughter of Louis XVI. is about to sail for Gottenburg.

Twelve sail of the line are said to be ready for sea at Brest, with troops, conjectured to be bound to the River of Plate. They are watched.

Gen. Moore, and cols. Abercrombie, Guyler and other officers, are going to America.

The king of Prussia has ceded the province of New Silesia, to be added to the Dutchy of Warsaw.

It is said that within a short time 5 sail of the line have been built and fitted for sea at Toulon.

A duel has been fought between Mr. D...y, an American of fortune, and capt. W. of the navy.

The parties are half brothers; the dispute was a family one. Each was wounded at the second fire; D...y dangerously.

April 19.

The Gottenburg mails have brought a number of private letters, which convey information concerning the state of the public mind in Sweden. The most important subsequent communications are a series of state papers, in which, among other things, a most dishonourable and scandalous project of seduction and perfidy on the part of the Russian ministry is clearly developed.

The other papers which are incorporated in the same series, and which altogether constitute a pamphlet, relate to the general policy of the northern powers; they form a kind of supplement to the state papers published before. The argument in which the king of Sweden refutes the charge of aggression, is very spiritedly and successfully supported. He places before the emperor's ministers two horns of a dilemma from which they cannot escape: "Either the former treaties subsist, and then I demand the execution of the latest, in 1801—or they are all abolished; then leave me to myself."

As to the additional information derived from private sources, we will state a few particulars. It is said, that a flag of truce was sent from Copenhagen with a request from his Danish majesty of a truce for one month, in order to remove the corpse of the late king from Rensburg to Copenhagen, to be interred in the family vault. We have not heard what was the reply: It would not be easy to grant a truce, since a compliance with it could not be demanded with decency of the English, and without their concurrence it would be of no avail.

It is pretended that about 8000 Danish troops, who were in possession of the island of Zealand, had passed over to Holstein, fearful the island would be so closely blockaded by the British and Swedish ships, that no provisions could be received. We should not have been surprised to hear of the passage of so many sailors; but the assertion is absurd when made respecting soldiers, unless it is pretended that we may have Zea and again if we chuse to attack it.

It is also maintained, and we are led to believe the assertion, that a Swedish force has been spared from the Belt and Sound to blockade the Russian ports in the Baltic. The arrival of the Squadron from England had inspired a spirit and confidence in the people, from which the happiest consequences might be expected.

It is further stated, the fortrefs of Helsingfors had been attacked by the Russians, but that they were repulled with considerable loss.

Just as the last letters came away from Gottenburg, it was confidently said that more than one half of the Danes who had been made prisoners on board the Prince Christian had entered into the British and Swedish service. This report we discredit. It is not from the Danes that desertion in great bodies is to be expected; besides, we know that the national feelings of the people have been roused so generally, that even the lowest classes have felt the spirit of patriotism.

We have several letters from Sweden, from which we make the following few extracts:

"Our armies being now in motion against Denmark and Norway, we are out of danger from invasion; and if we are properly and vigorously assisted by the English, there will be no cause for fear during the present year. If the English were to make a diversion on Norway, at or near Christianland, and other ports, and to keep Zealand closely blockaded, both those countries, Norway and Zealand, will be in want of provisions in the month of June or July next, and must fall of course. Were it then possible to maintain those countries during the ensuing winter, the plans of the French would be totally defeated, and our two countries might execute theirs with honour. It is, however, understood, that the English must use every exertion and endeavour, and that in true earnest. Our army consists of brave, strong, healthy men, inhabitants of the country, who are full of courage; and the nation at large are ready to venture every thing for the defence of their country."

"The English ships of war which were at Gottenburg are now in the Belt and Sound; and an army of 10,000 men is assembled betwixt Helsingburg and Malmo, so that there now appears little reason to apprehend invasion on that side."

"All intercourse with the continent of Europe is considered as at an end. No doubt is entertained that Koningburg and Memel will be garrisoned by French troops, for the better carrying into execution the plans of the continental Despot."

The Danish ship Prince Christian, of 74 guns, struck to the English ships Stately and Nassau, of 64 guns each. After striking her colours she was run ashore, and the British were obliged to burn her after taking out her crew. The Stately bore the brunt in the combat, and had 5 men killed and 47 wounded. The Danes had 50 killed, (among whom were 3 lts.) and 88 wounded. The English think it wrong for the vessel to have been run on shore after she struck. The Danes have only one ship of the line left.

Seventy-four casks of dollars, amounting to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, were sent from the bank of England, in January, as a remittance to the king of Sweden. [Evening Post.]

The American ambassador (says a London paper of April 19,) was at the Lord Mayor's Feast yesterday.

AMERICAN.

CHESTER, (Vermont) April 18.

By respectable authority we are informed, that since the President's Proclamation, a number of persons, who, from prudential motives winked, at this violation of the laws of the country. They are determined not to submit to the measure, but to pursue the usual trade in spite of all opposition.

Boston, May 24.

From the information which has been obtained, it appears there have been chosen to the house of representatives the present year, 235 federalists, and 234 democrats.

Only two towns remain to be heard from, Deerfield and Sedgwick.

The legislature meets in this town to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

A letter from London, of the 20th April, mentions that information had just been received that the Bargo in Holland was raised.

We learn that Vincent Matthews, Esq; is elected a member of congress, which gives us eight federalists in the next congress, instead of only the two now have.

To all whom it may concern.—A French privateer which goes under the name of La Confiance, formerly the American schooner Snake in the Grass, is now in this port refitting; having already had new beams and being about to have a new deck. After all she must undoubtedly have provisions for her voyage if not additional equipments for a cruise. We trust however, that those whose duty it is, will see to it that she leaves not the port in any respect better prepared to enforce the Milan Decree than she entered it; because it would be against the interests of the United States in such case made and provided. This is the privateer which took the British packet Duke of Montrose, last winter, and is owned, we are authorized to state, in whole or in part, by a French naturalized American citizen, who lives in Philadelphia, but has lately been here to superintend his property.

CHARLESTON, May 18.

The French privateer schooner L'Exchange, capt. Feller, mounting one 18 and six 6 pounders, with 100 men, from St. Domingo, and the French letter marque schooner Jeune Estelle, cap. Young, with cargo of coffee, from Barracoa, arrived at this port yesterday, via St. Mary's river.

PETERSBURG, May 24.

Last Monday was the first day of the quarter term court for Danwiddie county. A majority of the fitting magistrates however, for certain reasons assigned, refused to grant judgments in any case whatever, and the court adjourned without transacting any business.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

Arrived last evening, Spanish schooner St. Isidore, 12 days from Havana. Passenger, capt. Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the Lucy, Knowles, bound from this port to Havana. Capt. C. informs, that on the 22d April, off Cape Roman, they were captured by the French privateer schooner Superieur, who put a prize-master and men on board, and ordered her to Samana. He immediately ordered all the crew below, threatened to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen crept all sails, and attempted to scud away under poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, she broached to, upsteepled, and filled. They then cut away both the masts, and righted, but neglected to free them from the lines before cutting them, they thumped several times through her sides, the gale continuing to increase, and she remained in that situation 3 days, the deck burst a sunder; capt. Chalmers, Mr. Campbell (a passenger) and 3 negro sailors, were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck floated, the others were all drowned. They were on that part of the wreck 4 days at the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 28th one of the negroes died, part of whose body they eat.—On the 29th they were providentially picked up by the brig Nancy, from Norfolk for Havana. Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the evening of the same day they were picked up.

May 18.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been sitting in this city some time past, has adjourned. We understand they have transacted much business of importance in an harmonious manner, and in that spirit of conciliation and good will, so becoming their respective stations; and which must prove highly satisfactory every member of the church.

To the Editor of the American.

I HAVE been informed that a paragraph appeared in your paper, in which is mentioned my apprehension and committal to prison. It is not my intention to make a single remark on that publication, but only request you will have the goodness to state the same medium to state, that it is my most anxious wish that the public in general, but more especially my personal friends, will suspend their opinion of me till my trial, which I trust will be ere long.

25th May, 1808.

THURSDAY
APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council
HENRY ASHTON
reg. St. Mary's county
John Kilgour, adjut.
William Hebb, quar.
James Fulton, capt.
ford county.
Thomas Simmon, pa.
James Page, surgeon.
John Smith, ensign.
7th reg. Frederick.
Nicholas Sluts, ens.
com. do. do.
James Reed, maj. of
Jacob Ruhl, lieut. a.
B. Richardson's com. 4
Benjamin Lancaster,
Charles county.
John Aihberry, 1st li.
John Conrad Williams,
ma's troop of horse,
Washington county.
David Schnebly, maj.
John Cloyd, ensign o
reg. do.
William Douney fur
John P. Paca, capt.
Richard E. Clayton, 2
attached to the 6th brig
Benjamin Bagg's, 2d
cornet, of capt. Joseph E
attached to 6th brig
Samuel Stone, 2d lie
corner, of capt. Robert
attached to the 11th brig
James Walling, jun.
Ensign, of capt. Sibert's
county.
William Dent, capt.
Charles county.
Charles S. Ridgely, c
and Robert J. Henry, c
attached to the 3d brigad
Samuel Thomas, capt
Joseph Luise, ensign, of
Montgomery county
Camden Riley, capt.
and Benjamin Adams, c
Samuel Walker, corn
top of horse, attached
Solomon Scott, jun.
comp. 35th reg. Queen
Samuel Young, adj.
Charles N. Drifley, c
John R. Frost, ensign,
Hundel county.
Lyde Griffith, capt. D
Warfield, ensign of a
Thomas Hool, capt.
Daniel Warfield, capt
Philip Hammond, lieut
capt. Jamison's comp.
John Griffith, lieut.
Wheeler's comp. d
Vachel Wallington,
William Berryman,
Ebenzer Davis, capt.
William James, ens. of
county.
Edward C. Cresap, ca
John Custer, ens. of a c
Aza Wilson, capt. J
Eber Robenet, ensign,
Conrad Corbus, capt.
William Siglar, ens. of
Isaac Bell, lieut. and
Wheeler's comp. do.
Thomas Blair, capt.
John Shook, ens. of a c
John Young, capt. J
Samuel Hadley, ens. of
Samuel Howard, capt
Edward Mincher, ei
Nicholas Holtz, maj
Frederick county.
Jacob Firestone, capt
Hoffman, ens. of a
Isaac Hedges, capt. H
tunger, ens. of a com
Peter Criff, capt. Jof
Devilbiss, ens. of a
Solomon Lowe, ensign
reg. Talbot county
William Merchant, c
Francis Gorfage, ens
William Tighman, c
Daniel Townsend, ens.
Obadiah Gary, major
James Parrott, ens. of
Talbot county.
Solomon Mullikin, c
do. do.
John Edmondson, cap
Isaac Paddifon, ens. of
James Dixon, ens. o
reg. Queen-Anne's
John W. Boardley, a
John Smoot, paymas
Henry Duval, adjuta
ny.

FR, (Vermont) April 18.
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NEW-YORK, May 26.
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CHARLESTON, May 18.
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PETERSBURG, May 24.
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Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, May, 1808.
HENRY ASHTON, major of a battalion, 45th reg. St. Mary's county.
John Kilgour, adjutant, do. do.
William Hebb, quartermaster, 12th reg. do.
James Fulton, capt. of a company, 42d reg. Harford county.
Thomas Simmon, paymaster, 15th reg. Balt.
James Page, surgeon's mate, 51st reg. do.
John Smith, ensign of capt. George Flaut's com. 47th reg. Frederick.
Nicholas Sluts, ensign of capt. Peter Cookerly's com. do. do.
James Reed, maj. of bat. do. do.
Jacob Rulh, lieut. and Edward Norris, ensign, of B. Richardson's com. 40th reg. Harford.
Benjamin Lancaster, capt. of a comp. 1st reg. Charles county.
John Alherry, 1st lieut. John Ervine, 2d do. and John Conrad Williams, cornet, of capt. F. Tighman's troop of horse, attached to the 2d brigade, Washington county.
David Schnebly, maj. of battalion, 8th reg. do.
John Cloyd, ensign of capt. Binkley's comp. 24th reg. do.
William Doney surgeon's mate, 24th reg. do.
John P. Paca, capt. Richard Hall, 1st lieut. and Richard E. Clayton, 2d do. of a comp. of artillery, attached to the 6th brigade, Queen-Anne's county.
Benjamin Baggs, 2d lieut. and William Taylor, cornet, of capt. Joseph H. Nicholson, jun's troop of horse, attached to 6th brigade, Queen-Anne's county.
Samuel Stone, 2d lieut. and Christopher Gorman, cornet, of capt. Robert Lyon's troop of horse, attached to the 11th brigade, Baltimore county.
James Walling, jun. lieut. and William Hammet, ensign, of capt. Sibert's comp. 24th reg. Washington county.
William Dent, capt. of a comp. in the 43d reg. Charles county.
Charles S. Ridgely, capt. Lemuel Taylor, 1st lieut. and Robert J. Henry, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.
Samuel Thomas, capt. Richard Holmes, lieut. and Joseph Luise, ensign, of a comp. in the extra battalion, Montgomery county.
Camden Riley, capt. Thomas Edmonston, lieut. and Benjamin Adams, ensign, of a comp. do. do.
Samuel Walker, cornet of capt. S. Hollingworth's comp. of horse, attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.
Solomon Scott, jun. ensign of capt. Baynard's comp. 35th reg. Queen-Anne's county.
Samuel Young, adj. 27th reg. Baltimore.
Charles N. Dorsey, capt. George Fox, lieut. and John R. Frost, ensign, of a comp. 32d reg. Anne-Arundel county.
Lyde Griffith, capt. Dennis Dorsey, lt. and Charles Warfield, ensign of a comp. do. do.
Thomas Hool, capt. William Pinkerton, lieut. and Daniel Warfield, ensign, of a comp. do. do.
Philip Hammond, lieut. and Joseph Mather, ens. capt. Jamison's comp. 7th reg. Baltimore.
John Griffith, lieut. and John Tipton, ensign of Wheeler's comp. do. do.
Vachel Wallington, capt. Philip Reifler, lieut. and William Berryman, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Ebenzer Davis, capt. Samuel Siglar, lieut. and William James, ens. of a comp. 50th reg. Allegany county.
Edward C. Crefap, capt. Peter Conner, lieut. and John Custer, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Aza Wilson, capt. John Macklefish, lieut. and Peter Robenet, ensign, of a comp. do. do.
Conrad Corbus, capt. Jacob Hulfire, lieut. and William Siglar, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Isaac Bell, lieut. and Thomas Haines, ens. of capt. Wilbils's comp. do. do.
Thomas Blair, capt. Peter Loudermilk, lieut. and Rob Shook, ens. of a comp. do. do.
John Young, capt. James Chalmers, lieut. and Samuel Hadley, ens. of a comp. 51st reg. Baltimore.
Samuel Howard, capt. Alexander Ingram, lieut. and Edward Mincher, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Nicholas Holtz, major of a battalion, 16th reg. Frederick county.
Jacob Firestone, capt. John Front, lieut. and John Hoffman, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Isaac Hedges, capt. Isaac Shriver, lieut. and John Stanger, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Peter Criff, capt. Joseph Hedges, lieut. and Samuel Devilbiss, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Solomon Lowe, ensign of capt. Jourdan's comp. 1st reg. Talbot county.
William Merchant, capt. Daniel Feddeman, lieut. and Francis Gorfage, ens. of a comp. do. do.
William Tighman, capt. Samuel Gary, lieut. and Daniel Townsend, ens. of a comp. do. do.
Obadiah Gary, major of a battalion, do. do.
James Parrott, ens. of capt. J. Dudley's comp. 4th reg. Talbot county.
Solomon Mullikin, ens. of capt. W. Chapman's comp. do. do.
John Edmondson, capt. John Merrick, lieut. and Samuel Paddison, ens. of a comp. do. do.
James Dixon, ens. of capt. Winchester's comp. 1st reg. Queen-Anne's county.
John W. Boardley, adjutant 26th reg. Talbot co.
John Smoot, paymaster, 11th reg. Dorchester co.
Henry Duval, adjutant 22d reg. Anne-Arundel county.

John Adlem, capt. Samuel Jay, 1st lieut. and Barwick Williams, 2d do. of an artillery comp. attached to the 1st brigade, Harford county.

Thomas Norris and Joseph Jenifer, Justices of the Peace, Anne-Arundel county.

Boston, May 25, 1808.

"This day has decided the complexion of our new legislature. Mr. Otis is president of the senate by a majority of two votes. Mr. Bigelow, former speaker in federal times, is chosen speaker by a majority of 31."

We have received the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Capt. Charles Gordon. They conclude with the sentence, that Capt. Gordon be privately reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. [Nat. Int.]

We have received the proceedings of the court-martial lately held at Norfolk, in the cases of Capt. John Hall, of the marines, and William Hook, gunner of the Chesapeake.

In the case of Capt. Hall, the court sentenced him to be privately reprimanded, under the charge of "negligently performing the duty assigned him."

In the case of Mr. Hook, the court sentenced him to be "dismissed the service of the U. States, for negligently performing the duty assigned to him." [Ibid.]

Two thousand eight hundred and one Squirrels were killed on the afternoon of the 23d April, in the county of Anderson, (Tennessee,) by a number of gentlemen of that place. [Balt. American.]

The Races over the New-Market course, Virginia, commenced on Wednesday the 18th ult. on which day the Jockey Club Purse of 600 dollars, 4 mile heats, was won by Mr. Wilks's Patowmack, beating Mr. G. Harrison's Atlantic, Mr. Hoome's Peccemaker, and Mr. Johnson's Magnet.

The 2d day, the Proprietor's Purse of 225 dollars, was won by Mr. Hoome's b. h. Lance—beating four others.

From the (Lexington) Kentucky Gazette.

The insolent and arrogant letter of M. Champagny, published in this day's paper, will be read with indignant feelings by every citizen who feels for the honour and independence of his country. As much as we justly detest England—convinced as we are that her conduct would have fully justified the United States in unsheathing the sword against her—yet, every nation ought to be the judge of the injury they may have sustained, and of the mode of redress which they ought to pursue. And we have no doubt the reply of our government has been such as to convince even Napoleon that we are not to be dictated to.

Two ships, three brigs, and a schooner, passed the falls of Ohio on the 23d of April, and anchored in safety at Shippingport.

DIED, at St. Helena, on the 24th of March last, Mr. GEORGE L. GRAY, formerly editor of the Anti Democrat, of Baltimore.

Those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, will unite in testifying the many excellent qualities of his head and heart. If warm affections, a generous and liberal mind, together with very considerable literary attainments, call for the sympathy of his surviving friends, his loss will not be known without regret, and his having left a disconsolate mother, widowed wife, and fatherless children, will considerably increase the distress of his relatives and friends on this melancholy occasion.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday, the 23d of June next, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

ALL the personal property of SAMUEL YEALDEHALL, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIJAH YEALDEHALL, Administrator. May 31, 1808.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN H. BRANES, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Virianda Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, Anastasia Smith, and others, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 18th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette on or before the 18th day of June next.

The report states, that the land, supposed to contain 25 or 26 acres, fold for 381 dollars.

True copy: 1707/6 NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printer, or look over an

To be Sold, for Cash,

On Saturday the 4th of June, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, ALL the stone, bricks, and rubbish, of the burnt house, opposite the Church.

JOHN SHAW.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

From a Philadelphia paper of May 28.

On Thursday last sailed from New-Castle, on a cruise, (no doubt against the Americans,) the French privateer schooner Superior, capt. Brevard. This captain, after having captured Americans, and maltreated a number of our citizens at various times, had the impudence to enter our port, to refit his vessel with new bulwarks, and other conveniences to a privateer, take in a large stock of provisions as per list below, by permission at least of our custom-house, and no doubt of the executive—and sail again without any interruption. She also, we are told, took a large sum of money to the amount of 6,000 and some say 60,000 dollars, [said to be on account of the French government.] This needs no comment—facts speak louder than words.

Port of Philadelphia, May, 1808.

Permit capt Brevard to laden on board the armed French schooner, 25 barrels of biscuit, 2 casks red wine, 50 barrels flour, 4 quintals rice, 15 bbls. beef, 6 do codfish, 15 do. pork, 4 do. cheese, 4 do. pease, 40 gallons vinegar, 2 hds, French brandy, 4 kegs hogs lard, 1 do. butter, 4 quintals onions, 3 jars beef alam-de, 1 do. pickled-pork, 2 do. fresh butter, 2 bask. sweet oil, 2 boxes gin, 65lb. codfish, 50lb. sugar, 10 gallons brandy, 12 doz. porter, 6 hams, 24lbs. saufages, 1lb. pepper, 24 doz eggs. Being free according to law."

[The above is the privateer which captured the schooner LOVELY LUCY, on board of which was the late Mr. Wm. CAMPBELL, as mentioned under the Baltimore head in this day's Gazette.]

FATAL DUEL.

An altercation, arising from political discussion, between Mr. Thomas Lewis, and Mr. John M'Henry, at Finastle, Virginia, the former challenged the latter to fight with pistols; Mr. M'Henry declined that instrument, and they concluded to use rifles; they met; and both fell. Lewis was shot through the heart; M'Henry a little below; he died the day following. They fought—and with rifles—at fifteen paces. [Fed Gaz.]

The American Citizen says there is a republican majority in the N. Y. House of Representatives of 22.

On Thursday last the bones of 11,500 persons, said to have died in the prison this during the revolutionary war, were formally interred on Long-Island. The New-York Citizen says, "The day was one of devotion. Business was suspended.—The procession formed at the Park, agreeably to arrangements previously published, moved through the streets to the places of embarkation. The concourse of spectators in the streets, the houses and upon the house tops, was immense. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the city, was anxious to view this scene of national piety. The wharfs and places of embarkation were so thronged as seemingly to menace personal safety, and yet in the passage to and from Brooklyn of many thousand persons, no accident happened, so admirably were the arrangements made and executed. At Brooklyn, twenty ladies dressed in white, with black crape veils joined the procession and added interest to the scene. Arrived at the tomb, the rev. Mr. Williston delivered an appropriate prayer in a strain of unusual eloquence. He was followed by Dr. De Witt, the orator of the day, in an address finely composed and delivered amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the surrounding spectators. When the sepulchral rites were performed, the procession returned to the park in this city, where it was dismissed."

Very like a whale.—We find the following queer article in the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette of the 23d of February last:

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) February 22. Arrived here on Friday morning from St. Andrews, the Packet Speedy, capt. Johnston, with five passengers, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Price and Mr. M'Kenzie, of this city, Mr. M'Master, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Hafuck, an English gentleman. Capt. J. informs that on Wednesday evening the 7th inst. the wind being a head, and appearance of a snow storm, he came to anchor in Bliss's harbour; that at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning they were surprised by a violent agitation of the vessel—capt. J. can convey but a faint idea of his astonishment on observing the vessel going through the water at the rate of fifteen knots per hour, there being only a light wind from the S. E. and when a few minutes previously, she was riding at anchor. The mystery was unravelled on his observing a huge whale that seemed to have entangled himself in the cable, and it was probable the vessel would be dragged ashore, being already removed from her anchorage 3 miles, and in a dangerous situation, the water running in at the hawser holes, capt. J. deemed it prudent to cut the cable, from which the whale immediately disengaged himself—capt. J. can only account for this most astonishing circumstance by the supposition that the whale was near the vessel, in pursuit of herrings, and as the tide was setting in, and the wind from S. E. the cable being slack under foot, he must have coiled it round his body, and drawn it tight by endeavouring to extricate himself.

We state this remarkable circumstance on the authority of the respectable evidence which accompanied the detail.

We certify that the circumstances cited above are facts.

James Price, Daniel M'Master, John M'Kenzie, Richard Hafuck

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

DAWN.

BY MISS OWENSON.

THERE is a soft and fragrant hour, Sweet, fresh, reviving is its power; 'Tis when a ray Steals from the vale of parting night, And by its mild prolusive light Foretells the day.

'Tis when some ling'ring stars scarce shed Over the misty mountains head Their fairy beam; When one by one retiring shroud, Dim glittering through a fleecy cloud, Their last faint gleam.

'Tis when just wak'd from transient death (By some frail zephyr's balmy breath) The unfolding rose, Sheds on the air its rich perfume, While every bud with deeper bloom And beauty glows.

'Tis when fond nature (genial power) Weeps o'er each drooping night clos'd flower, While softly fly Those doubtful mists that leaze to view Each glowing scene of various hue That charms the eye.

'Tis when the sea-girt turret's brow Receives the East's first kindly glow, And the dark wave, Swelling to meet the Orient gleam, Reflects the warmly strength'ning beam It seems to lave.

'Tis when the restless child of sorrow, Watching the wish'd for rising morrow, His couch foregoes, And seeks midst scenes so sweet, so mild, To soothe those pangs so keen, so wild, Of hopeless woes.

Nor day, nor night, this hour can claim, Nor moonlight ray, nor noontide beam Does it betray; But fresh, reviving, downy sweet, It haltes the glowing hours to meet, Of rising day.

SCRAP.

A GERMAN Literatus has discovered, that the word in Hebrew, which is commonly translated rib, more properly signifies a tongue, and consequently, that EVE was taken out of Adam's tongue. This is extremely probable.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 26, 1808. ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL DUVALL, administrator, with the will annexed, of EPHRAIM DUVALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills A. A. county.

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 of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of EPHRAIM DUVALL, 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 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of April, 1808.

SAMUEL DUVALL, Administrator, w. A.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of RICHARD SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 RICHARD SPRIGG, 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 third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application, by petition, of JOHN BOONE, executor of the last will and testament of JOHN BOONE, of Nichols, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 JOHN BOONE, of Nichols, 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 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

JOHN BOONE, Executor.

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has relidied the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of presenting his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has relidied the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis generally, and those in particular who favour him with the tuition of their children, that unable to meet with a suitable assistant in whom he could confide, he must lessen the number of his scholars, and advance his price for tuition. Confident that the present is not an adequate compensation for his constant exertions in, and attention and confinement to, the duties of his school, he will not, from and after the 1st day of June next, receive, or continue under his tuition any scholar for less than the sum of ten shillings a month, said sum to be punctually paid at the expiration of the month for each, or such scholar suspended from school till payment is made.

Those indebted to him for past tuition are requested to pay off their accounts on or before the above date, as any longer indulgence will not be given.

JOHN W. H. CARROLL.

May 17, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The LANDHOLDERS ASSISTANT AND LAND-OFFICE GUIDE.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 21, 1808.

JAMES BUTCHER, David Boudon, capt. H. H. Bromley, capt. John Brown, Joseph Brown (2), Francis Darnall, Monsieur Delacolle, Howard Duvall, Diana Evans, Richard Gray, Augustus Graham, Fredk. & Saml. Green, Edward Hall, Judges of the County Court, 3d district, Richard J. Jones, Sarah Jones, John Linthicum, Augustus Langford, Samuel M'Gibbin, Joseph M'Creary, Edlaud Marie, Richard Owens, Priscilla Phoenix, Samuel Praco, Abfalora Ridgely, jun, John Holt, James Roylton, Maria Thomas, Nancy Young (2), Gideon White, William Wells (3), Mr. Wells, Adam Welch, John Welch, Daniel Wells, sen. Annapolis.

Charles Andson, Samuel W. Davis, O. S. Harwood, William Hall, 3d, Henry A. Johnson, John O. Jones, Cornelius Mills, William Mayo, Moses Orme (2), Artridge Phipps, Thomas Read, Beale M. Worthington (2), Samuel C. Watkins, Vachel Warfield, John Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by bond, note, or open account, will please to take notice, that I shall be in Maryland in the month of June for the purpose of settling my affairs there. The inconvenience attending the leaving of my business in that place, I hope will be considered a sufficient apology for declaring, that all debts not paid in the course of the approaching summer, will be left in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

Those persons having claims against me are requested to prepare their accounts, as I shall call on them.

JEROME PLUMMER.

Alexandria, April 30, 1808.

POLEMPKIN,

RISEING five years old, was got by the Knight of Malta, out of a Maltese jenny, will cover mares, at the subscriber's farm, Bridge Hill, one half the week, the other half at Mr. McGill's, at Primrose, at six Dollars, when two mares are sent, if more than two, at five dollars each, and two shillings and nine-pence to the groom, if paid within the season, if not seven dollars each mare.

GEORGE C. STEUART.

May 18, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

Annapolis, May 23, 1808.

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustus Sewell's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the bank of South river, at four dollars, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is in the dam of Post Boy, his sire by Nebuchadnezzar is in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years old in May next; his colts are allowed by judges in point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk.

HENRY JOHNSON.

Sixteen Dollars Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 30th of March, a negro named DICK, about fourteen years of age, dressed in a blue coat, yellow complexion, protruding nose, quick speech and shrill voice; had on when he was away striped yarn trousers, of country cloth, blue Bath coating jacket, new felt hat, bound, double shirt, old shoes, and yarn stockings. As he has some few months of last winter in Annapolis, it is possible he made some acquaintances there, whom he may harbour. I will give SIXTEEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for apprehending said boy, and confining him in goal, hat I get him again.

April 22, 1808.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MAIL

NOTICE

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

State of Maryland, sc.

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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 JOHN BOONE, of Nichols, 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 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application, by petition, of JOHN BOONE, executor of the last will and testament of JOHN BOONE, of Nichols, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THIS IS TO

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 RICHARD SPRIGG, 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 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustus Sewell's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the bank of South river, at four dollars, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is in the dam of Post Boy, his sire by Nebuchadnezzar is in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years old in May next; his colts are allowed by judges in point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk.

POLEMPKIN,

RISEING five years old, was got by the Knight of Malta, out of a Maltese jenny, will cover mares, at the subscriber's farm, Bridge Hill, one half the week, the other half at Mr. McGill's, at Primrose, at six Dollars, when two mares are sent, if more than two, at five dollars each, and two shillings and nine-pence to the groom, if paid within the season, if not seven dollars each mare.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

Annapolis, May 25, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application, by petition, of JOHN BOONE, executor of the last will and testament of JOHN BOONE, of Nichs. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 JOHN BOONE, of Nichs. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

JOHN BOONE, Executor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of RICHARD SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 RICHARD SPRIGG, 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 third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine Wells's, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the head South river, at four dollars, or one and a half dollars of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years in May next; his colts are allowed by judges, point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk.

HENRY JOHNSON.

POTEMPKIN,

POTEMPKIN five years old, was got by the Knight of Malta, out of a Maltese jenny, will cover at the subscriber's farm, Bridge Hill, one of the week, the other half at Mr. McGill's, at five dollars, when two mares are sent, and nine-pence to the groom, if paid within the season, if not seven dollars each mare.

GEORGE C. STEUART.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 26.

MR. TUDOR, who came passenger in the *Galen*, was the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, our minister in London, to the secretary of state, which were immediately sent on to Washington.

May 27.

Arrived on Wednesday, schooner *Cushing*, Brewer, from Passamaquoddy, 4 days. Left schooner *Morning Star*, of Boston; schooner *Resolution*, Bartlett, for do. ready for sea, not allowed to discharge her provisions; *Wendell*, Downs, and about 12 or 14 other vessels, with their outward bound cargoes on board. Sailed in co. with a schooner from Manchester; and a number of others with their outward cargoes. The U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* arrived there on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, landed a company of marines and two pieces of artillery on Moose Island, where they are erecting a battery. On the night the *Wasp* arrived no less than 14 boats, laden with flour, were captured by her launch, in endeavouring to cross the British line; where a brig of eighteen, and a schooner of 16 guns, lay ready to receive it; and whose decks were seen covered with flour every day. Her launch, in an excursion up the river, was obliged to return again for assistance, in consequence of the number of boats passing over. A sentinel was placed at the door of every store containing provisions, &c. and has 2 dollars per day. Capt. Brewer sailed from Philadelphia, armed, under the orders of the government. While laying at Passamaquoddy he took possession of a boat, with 5 barrels of flour on board, but liberated the boat and the men belonging to her. The next day the owner of the boat came on board, and demanded what authority he had to take his flour, and having been satisfied upon that point, he departed. But notwithstanding all these precautions, it will be found almost impossible to prevent boats escaping over the British line with flour.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the legislature of the state of Massachusetts on Friday, Mr. Wheaton, of Norton, after a number of remarks on the situation of our common country, and the proceedings of the legislature at the last session, in adopting certain resolutions approbatory of the embargo, and other measures of the national administration, moved for and had leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

WHEREAS, the present critical and alarming state of our national affairs renders it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the people, who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature, before means had been afforded to consult their constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of the public opinion; and whereas, the people of this commonwealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances: interdicted by the national government from the use of the ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they and their fathers have been accustomed from the first settlement of the country; and at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand for want of a market; and the ruinous consequences which must ensue from a continuance of the present system of measures, cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public—Therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, That the citizens of Massachusetts have a natural, necessary and immediate interest, in the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation, and the fisheries; to the successful extension of which, under the late administration of the National Government, they are, with the blessing of Providence, principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic resources:—

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this commonwealth to the constitution of the U. States:—

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraints and embarrassments imposed upon the intercourse between the different states, and even between different parts of the same state. That although a temporary embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution, and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the national government to regulate commerce:—Yet the power to create a permanent embargo upon foreign and inland commerce, which a majority of congress cannot repeal against the con-

sent of the president, was not, it is believed, contemplated by the framers of the constitution; and the adoption of this measure, with a view to coerce foreign nations, is, in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry, by destroying its reward, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honour and interest, and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own:—

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightly be enforced by congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive, to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts, would be not less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive privileges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the legislative power into a single hand:—

That while the true policy of the United States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honour, the people of this commonwealth will be ever ready to sustain all privations and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity, and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will exempt neutral nations, at all times, from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satisfied only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events, which it may be impossible to avert: That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrates to be alone safe and effectual. We cannot therefore but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our ports and frontier by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader:—

That in the estimation of this legislature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country, and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, from time to time, to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy:—

That the general government, having been instituted expressly to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and preserve to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expense and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union: but that government must not be confounded with the administration, as the latter can only be entitled to the confidence of the people, when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns:—

It was then voted that they be printed for the use of the members; and that the further consideration of them be assigned for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

We understand the question for printing the above resolutions was carried by a majority of 60.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Capt. Winn, from Marcellis and Gibraltar, informs, that two days before he sailed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed, that the had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join 4 or 5 Spanish ships of the line laying at that Island, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the Straits, and the people of Gibraltar were daily looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 13 sail of the line all ready for sea. Capt. W. further informs that two days before he sailed it was reported at Gibraltar, that the Prince of Peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Buonaparte's army had arrived at a town, about 5 or 6 miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

The French emperor is using every exertion to introduce the culture of cotton into France. Seed has been collected from America, Spain and Italy, for the purpose.

Letters, Annapolis, March 21, David Boudon, capt. H. Brown, Joseph Brown, sieur Delacoste, Howard Richard Gray, Augustus Green. Edward Hall, 3d district. Richard J. Linthicum, Augustus bin, Joseph McCree, Priscilla Phoenix, Edgely, jun. John Rolfe, Thomas, Nancy Young, Wells (S), Mr. Wells, Daniel Wells, sen. Annapolis, W. Davis, O. S. H. Henry A. Johnson, John William Mayo, Moses Thomas Read, Beale C. Watkins, Vachel Anne-Arundel county. S. GREEN, P. M.

ICE. to me by bond, note, or lease to take notice, that the month of June for the fairs there. The increasing of my business in this is a sufficient apology for not paid in the courts, will be left in the hands of the courts. Claims against me are requested, as I shall call on ROME PLUMMER, 1808.

MPKIN, was got by the Knight Maltese jenny, will cover farm, Bridge Hill, one half at Mr. McGill's, at two dollars each, and two shillings to the groom, if paid within six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton. GEORGE C. STEUART.

ICE. this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash. JOHN MUNROE, 1808.

RMER, season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine Wells's, and Saturdays at Mr. Linthicum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the head South river, at four dollars, or one and a half dollars of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with each mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years in May next; his colts are allowed by judges, point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle. The season will commence on Monday the eleventh of April, at the Rope Walk. HENRY JOHNSON.

Dollars Reward the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 30th of March, a negro boy, fourteen years of age, brown complexion, protruding nose, all voice; had on when he was captured, a country cloth coat, new felt hat, bound, off-white yarn stockings. As he had been in the winter in Annapolis, some acquaintances there, I will give SIXTEEN dollars and confining him in gaol. PETER EMERSON.

RAGS. for clean Linen & Cotton. APOLIS: FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. COOLIDGE'S Tavern, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

Harlem Races...New-York.

The races commenced at Harlem on the 26th ult. the two favourite horses Sir Solomon and the Miller's Damsel having been reserved from day to day. The horses entered were Sir Solomon, belonging to Mr. Bond; Miller's Damsel, belonging to Mr. Cole's; and Mr. Cornell's horse Alfred. The first heat was warmly contested by Solomon and Miller's Damsel, but was decided in favour of the former, though at starting the latter was the favourite. At the starting of the second heat, bets were two to one on Sir Solomon, and after great exertions, and a beautiful display of handsome running, Sir Solomon took the purse "hand in hand." It was observed by the judges, that notwithstanding the course was considerably impaired by the heavy rain of the preceding day, these two horses went the course in four seconds less than was ever ran before. Alfred was distanced the first heat.

The races were continued the 27th—the horses entered were Van Sickler's mare Empress, Bond's horse Soldier, Cornell's horse Alfred, and Burlock's mare Lovina. The Empress was the favourite, and many bets were made on her against the field.—The first heat was decided a dead one, which was contested by Empress and Lovina. Bond's horse Soldier became the favourite after the first heat—two to one in favour of his taking the purse; and it is said he would have taken it; and though he was considerably ahead in coming out the second heat, the judges decided against him because the rider, after beating, was partly dismounted by holding in, in consequence of having lost his stirrup.—The general belief was that Soldier would have taken the purse, if this accident had not occurred. The Empress being distanced in the second heat, the purse was either for Lovina or Alfred, and at starting, Alfred was the favourite, and the heat, which was contested under the whip, was won by Lovina. [New-York paper.]

ROYAL TIGER.

We have just learned from our friends at Tannah, that two persons have been carried off by a Royal Tiger in the course of last week, from a native village nearly opposite to Powie, near the high road leading from Sion to Tannah. One of them, a man, was found in a jungle to which he had been traced by the blood tracks. The party who discovered found him in the fangs of the Tiger who was in the act of sucking the blood from the neck of the unfortunate wretch. Not feeling themselves strong enough to approach, they retired for a reinforcement; and on their return with a stronger party, the Tiger relinquished his prey and made his escape. On examining the body it was found entirely bloodless, the sanguinary animal having extracted it all from the back part of the neck and shoulders. The only other wounds were a contusion on the thigh and one arm broken. The other sufferer was a boy whose body has not been found. [India Gaz.]

New-York Congressional Election.

The following are slated in the Hudson Bee, as the returns of members of congress for the state of New-York, for two years from March next.

- 1st District, Ebenezer Sage.
2. Gordon S. Mumford, William Denning,
3. Jonathan Fisk,
4. James Emott,
5. Barent Gardenier,
6. Robert Leroy Livingston, Herman Knickerbocker,
7. Killian K. Van Rensselaer,
8. John Thomson,
9. John Herkimer,
10. John Nicholson,
11. Thomas R. Gold,
12. Erasmus Root,
13. Uri Tracy,
14. Vincent Mathews,
15. Peter B. Porter.

Those in Italic are Federalists.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty's ship THE EOLUS, of 74 guns, now lying in the port of Baltimore, is advertised for sale in the Federal Gazette of the 1st inst.

MASONIC.

At a regular meeting of Cement Lodge, No. 19, at St. Albans, (Vermont) May 2d, A. L. 5808, pursuant to a report of the committee on the complaint against James S. Allen, a member of said lodge, for a flagrant violation of the principles of masonry.

Resolved, that the said James S. Allen be and is hereby expelled this lodge; and that the secretary cause this resolution to be published agreeable to an ordinance of the grand lodge of this state.

ROSEWELL HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

We have been obligingly favoured, (says a late Boston paper,) by our correspondent in Salem, with the interesting intelligence that follows:

"This day (May 28th,) arrived the sch'r Joanna, capt. Huffam, 30 days from Bilbao. The Prince of Peace had not been beheaded, as has been reported. Every thing appeared to be quietly settled under the new king of Spain. The Joanna was originally bound to Bilbao but had her register endorsed by an Englishman. She however proceeded for her port, and was taken by a Spanish boat within sight of it. No condemnations of American vessels had taken place in Spain under the blockading decrees. The court of admiralty at Madrid cleared vessel and cargo. The brig Betty, Hooper, of Boston, was waiting trial."

By Mr. Gray's vessel, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic Majesty's consul in Boston, received files of the Gazette of Madrid, to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bourdeaux. On the road, he was met by the ambassador from the new king of Spain, who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The emperor informed him that he would give him audience in the first city at which he might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavour to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favour of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria, (which is 155 miles N. of Madrid, and 32 S. E. of Bilbao,) to meet the emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the emperor's niece, will be solemnized—and that the coronation will take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

In late Orleans papers is contained "An essay on the advantages of an establishment in the territory of Orleans." By it we are informed of the monstrous profits accruing to the sugar planters—names and particulars are mentioned which convince us of its authenticity—the following are some of the proceeds of certain plantations.

Table with 2 columns: Description of plantation and its produce, and Dollars. Includes entries for Mr. Le Ronde, Mr. Saipy, Mr. La Branche, Mr. Habine, Mr. Fortier, Mr. Pifere, and Mr. Destrehan.

There are several others mentioned whose productions were proportionably great. One person employed in cultivating cotton, is supposed in this essay, to produce the value of 200 dollars. One person employed in cultivating rice to produce the like value.

One person employed in raising sugar, to produce 350 dollars. The average annual profit of a sugar plantation with sixty negroes, is slated to be from 15 to 18,000 dollars. The land, negroes and building, are valued at 80,000 dollars.

A Boston paper of the 28th ult. says, "On a joint vote of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, the hon. Messrs. Joseph Leland, Theodore Lincoln, and Ami R. Mitchell, were declared senators by a majority of 30. The two former fill the vacancies, and the latter is in the room of Mr. Hubbard, improperly declared elected by the governor and council. Thus the Federal majority in the senate is six."

A recurrence to the votes, given at the commencement of the last May session, will serve to shew the great political change which has taken place in Massachusetts.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Democratic candidate for speaker: 240. Federal do.: 91. Majority: 149.

Capt. Le Gros, of the British schooner Success, from Jamaica, (arrived at N. York on the 29th ult.) touched at Cape Nichola Mole on the 12th May for water, and was informed there, that generals Petion and Christophe had a very bloody battle 3 or 4 days before, within ten miles of Cape Francois, and that Christophe was defeated, with the loss of 1000 men killed, and a great number wounded.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated Savanna, May 5.

"The legislature of this state have just passed a law to suspend all judgments during the continuance of the embargo, and for six months after it is raised. It will be in vain to think of making any collections here until this law is repealed."

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

The dispatches found upon the Russian Courier, who was arrested on the 7th March on the Swedish territories, as he was coming from St. Petersburg, and which were intended for M. Alopeus, the Russian minister at Stockholm, are of a very interesting nature. The king of Sweden has submitted them to his people, in the form of a pamphlet, published at Stockholm, and notes and comments explanatory of each dispatch have been annexed. The following is the preface to this curious work:

"The irruption of the Russian troops into Finland, and the incendiary proclamations circulated in the province, were already known to the king, whilst the minister of Russia, (M. Alopeus) had not yet made any communication that could pave the way for such intelligence, and no couriers nor dispatches from the Swedish ambassador, at Petersburg, had arrived since those events. Considering, therefore, that minister as deprived of his public quality by the insidious aggression of his court, as a dangerous enemy, by the revolutionary principles with which that aggression was accompanied, and as a hostage for the ambassador, whose liberty had in all probability been violated, his majesty ordered, on the 2d of March, that a military guard should be stationed with M. Alopeus.

This measure, which in every other circumstance would have been extremely repugnant to the king, has been fully justified by the event; a courier from Petersburg arrived at Scynewickar on the 23d, and set out on the 28th of February, by Tornea, for Stockholm, having been arrested on the 7th of March, a mile from Harnofand, with the following dispatches:"

No. 1, is a letter from Count Romanzoff to M. Alopeus, dated 17th Feb. inclosing the Swedish ambassador's note to the Russian government, and the answer of the latter, which M. Alopeus is ordered to communicate to the Swedish ministry. Upon the expression in count Romanzoff's note, that it still depended upon the king to preserve harmony between the two states, the Swedish government observes in a note—"The Russian army was to enter Finland before the Russian declaration could be delivered, and of course therefore before an answer could be received—yet they have the impudence to speak of harmony—and they praise so much the Prince Royal of Denmark for having refused to treat with England after hostilities—and yet they propose it to the king of Sweden! Contradictions, bad reasoning and falsehood, are the usual concomitants of injustice."

No. 2, is a note from Baron Stednick to Count Romanzoff, in which Russia is reminded that she was the principal support of the convention of armed neutrality in 1780, was the first to abolish it in 1801. But the king of Sweden thinks it possible that England might still consent to the neutrality of the Baltic.

No. 3, is the reply of M. De Romanzoff. No. 4, is a dispatch to M. Alopeus from M. De Romanzoff, who sends him the order of St. Walde-mir, as a token of his imperial majesty's satisfaction. "The emperor" says the note, "is very much satisfied with the list of the Swedish fleet you have sent me, and I expect with so much the more impatience the documents you promise relative to the land forces and the interior of the country. * At present these documents are more necessary than ever, and you know the service you will do his majesty in procuring them as exact as possible."

No. 5, is a note from Count Romanzoff to M. D'Alopeus, desiring him to sound Baron D'Armfeldt and to flatter his ambition, in order to induce him to quit the court of Stockholm—(the subject of this note we have already given.) This dispatch concludes with observing that Count Romanzoff is well acquainted with M. Alopeus' experience in business.

No. 6, is a letter from Count Nicholas Romanzoff to M. De Lifakewitch, the Russian minister at Copenhagen, instructing him to press the Danish ministry to co-operate with Russia in persuading the court of Stockholm to join these two powers against England, or in case of its refusal, to declare war against it. [Palladium.]

* The plan, no doubt, was to revolutionise Sweden, as it was attempted to revolutionise Finland. Can a sovereign so far forget himself! to defend the obscure paths of treason and corruption; to sacrifice the respect due by every lawful sovereign to the ties that unite subjects to their government? Such are the examples afforded in an empire composed of ten different nations that hate each other. [No.]

† It is this experience which justifies the measure of the king towards M. Alopeus.—(Ditto.)

The Caledonia, of 134 guns, is nearly ready for launching at Plymouth, and will be off the stocks the last tide in June. She carries on each deck the following number of guns:—

Table with 2 columns: Gun location and Number of guns. On the lower gun-deck: 56. Middle gun-deck: 58. Upper gun-deck: 60. On the forecalle: 18. On the quarter deck: 4. On the Poop: 14.

The Emperor Napoleon has laid the foundation of a building to be called the Granary of Reserve. It is to be 1092 feet long, and seven stories high. It will contain seven stories will comprise a surface of 19,600,000 thoms, and contain a vast quantity of grain and flour to be laid up for any exigency.

HESSIA

We are informed by a gentleman who received a letter from a friend in the county, that the Flycatcher has been apprehended this season.

We understand that Robert Swan, who was appointed the place of paymaster.

The legislature of the State of New-York, having been convened for the purpose of affording some relief to the creditors of the State, by the operation of the law passed on the 21st of March, the Governor has been pleased to issue a proclamation, to assure him of the support of the people, in case of any emergency. It is also said that the Governor has ordered the general government to adjourn on the 21st inst.

SUGAR

Mr. Luke Baker, of Providence, (Massachusetts) has imported 20 taps into one of the most fertile tracts of which he drew 2000 lbs. in one day, being 200 lbs. and a quarter; and made from the same quantity 1000 lbs. which must have a very large proportion, upward of 1000 lbs. above facts are given.

On the 2d of last month, in the garden of the Perseus, CHARLES NICHOLSON was mentioned in the paper of the 1st of January last. The man was a workman of elegant, and a very good one. Mr. Adam Traquair is mentioned in the paper of the 1st inst.

The following is the information received from CHARLES NICHOLSON.

Born in the Island of Jersey, and died in Philadelphia, GREAT INDUSTRY, &c.

He acquired a capital of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Of which he bequeathed PENNSYLVANIA the residue, in other words, his fortune.

His body is interred in the cemetery of the city of Philadelphia, TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF HIS VIRTUES.

By permission of the Trustees of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF ARTS, BY ONE OF HIS FRIENDS.

Ad. BERTICE is appointed to the office of Surveyor of the Cape of G. Hope, viz. the Cape of Good Hope.

The following is the list of names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Surveyor of the Cape of Good Hope.

DIED, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. MAGRUDER, wife of the late Prince-George's of Denmark, who adorned the female sex with a most affectionate and dutiful conduct, a warm and cordial friendship to others her feelings were ever active, as far as she could extend relief. To her remembrance, and in her life she was faithful in the discharge of her duties. Her sufferings, which were borne with patience, were borne with patience, which were borne with patience.

late, at Haverhill, Mass. He was a gentleman of a most generous mind, and a most affectionate friend. He was a most affectionate friend, and a most affectionate friend.

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DISPATCHES.

In the Russian Courier, March on the Swedish... M. Alopeus, the Russian... We are informed by a gentleman, who this morn...

HESSIAN FLY.

We are informed by a gentleman, who this morn... received a letter from his manager in Waling...

We understand that Robert Brent is named suc... for to major Swan, who resigns on the 1st of Au...

The legislature of the state of Georgia is now in... having been convened by the government with...

SUGAR MAPLE.

Mr. Luke Baker, of Princeton, in the county of... (Massachusetts,) during the past season,

On the 2d of last month, a monument was erect... in the garden of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in ho...

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES NICHOLLS, Born in the Island of Jersey, November 1759, And died in Philad. Dec. 31, 1807.

Ad. BERTICE is appointed commander in chief of... Cape of G. Hope, vice Troubridge. [Lon. pap.]

The Knell.

DIED, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. Mrs. NANCY MAGRUDER, wife of John Read Magruder, jun...

lately, at Hammer-smith, England, in his... year, John Rice, Esq. a character miserable...

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

BOSTON, June 3.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Resolutions of Mr. Wheaton, (in the first... page of this day's paper,) being the order of the day,

In no debate before in our house of representatives... has more information and talents been displayed,

The consideration of Mr. Wheaton's resolutions... was resumed. Mr. Story spoke against them, and...

Counsellors.—At 4 o'clock the house proceeded... to the election of nine counsellors, vice the gentle...

Hon. David Cobb, 276 George Cabot, 275 John C. Jones, 276 Ephraim Spooner, 276 Thomas Dwight, 276 Artemas Ward, 274 Benjamin Pickman, jr. 276 Prentiss Mellen, 275 Oliver Fiske, 275

The democratic list consisted of the counsellors... last year, who had 224 votes each.

Senator.—At 5 o'clock, the house proceeded... to the election of a national senator, as Mr. Adams'

BALTIMORE, June 7.

IMPORTANT!

The following information was laid before the under... writers this day, by a respectable merchant of this...

"That by the French emperor's special order of... the 27th January last, emanating from himself, not...

We understand, (says a Knoxville paper of May... 14,) that two companies of militia from West Ten...

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East... India Company's teas, by the William Bingham,

IMPERIAL, } in boxes of from 13 to 20lbs. Young hyson, } each, suitable for private fa- Hylon skin, } milies. Souchong, in quarter chests.

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quar... ter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Muscatel and bloom...

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the... next county court of Prince-George's county,

JOHN M. BURGESS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me direct... out of the court of appeals for the western shore...

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, I... situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 3, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of... WILLIAM FRANKLIN, as made and reported by his trustee,

The report states, that one tract containing 127 1/2... acres was sold at eleven dollars per acre, and that...

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 16, 1808.

ORDERED, That the claims against the estate... of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased, will, on application,

True copy, NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN H... BEANES, trustee for the sale of the real estate of...

True copy, NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

For Sale,

SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1808.

JAMES BUTCHER, David Boudon, capt. R. H. Bromley, capt. John Brown, Joseph Brown (2), Francis Darnall, Monsieur Delacotte, Howard Duvall, Diana Evans, Richard Gray, Augustus Graham, Fredk. & Saml. Green, Edward Hall, Judges of the County Court, 3d district, Richard J. Jones, Sarah Jones, John Lunthicum, Augustus Langford, Samuel McCubbin, Joseph McCeney, Eslaud Marie, Richard Owens, Priscilla Phoenix, Samuel Praco, Absalom Ridgely, jun. John Ross, James Royston, Maria Thomas, Nancy Young (2), Gideon White, William Wells (3), Mr. Wells, Adam Welch, John Welch, Daniel Wells, sen. Annapolis.

Charles Andson, Samuel W. Davis, O. S. Harwood, William Hall, 3d. Henry A. Johnson, John O. Jones, Cornelius Mills, William Mayo, Moses Orme (2), Artridge Phipps, Thomas Read, Beale M. Worthington (2), Samuel C. Watkins, Vachel Warfield, John Welch, Anne-Arundel county. S. GREEN, P. M.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 26, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL DU... VALL, administrator, with the will annexed, of EPHRAIM DUVALL, late of Anne-Arundel county,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of EPHRAIM DUVALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased;

SAMUEL DUVALL, Administrator, w. a.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by bond, note, or... open account, will please to take notice, that I shall be in Maryland in the month of June for the purpose of settling my affairs there.

JEROME PLUMMER, Alexandria, April 30, 1808.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

HYMN TO NATURE.

Translated from the German.

HOLY Nature, Heav'nly Fair,
Lead me with thy parent care;
In thy footsteps let me tread,
As a willing child is led.

When with care and grief oppress'd,
Soft I sink me on thy breast;
On thy peaceful bosom laid,
Grief shall cease, nor care invade.

O, congenial Pow'r divine,
All my votive soul is thine!
Lead me with thy parent care,
Holy Nature, Heav'nly Fair!

THE RAINBOW.

SISTER of April, to whose bright throne came
Reflection drest in all his pride, and threw
The sky-worn Sapphire, Beryl dipt in flame,
And ev'ry charm, and ev'ry nameless hue;
How beautiful from yon cloud's retiring gloom
A life flow thy sparkling bow of light,
Like some fair snow-drop bending o'er the tomb—
Some winding Stream soft gleaming thro' the night!
Fancy would name thee on thy cloudy sphere,
Joy bringing smiles dark sorrow to beguile,
Each dewy pearl the rain has left, a tear—
Each sunny beam that lights that pearl, a smile!
Refulgent Bow, the dark clouds downward driv'n,
Soon shall the Soul, like thee, in radiance rise to
Heav'n!

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday, the 23d of June next, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

All the personal property of SAMUEL YEALDHALL, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIJAH YEALDHALL, Administrator
May 31, 1808.

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Miscellany.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULSON,
YOU will be pleased to infer the following in your useful paper, which I make no doubt will confer a benefit on many of our fellow-citizens.

I the subscriber do hereby certify, that I had been afflicted with a complaint called a Wen, in the back part of my neck, since the year '94. It had grown to an enormous size, and probably would have been the cause of my death. In November, 1807, I was informed of the skill of Dr. A. Howell in removing wens and cancers without cutting. He was applied to, and in 5½ hours after he had begun the operation, it was extracted, weighing 5 pounds. This astonishing performance was done without any instrument whatever.

In many instances those complaints are connected with the surrounding parts by a number of branches, which, in a greater or less degree, make the operation oftentimes difficult. This with which I was affected was in a particular manner connected to the adjacent flesh by strong roots, projecting from its main body, in length 3 or 4 inches; consequently, rendering its removal peculiarly intricate; however, during the wonderful mode of operation which was pursued, the roots were entirely separated from the adjoining part, and came away with the whole body of the wen.

The wound caused by the extraction of so large a substance, was healed in 5 weeks afterwards, and left but a slight scar to be seen. To clear all doubt with regard to the above astonishing circumstance, persons may satisfy themselves by calling on the doctor, who has the wen preserved in spirits, South Fourth-street, No. 62.

I have been induced to delay this publication until now, to be able with safety to inform the public that the cure is complete in every respect. At the same time it gives me very great satisfaction to say that during the period of being under the physician's directions, I was not confined a single day to the house. Witness my hand this 12th day of May, 1808.

JOHN B. ROSSET,
South-street, near the old theatre.

Present, Dr. Green, of Reading.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1808.

The foregoing statement sworn to before me by John B. Rosset.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

YELLOW FEVER.

A LETTER has been addressed to the merchants at Lloyd's Coffee-House, by Dr. RALPH COMING, of the naval hospital, at Antigua, dated 24th October, 1807, on the subject of a cure of the Yellow Fever. We extract, (says a London editor) the following passages:—

"I have discovered, that sponging the head, body and limbs of a patient, on the first attack of fever, with rum or other ardent spirit, is the most effectual remedy which can be used. The principle upon which it acts, is evaporation, and the degree of cold produced will be in ratio proportionate to the strength or volatility of the spirit employed. It has a two-fold effect; at the same time that it refrigerates the almost burning body, it excites, by its stimulant effect on the skin, the perspiratory organs into action, and soon produces perspiration. All the naval surgeons who have visited English harbours, and have had the fever on board their ships, have used the remedy recommended by me, and are delighted with its speedy and salutary effects; from whom, as well as myself, documents have been transmitted to government.

The Doctor afterwards directs, "that when a person is seized with pains in the head, and with a hot skin, &c. in tropical countries, he is to be stripped naked, exposed to the action of the air, and to be sponged all over with spirits, until the skin is cool, not suffering the pulse to fall below sixty; he then is to be put to bed, and to have a purge, and an opening injection, or clyster. As often as the fever returns, the sponging with spirits is to be resorted to. Bleeding, in proportion to the strength of the patient, will be necessary, which should never be deferred twenty-four hours after the first attack." The Doctor adds, "I hope, after this information, that people destined to the West-Indies, will leave home with greater fortitude, and not waste their money on the quackeries of the day, and fill their trunks with yellow fever remedies. When the skin is moist, and perspiration flows freely, the spirit is no longer to be used; after the perspiration has flowed sometime, which may be supported by lemon, grass-mint, or common tea, the cure is to be completed by an infusion of quassia or decoction of bark, and former habits, will by degrees, be returned to."

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

FRIEND MINER,

* I HAVE discovered that Train Oil is a great destroyer of Caterpillars, equal to fire. I took a bottle that had the oil in, made a swab of long wool, put it in the neck of the same, and destroyed twelve nests in a short time. Done at Milton, Solebury, Bucks county, by

JOHN KNIGHT.

April 28, 1808.

N. B. Give this a place in your Correspondent, that we may get cider and apples this year.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17,

Mr. SNOWDEN,
ON Saturday last in the presence of Laurence Lewis, Esq; I sheared nine ewe lambs of the Arlington long-woolled race, sisters to Badger; and as the result is not very common, I presume you will give it currency through the medium of your paper.

Gross wt.	Length Wool.	Produce lb.
1st, 85 lb.		
2d, 78	15 inches,	5½
3d, 100	11	5½
4th, 85	8	6½
5th, 98	11	6½
6th, 73	11	6½
7th, 70	10½	6 lb. 6 oz.
8th, 78	12	5½
9th, 76	12	6½

Those were all ewe lambs which have each produced a lamb, and now suckle them. I also sheared a fat weather of the old kind of the country, which weighed 158 lb. gross, and produced 5¼ pound of wool. Upon implying the impartial and undeviating rules of arithmetic to the above result, we shall find that the Arlington long-woolled breed yield a pound of wool for every 14 lb. 7 oz. gross weight, and that the old country kind yield only a pound of wool for every 30 pounds of gross weight. It will be remembered that Badger produced a pound of wool for 10 lb. 12 oz. of gross weight, a result which, if my information be correct, is not exceeded in any part of the world.

Your friend, WM. H. FOOTE.

FROGS.

THE following curious article is copied from a letter written by Dr. Williams, of the state of Vermont, to a friend:

"At Castleton, in 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead. Being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from general Clarke and Mr. Moulton, who were present when those frogs were dug up. A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Union river. In the year 1783, Samuel Lake, Esq; was digging a well near his house. At the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels something which they suspected to be ground roots, or stones covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be frogs, to which the earth every where adhered. An examination was then made of the earth in the well where they were digging—a large number of frogs were found covered with the earth, and so numerous that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air they soon became active—but unable to endure the direct rays of the sun, most of them perished. From the depth of the earth which the frogs were covered, it cannot be doubted but that they must have been covered up for many ages.

"These appearances denote, that the place whence the frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel or lake formed by the waters of the Otsego river. In digging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, partly rotten. The probability is, that both the frogs and the tree were at the bottom of the channel of a river or lake; that the waters of Otsego river constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottom; that by the constant increase of earth, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new channel or passage in its descent to lake Champlain."

How vigorous and permanent must the principle of life be in this animal! Frogs placed in a situation which they were perpetually supplied with moisture, and all waste and perspiration from the body prevented, preserve the powers of life for an astonishing length of time. Centuries must have passed before they began to live in such a situation; and had they remained undisturbed, they might have existed for centuries yet to come.

LONGEVITY.

DIED, at Cornwall, Vermont, on the 30th April, Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, in the 106th year of her age. This is the most remarkable instance of longevity which has ever been known perhaps in this state. She lived to see the fifth generation in her own family. Her posterity is supposed to be between two and three thousand. She retained her intellectual faculties to a degree very remarkable for such an uncommon age. She could hear, see and converse, although with considerable difficulty. Her bodily strength continued to the last, and she was able to walk across the bridge the day preceding her death. Although her death was sudden, it was not occasioned by any particular disease, nor accompanied by any observable symptoms. Nature, worn out and exhausted, met without struggle, the dissolution to which it had been long and gradually approaching. She had been for a long time a professor of religion, and member of a church, and her piety was such that her friends have a well-grounded confidence that an unusually protracted life will be succeeded by an infinite existence of bliss and rest.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YEA

MAI

Foreign

BY AN ARR

LETTERS have been received the 24th March, a letter had been received from the commissary in the Sea, the intelligence, that the port and Toulon had happened the 25th of February, the command of admiral Anson, that of admiral Gantheaume, ships of the line, and vessels. The English waters, and the navigation entirely free.

All the disputes which the regency of Algiers had after the elevation of the people have been acknowledged French empire, and the Genoa and they announce liberty, and transported to the charge des affaires in this negotiation several times.

Advices from Holland received yesterday. They are of an attack made by the Seven Islands, but who are represented as it is the domination of each but little credit to a gentleman arrived by sea (way to America) who, states, that that political distress; and finally shut up; and a suit the war. He is intending to make a great effort to make a great effort; that its execution, though studious; and that Buonaparte's effort for hurrying Napoleon, that he may be victorious French now in the way of invading Mexico, Americans, whence he could be different parts of the Squadron now ready under the command of the 7th of the line, at the destination is the way it is to under the nature of which it is mentioned. A military expedition is rather distant, which is rather distant, marked, it is said, with contractors for shipping the transport board, appeared vessels will be ready to make immediate Admiral Sir J. Saunderson, to hoist his flag as commander in chief of

It is rather strange that the American messenger should have gone to the island to have gone to the island. We have not heard of it.

THE E

We are all bustle about another embarkation. The 2d light battalions are to be sent to the place, from Becho. The number of transports are others are dropping in the dispositions in the ships will be embarked. Some of them will be embarked. The force is also to be provided for their reception. The naval strength of the Victory, Minotaur, Audacious, &c.

The transports for the reception of the troops that are to embark at Harwich arrived there on Thursday. The troops are to consist of British and Germans.

Thirty fail of transports for troops failed yesterday evening from Portsmouth for the Downs.

Speculation is extremely active with respect to the objects and destinations of the expeditions. We shall just mention some of the conjectures that have been indulged, without adding any of our own. It has been imagined that we are sending troops to cooperate with those of Sweden in wresting Norway from the Danes. His Swedish majesty would thus be indemnified for the loss of Finland. The expectations of Russia, we believe, do not extend further than making herself mistress of Finland. Having no superiority by sea, she will not venture to send an army across the gulph of Bothnia, nor will she attempt to proceed by land round the northern extremity of the gulf to the western side of it. The possession of Norway by Sweden would be of considerable advantage to this country. The Norwegians have very little reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have been treated by the Danish monarchs.

The possession of the little island of Bornholm is an object supposed to be of importance to this country. Its situation is extremely advantageous, and by wresting it from the Danes, the enemy would be deprived of a shelter for his privateers; we should have an excellent depot, and the sea would be entirely open to our fleets. It is about seven miles in length and four in breadth. In most places the coast is inaccessible on account of its dangerous rocks, and the landing place is defended with cannon—but the conquest of it would be a work of no difficulty.

Our attack upon Cronstadt or Revel is another object which is supposed to be in the contemplation of his majesty's ministers. This supposition has been entertained in consequence of a note of comment made by the Swedish government upon a passage in one of the Russian intercepted dispatches.—"Let us see," says Sweden, "whether the insidious invasion of Finland will protect the Russian coasts from the thunder of the British cannon." Since our expedition to Copenhagen, Russia has entertained the greatest apprehensions of our battering Cronstadt or Revel about her ears.

The Hindostan, of 54 guns, which was dispatched to Sir C. Cotton's fleet, off Lisbon, with provisions, returned on Thursday afternoon to Plymouth, having on board a considerable number of Portuguese, one of them a person of distinction, who contrived to make their escape from Lisbon on board our fleet. They are going to join their lawful sovereign in the Brazils. They represent Lisbon to be in a most deplorable state; yet the French general, in order to make the people bear with patience "those ills they have," depicts the situation of this country as even more dreadful than that of Portugal, and asserts that a speedy peace alone can save us.

The attention of the public is, at present, directed towards the expeditions which are on the point of failing. Of that under Admiral Keats nothing is said; that under Sir James Saumarez, with General Moore, as commander of the land forces, is generally understood to be destined for the Baltic, or at least to the North; and so much may be said with safety, since the North affords so great a number of distinct objects of enterprise.

The conquest of Norway has been long a favourite object with the king of Sweden, and would be some indemnification to him for the loss of Finland. We know that last autumn it was expected in Sweden itself that the king would undertake the invasion of that kingdom. This country affords also resources for our military wants, which, while our contest with Russia lasts, cannot possibly be indifferent to us. Its timber is inestimable to us.

But Norway is not the only object of attack. In the Swedish papers we lately published, the king very intelligently intimated, that an English fleet would soon threaten the coasts of Russia, probably attack the Russian fleet in its harbour of Cronstadt. Whether this operation were finally successful or not, it would impede greatly the offensive measures of the emperor in Finland, and oblige him to withhold those forces with which he might otherwise recruit his invading army.

April 25.
Letters in town from Madrid, mention that the Prince of Peace had disappeared, and no one knew whether he had gone. The private letters received from Spain contain in general very little intelligence. Such is the terror excited by the presence of a French army in that country, that the writers seem afraid to describe the events that are passing around them, or to express any political opinion.

A letter from Sweden says, "the important fortress of Swaborg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who after an obstinate contest of 2 days, were completely repulsed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field."

By the Pelter gun-brig, government have received dispatches from Sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, which they are said to consider of the utmost importance. Whether as they relate to the internal state of Spain, or the affairs of the Mediterranean, we have yet to learn. Be it, however, as it may, immediately on their arrival in town, messengers were dispatched to the different parts of the channel, with orders for several ships of war to put to sea with all possible speed.

Prices of stocks on Monday.

5 per cent. cons. for money 66½, do. for May 66½.

American Intelligence.

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) May 26.

IN addition to the militia several days since detached from this regiment, twenty-five more were last week detached from this town and Georgia, and marched under the command of lieut. Whittimore, to the military station near the provincial line. The principal object of this military force, is, ostensibly, the detention of rafts; several of them have been brought to and boarded—they have, however, found means to liberate themselves, and not a raft, we understand, is now left in our waters. Taking advantage of the night, and a strong south wind, those concerned in rafts have evaded every exertion to molest them. On Saturday evening last, the wind being favourable, the then remaining rafts joined, making a surface, it is said, of about ten acres, and carrying forty fail, made an expeditious and safe exit from the United States.

As neighbours to the province of Canada, it is the wish of this part of the country to remain on terms of friendship and amity; and we anxiously look forward to the time, when we can, constitutionally, exchange our commodities.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

We learn by an intelligent gentleman, who arrived here in the Liverpool Packet, that news had reached Liverpool on the 27th of April, that the American packet *Osage*, capt. Duplex, had been seized in France, in consequence of her having been boarded by a British cruiser. This news was believed, and may be correct.

Capt. Parfen has brought out dispatches for our secretaries of state and treasury.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with a letter from a respectable merchant in Liverpool to another in this city, dated April 27—It says,

I have just time to inform you, that the Statesman of this day (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by this ship) stops the press at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, to state the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France—and that general Armstrong had left Paris. The above you may depend on being authentic. It is not known whether general Armstrong is recalled, and another minister left in his place, or whether or not it is considered as war with France. This will be better known on your side the water.

IMPORTANT EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 27.

The boats of the Michilimackinac company, under the sanction of the treaty of 1794, and the special provisions of an act of the last congress, were laden with goods in the Indian trade, and were proceeding on the usual route, when as they were turning the point on Lake Ontario, the collector of Niagara, aided by the troops of the garrison, fired upon them, brought them to, and seized their goods, and turned them adrift destitute of provisions. This outrage is equally in violation of the treaty of '94 and of the laws of the U. S. and in direct contradiction to the assurances lately given by the American government of their determination to respect the permanent articles of that treaty.

"A representation of facts is to be made out and sent on to our government by express, and if the act is not disavowed and reparation made, it will become a national affair."

SAVANNAH, (G.) May 20.

By the schooner *Triumph*, capt. Farmer, in 12 days from Philadelphia, 4000 stand of arms have been received for the use of the state of Georgia; which with 1000 stand received sometime since were purchased by authority of the legislature from the United States, under the late act of congress, to dispose of arms to the individual states.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) June 8.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Delaware, on the 1st inst. the following named persons were unanimously elected directors of the said institution for the ensuing year, viz.

Thomas Lea, William Hemphill, Jacob Broom, Joseph Baily, John Ferriss, James Canby, Samuel Nicholls, James Jefferis, John Richardson: who, on the day following, unanimously chose *Thomas Lea*, Esq; their President.

From the Washington Federalist.

MR. FINDLAY,

BE so good as to give the following statement a place in your paper.

A shearing of *Seven Ewes* was made at Rose Mount, the residence of Doctor Kent, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on the 15th of May; the following was the result.

No. 1. 3 years old, yielded	7 1-4 lbs.
2. 3 do. do.	6 1-4
3. 1 do. do.	8
4 & 5, twins, 1 year old,	6 1-4 each
6. same age,	6 1-4
7. do.	6 1-4

Average weight of wool yielded by three years old, 6 3-4 lbs. of the yearlings, 6 3-4 lbs. The wool was clean and of a good quality. The lambs are the cross of the Calvert county and Dorsey sheep, and make good mutton. They are easy feeders, not remarkable for size, but well formed, and keep their wool clean.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808.

CINCINNATI.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, will be held at the INDIAN QUEEN, in the city of Baltimore, (late EVANS'S) on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment.—The members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBT. DENNY, Sec'y.
Annapolis, June 13th, 1808.

The ship *Tyger*, capt. Clark, failed from Philadelphia for Bourdeaux, last week. In this vessel were passenger the Marquis CASSA DE YRUJO, and family, and about forty other respectable persons.

At the request of the Emperor of France, the young king of Spain has presented him with the sword of Francis the first of France, (surrendered at the battle of Pavia to Charles the fifth—the bearer of the sword was the grand duke of Berg. It forms as if Napoleon was determined to deprive all the depositories of Europe of their relics tending to exalt the ancient fame of its nations or degrade that of France. [Ev. Post.]

Several vessels at Charleston, loaded with rice, and bound to ports in the northern states, were refused a clearance by the collector of that port, on the ground that the loading of rice was contrary to the embargo laws and the instructions from the secretary of the treasury. The agents of those vessels, instituted a suit in the federal court, to compel the collector to grant a clearance. On Saturday, the 28th ult. the case was decided in that court, and a mandamus was ordered, commanding the collector to grant clearances. This decision gave universal satisfaction at Charleston. [Long.]

Yesterday, says the Norfolk Ledger of the 26th, anchored in Hampton Roads, on account of a head wind, ship *Leonidas*, capt. M'Kenzie, in government service, from Washington bound to Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 16.

"The London market for grain is still very dull; prices have gradually experienced a decline for these weeks past, and the former prevalent idea that an advance would take place seems to subside; but still, if the embargo in America should be continued, and our West-India colonies be supplied with provisions from the mother country, we think it probable the present prices may be maintained with some advance. Sales of New-York wheat to any extent or any consequence could not now be effected at above 11s. 6d. per 70lbs.

"Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan."

From the Boston Palladium.

A vessel failed for Halifax on Sunday, on board of which were about 100 foreign sailors as passengers. We heard of one American among them, who passed himself for an Englishman, and on being questioned by a person who knew him, "said he had been long without employ, and wished to get some where he could find business."

Counterfeit Dollars.

A number of counterfeit dollars, in imitation of those of the Spanish emission of 1798, are in circulation—they may be easily discovered, being much lighter than the genuine dollar of that date. They are a mixture of metals, and the appearance of copper will at once be perceived—the found had—left of the piece on the pillar side has a larger impression of the die than the real dollar, and the right scarcely any—the edge very rough. They are generally issued by mean looking fellows, at places where they find them ignorant of the deception. [Phil. paper.]

TENNESSEE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Maury county, April 27, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

"I HAVE lately received information from General Andrew Jackson, that the Indians have murdered three families, consisting of twenty-one persons, in a small distance below the mouth of Duck river, two days previous to that (which should have been done on the 5th inst.) they attacked a boat of Major Colbert's in Tennessee river, on board of which were five white men—they killed two and wounded three—one of which has since died of his wounds. The general's informant reports, that there are incursions on the south bank of the Tennessee, a hostile band of Creek Indians, amounting to four hundred and fifty, and with them twelve white men. If this be the case, it is high time to prepare for war. I am ordered by the general, without delay, to place and keep my brigade in complete readiness, so that I may, if called on, furnish my quota with the shortest notice, and wait his further orders, or the orders of government—you will therefore immediately make such arrangements in your respective regiments as will ensure to you and me the confidence of our country. You will direct the volunteers within your regiments to be in readiness and on the alert, as they will be considered as minute men if emergency should require or a call from the president."

PO.

FROM PAPERS

LATEST

On Sunday last arrived, Capt. Brown, from the 29th April—A received, most of which is in the Letter, and few following paragraph is

It was yesterday reported that Mr. ARMSTRONG at Paris, had left that had arrived in England, a temporary effect of raising cent. We could not

From the N

The delay of the O accounted for. The Mr. Lewis at L'Oratoire without delay England; and on the ney's dispatches, to board Mr. Lewis with and thence forthwith There is one circumstance probable, that the m under the apprehension to France after having

The Philadelphia pa that city that congress ed—supported in consequence committed by the F United States and the ed at the seat of govern

S

By a gentleman who rectly from Rutland, vency governor Smith militia, consisting of to repair immediately momentarily expect the we understand, is to liams. We learn, it celiency, that we are country to prevent the ash, &c. But we can who are now stationed pendent soldiers, done would possibly permit ting capt. Hopkins, flat his con party of soldiers floating rapidly to man pot ash; and on Mond and 5 men boarded a batteau, which was ash, and rowed it fast withstanding the hand armed with cudgels, no blood spilt, either in the One hundred and 100 barrels of pork, be bory, and a loop with without owners, were now remain in the han standing every means secutions, some have a will undoubtedly take

Capt. Hudson, of the deira, informs us, that England previous to the the Island to the these colours were hoist A frigate was daily purpose of conveying g

Mr. Cuthcart, the capt. H. that he had r in 7 or 8 days from Li old king of Spain had 0,000 men, and that in a state of extreme di of provisions.

[The news of the de not true. Later acco of April, received in t

It appears from an at a privateer, supp of Sandy Hook.

RUNAWAY.—A rumo this morning, that superior, captain Brav

cket Queen Charlot Thursday morning York

ment is stated to h and the firing distinctly and that a coaster whi

[In our letters from tion is made of thi

It is reported that the British packet whic ew-York.

We understand that need to establish a pa wn of Alexandria.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On Sunday last arrived at Philadelphia, ship America, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool, which he left on the 29th April...

It was yesterday reported at the Stock Exchange, that Mr. ARMSTRONG, the American Ambassador at Paris, had left that capital...

From the National Intelligencer.

The delay of the Ofage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient...

The Philadelphia papers say, there is a report in that city that congress will be immediately convened...

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) June 2.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday directly from Rutland, we are informed that his Excellency governor Smith has ordered two companies of militia...

Liverpool, dated April 26. For grain is still very dear, and experienced a decline for some time...

One hundred and seventy barrels of pot-ath, and 100 barrels of pork, belonging to people in Middlebury...

Mr. Cuticart, the American consul, informed Capt. H. that he had received intelligence by a vessel in 7 or 8 days from Lisbon...

NEW-YORK, June 10. Capt Hudson, of the Quambaycook, from Madeira, informs us, that a cutter arrived there from England...

On Friday night, the 3d instant, the prisoners in the jail of the county of York, (Pennsylvania) broke a hole through the wall...

ATTENTION! THE members of the First Volunteer Company of the City of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on SATURDAY next...

ATTENTION! THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet on the MARKET SPACE, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant...

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 CORNELIUS SHRIVER...

BALTIMORE, June 13. It is reported that col. BURR was a passenger in the British packet which sailed on Thursday last from New-York.

It is reported that a number of gentlemen have agreed to establish a patent shot manufactory in the town of Alexandria.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The mode of appointing electors of president and vice president is to be fixed by law at the next session in November.

This may be looked upon as fixing the point that the choice will be made by the legislature, the mode now practiced in New-York, South-Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, Vermont, and Delaware.

Mr. Wheaton's resolutions were concurred in by the senate. Yeas 20, nays 15. Next day Mr. Adams sent in his resignation as follows:

The Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN, It has been my endeavour as I have conceived it was my duty while holding a seat in the senate of the Union to support the administration of the general government...

To give you, however, an opportunity of placing in the senate of the United States a member, who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow-citizens from their present sufferings...

I am with perfect respect, Gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servant, JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Boston, June 8, 1808. Mr. Lloyd was then appointed to fill the temporary vacancy, occasioned by this resignation.

Captain Treadwell, of the brig Elizabeth, who arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, informs, that the British sloop of war Squirrel, arrived at Gibraltar with information, that a French squadron of seven sail of the line, and fifty transports, had passed by Minorca...

Arrived at New-York, schooner Federal Jack, Collins, (of Boston,) from Bilbao, 32 days from Martinique, and 25 from Dominique. Flour at Martinique SIXTY dollars and scarce, no beef or pork in market.

The commissioners for selling fractional surveys of lands in the state of Georgia have been impeached. It is said they have swindled the state out of 100,000 dollars.

It is said that the French, since they have been prevented from importing colonial produce, have discovered a substitute for coffee, in the roots of endive, or what is more generally called dandelion.

On Friday night, the 3d instant, the prisoners in the jail of the county of York, (Pennsylvania) broke a hole through the wall on the side of one of the windows, in the second story...

ATTENTION! THE members of the First Volunteer Company of the City of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground...

ATTENTION! THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet on the MARKET SPACE, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, precisely at four o'clock, P. M. with Arms and Accoutrements in Soldier-like Order.

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 CORNELIUS SHRIVER...

BALTIMORE, June 13. It is reported that col. BURR was a passenger in the British packet which sailed on Thursday last from New-York. We understand that a number of gentlemen have agreed to establish a patent shot manufactory in the town of Alexandria.

Portrait Painter.

THE ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that a French portrait painter, in oil, has just arrived in this city...

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to visit his painting room, where specimens of his performance are exhibited.

The price of the portrait, in oil, is 10 dollars, and 15 dollars if framed. Annapolis, June 14, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 3, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, as made and reported by his trustee, be ratified and confirmed...

The report states, that one tract containing 127 1/2 acres was sold at eleven dollars per acre, and that another tract containing 63 acres was sold at five dollars per acre.

Test. 2 NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 16, 1808.

ORDERED, That the claims against the estate of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased, will, on application, be finally decided on, after the first week in the ensuing July term...

True copy, Test. 2 NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN H. BEAKES, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Virinda Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, Anastasia Smith, and others, be confirmed...

The report states, that the land, supposed to contain 25 or 26 acres, sold for 381 dollars.

True copy, Test. 3X NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money...

4 JOHN MUNROE.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of the court of appeals for the western shore of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 18th instant, (June) on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for cash...

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Dorsey's Adventure, Dorsey's Inheritance, Good for Little, Resurvey on Good for Little, Chew's Vineyard, and Adam the First, supposed to contain 900 acres...

2X JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. June 6, 1808.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply, on the second Monday in August next, to some one judge of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors.

May 14, 1808. RICHARD ARNOLD.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, 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...

Annapolis, March 1, 1808. Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send their letters to the subscriber as soon as possible. J. H.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE COMPLAINT.

"Uritur infelix Dido... Taciturnq: vivit, sub pectore vulnus." VIRGIL.

UNFEELING Edward, canst thou say That Mary shuns thy proffer'd love, Her artless heart is led astray, And thee, neglected, leaves to rove? Ah! canst thou thus, in wanton strains, Her tender mind with anguish tear— Her faithful love repay with pains, With sorrow, cruelty, and care? Ah! couldst thou look within, and know What fears, what passions struggle there, Thy eyes would melt, thy bosom glow, And all thy Mary's wrongs repair. Again, my much lov'd youth, return, Thy Mary's wonted peace restore, Nor thus regardless, see her mourn— The loss of joys, she knows no more. Oh! come, and on her willing breast Thy head recline—her fears remove: Thy heart, with joy, shall then confess, That only thee thy Maid can love. Come, of her blissful bower partake, With Flora's richest treasure dress'd; In these fond arms thy slumbers take, Here give thy weary eye-lids rest. Oh! come, and on her willing breast Thy head recline—her fears remove: Thy heart, with joy, shall then confess, That thee, and only thee, thy Maid can love.

Saucy lines by a Bachelor.

A WOMAN once, as it is sung, Could speak so loud, without a tongue, That you could hear her full a mile hence: A greater wonder I can tell; I knew a woman very well, That had a tongue, and yet kept silence!

EXTRACT.

THE man that hails you, Tom or Jack, And proves by thumps upon your back How he esteems your merit, Is such a friend, that one had need Be very much his friend indeed To pardon or to bear it.

VARIETY.

A GENTLEMAN has invented a Thermometer, which will ascertain the heat of a woman's blood in a scolding fit. [Lon. pap.]

A DISTANT paper, in which the words the knot are used at the head of the marriages, lately had them the knot, which is the name in Russia, of a punishment.

MARRIED.

IN Manchester, (Eng.) James South, to Miss Lydia North; a wit remarks in a London paper, on the above marriage, that the portion of holy writ is now fulfilled which foretells—"The North shall give up, and the South keep not back."

in Washington, (Vir.) Mr. George Husdon, to Miss Seraphina Maria Caroline Matilda Juliana Sophia Ann Mansfield! Only one Lady, gentle reader.

FECUNDITY.

THE wife of Mr. David Irish, of Westfield, Washington county, state of New-York, was delivered of five natural living children on the 1st inst. To the truth of this Dr. Branch, attending physician, has made oath before Lemuel Hastings, justice of the peace, of that place. [Troy pap.]

REMARK WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

AMIDST all the vices and all the enormities of the Algerine Turks, (a people distinguished for violence and rapacity, and almost every species of cruelty) some good qualities are observable. The most abandoned wretch never presumes to utter the name of God in vain, or add it by way of decoration to his ribaldry.

When will this be said even of men who glory in their superior light and information.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, and to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, in boxes of from 13 to 20lbs. Young hyson, each, suitable for private families. Souchoong, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise, Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Mulcatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York mops and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash. June 7, 1808.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

Miscellany.

From the Charleston Courier.

On the treatment of persons struck with Lightning.

THE physicians who attended Thomas Jones, the unfortunate man (belonging to the custom-house) mentioned in the Courier of the 8th ult. to have been struck with lightning during the last thunder storm, are happy in giving publicity to the following treatment, which was employed in that instance with the most unequivocal and decided effects; as it confirms, under some notification, the practice which has before been recommended to notice, and from its simplicity may at all times be readily and conveniently used.

Such, however, are the varying phenomena attending this awful occasion, that a change of treatment from what is here advised, may often be necessary.—From this consideration it is presumed and hoped that professional advice and assistance will never be neglected, when the same can be promptly obtained.

As early as possible after the accident the body is to be drenched with water, which must be poured on the head and dashed on the breast, back, &c. The extremities and body must next be industriously rubbed for some time; pungents, as hartshorne, &c. must next be applied to the nostrils, which may also be stimulated with feathers dipped in the same, and air may in some cases, be blown in the nostrils. If there should be no appearance of resuscitation, the application of water and friction, &c. may be repeated. As soon as the pulse is discovered, increased warmth and symptoms of returning life, blood should be taken, if from a plethoric or gross subject, in both arms, and to the quantity of at least one pint. When the more alarming symptoms are removed, solutions of Glauber salts in sufficient quantity will be proper. The extreme thirst which attends in these cases, when recovering, should be gratified with first a few drops of hartshorne and water, or any other drink which the patient may desire.

This treatment has in the above instance most happily succeeded. The patient was for about one hour perfectly insensible, and life appeared almost extinct. Water and frictions, &c. were used in succession until a convulsive motion of the limbs and rigors were observed, and were the first symptoms of returning life. On continuing the above remedies, at the expiration of an hour and a quarter, he was so far recovered as to raise his hand, which he applied to the crown of his head, and soon after began to speak incoherently, complained that his skull was broken, and of a most violent pain in his head and back, but continued delirious for more than eight hours, which at length completely yielded to blood letting and physic.

He is now quite recovered, the pain in his head almost entirely removed—and he is anxious to prosecute his business. On interrogating him, he is not in the least conscious of what had happened to him.

The application of water may possibly conduct off some of the electric matter with which the body is so highly charged; and it is also more than probable that its acts by suddenly reducing that very excited state of the system, which is prostrated, by the sudden abstraction of excitement, a due surface for action is accumulated. When frictions and stimulants are useful and will resuscitate, but as an inordinate action of the vital powers will then succeed, blood-letting, &c. will be generally necessary.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

THE following is extracted from an English publication, (entitled Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture,) and seems so extraordinary a produce of a vegetable called the turnip rooted cabbage, that perhaps it may be thought worthy of the attention of our American farmers.

The Turnip rooted Cabbage is a very hardy plant, and is impenetrable by frost; a half acre piece, tho' eaten off all winter long, produced at least 17 tons of food in May, and maintained six milch cows (from which 106lbs. of butter was made) one heifer and one bull, sixteen days, on the herbage only. The roots afterwards kept 162 sheep of a year old, for 25 days, all in the utmost plenty. This crop, amounting to 34 tons per acre, is certainly very large compared to the produce of most other plants. A light soil, and pretty deep, suits it best, but does not require very rich ground; the stalks and leaves are little inferior to broccou for family use. It may be sowed as turnips, either in rows or broad cast, but not quite so thick as turnips; B. M'Mahon, author of the American Gardener's Calendar, directs them to be thinned to the distance of 16 inches in the rows, but does not mention the distance the rows should be apart; however, that may be left to the discretion of the farmer, accordingly as he means to attend them, either with the plough or hoe, but the great advantage is to have the ground well meliorated with the plough and harrow previous to planting, and afterwards kept clear of weeds.

I conclude, thy assured friend, A YOUNG FARMER.

Philadelphia county, 6th Mo. 3d, 1808.

P. S. This plant would be very valuable to those that keep many milch cows over winter, and attend market with milk, as it would cause them to give a considerable quantity more than they would upon hay.

* Roots sliced are very good in soup.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday, the 23d of June next, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

All the personal property of SAMUEL YEALD HALL, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. ELIJAH YEALDHALL, Administrator May 31, 1808.

Anne-Arundel County,

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel county court, by the petition, in writings, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel County,

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the records of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writings, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, May 3, 1808.

ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of RICHARD SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 RICHARD SPRIGG, 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 third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1808.

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YEA

MA

Foreign

BY AN ARRIVAL

YESTERDAY arriv

Brown, from Live

capt. Bliss, from I

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

YESTERDAY arrived the ship America, captain Brown, from Liverpool, and to-day the ship Jane, capt. Bliss, from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter London papers to the 27th April. They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes and conjectures; the predominant wish was in favour of preserving peace with this country.

Neither the Oflag nor Mr. Nourse had arrived in England at the time of the Jane's sailing; and the sea already conceived of her being under seizure in France, was daily obtaining credit. The British parliament was to meet on the first of May.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax the late orders of council, until Buonaparte recedes from practising on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees, in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Buonaparte will not hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present disastrous state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The Jane, from London, brings Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for the Secretary of State. The expedition which sailed from England about the 27th April, it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

Admiral Berkeley, on his return to England, had a public audience with the king at his levee. Captain Humphreys, of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the East-India station.

The pilot who boarded capt. Bliss on Saturday last, informed him that two hours before he was alongside a French privateer schooner, from the appearance of which he conceived her to be the Superior, lately captured from this port. A thick fog coming on, prevented her from perceiving the Jane.

BRUSSELS, March 2.

The Rochefort and Toulon squadrons, forming a fleet of eleven sail of the line, were at anchor in Toulon.

The Spanish ships from Carthage have found shelter in the harbour of Minorca.

Adm. Gantheaume has been appointed to the command of the combined Toulon and Rochefort fleets, and has already in consequence set out for Toulon. The admiral Allemand commands the Rochefort squadron under him. According to later accounts, admiral Gantheaume sailed from Toulon with the combined fleets on the 12th of February.

GOTTENBURG, April 18.

Our last advices from Helsingborg mentions, that as late as the 10th inst. no French troops were in Zealand. Broadbent, and some other officers, had been at Copenhagen, but had left it, and proceeded to Helsingborg.

A detachment of the Swedish army has entered Norway.

Reports from Stockholm, brought by the post of to-day say, that the Russian army in Finland has halted for want of provisions.

A great quantity of English goods has already arrived here this year, but not a box or a bale can be sent to any part whatever.

LONDON, April 26.

SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Carlscrona, dated 17th of April.

"A frigate lies ready here to bring the imperial ambassador and other distinguished foreigners over to Gottenburg, where some say baron Stedinck will arrive, to see his passage for Sweden. In the mean-time Mr. Stedinck will be detained in Stockholm until the Swedish ambassador is safely landed here."

"Yesterday a gentleman arrived from baron Stedinck, in Poland, after a journey of six weeks from Petersburg. He brings no written dispatches, but describes in the countries he had passed through beyond description. The French are universally detested, but none dare to speak. In Petersburg the sentiment is at its height; a distinguished female heads the English party. This gentleman, who is a Hanoverian of distinction, set off to Stockholm immediately after having an interview with the governor, who had an officer with him, to be his interpreter on the road."

American Intelligence.

SALEM, June 7.

ARRIVED, sch'r. Raven, Thorndike, from Passamaquoddy, with salt. We learn that all the exertions of the Wasp, and of the troops left by her on Moose island, were ineffectual in preventing smuggling. Such a stir of business was never known at that place before, nor the people so profitably employed. Many were engaged as centinels at 2 dollars per day, and found; but notwithstanding their vigilance, and that of the government boats, still some how or other, 4 or 500 barrels of flour, when the weather was thick and hazy, were supposed to find their way across the British side of the river in a day, where the price was dolls. 12 50, and where many English vessels lay loading for Halifax. There were a large number of whale boats at the place, which carry from 6 to 8 barrels each; in five minutes rowing they cross the line; a certain sum per barrel was paid for safe transportation; and it was said that it was common for individuals to make ten, fifteen, and even twenty dollars a day, according as their luck might be. Two hundred barrels of flour went out of one store the day before the Raven failed; and one man declared he had made seventeen dollars the same day, and hoped to make as much more in the night.

RUTLAND, (Vt.) June 4.

A detachment of one hundred and fifty of the militia, made from the second brigade, marched from this vicinity on Tuesday last, to put a stop to the disgraceful Pot-ash and Lumber rebellion on Lake Champlain.

From the best information we are authorized to state, that the extent of the rebellion which now exists in this state, is confined principally to about two or three hundred men, mostly foreigners, (many of them probably employed) who are skulking about the shore, seducing the citizens to embark in their detestable schemes of speculation, and to rebel against the necessary laws of their country. But we believe they will get but few proselytes who will be so daringly wicked as to attempt to oppose force by force. We however regret to suggest that we are fearful that the opposers of the embargo law and every other measure of the government, whether good or bad, have no disposition to quench but to kindle the fire of rebellion—and we can only judge them by their works.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

REPORTS!

It was on Saturday reported, that the British packet which failed on the preceding Thursday, was seen in tow of a French privateer. The fact was that a coasting vessel which arrived from the Southward saw a privateer looking schooner in company with the packet about 30 miles outside of the Hook. Shortly after the circumstance was made known, report had it, that the packet had been taken after a severe engagement, the capt. and most of her crew had been killed before she struck, and col. Burr, who was said to be a passenger, was secured, and taken on board the privateer. The fact, however, is, that the packet was really in company with a schooner of 14 guns, and fully manned—so that, as far as the N. Carolinian's story went, it was perfectly correct. But, this wicked looking schooner was not a French privateer; nor a British nor a Spanish privateer—she was not a pirate—it was the United States schooner Revenge, which returned on Sunday morning from a 2 weeks cruise!

The Commercial Advertiser, of last evening, says, "We have seen a gentleman from Washington, who left that place on Thursday last. He informs that the rumour of the day was that Buonaparte had given us sixty days to decide either for or against him—that an extra meeting of congress would be called—that every exertion was making to place our naval force in the best repair—that war was expected to take place between America and France—and that the embargo was to be continued until England revoked her decrees."

A gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday direct from Vermont, informs, that 150 men had marched in a body, from Rutland, for the borders of the Lake, to prevent the infringement of the embargo laws. He says money was very plenty, and produce high—and it is our informant's opinion, that all the troops that can be sent there will not prevent the exportation of provisions.—This news comes from a gentleman of veracity, and if it is doubted, we can give such a reference as will satisfy the most incredulous.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Yesterday came on the trial of Mr. Naglee, for assaulting a person attached to the French consul's office and the captain of the French privateer Superior, lately in this port. It appeared in evidence, that Mr.

Naglee, while a prisoner in the power of this French officer, had received inhumane and ungentlemanly treatment, and that meeting with his aggressor in the streets of Philadelphia, he was urged by a just spirit of resentment to take personal satisfaction. After a very singular and astonishing speech from Mr. Dallas, on the part of the prosecution, and an able and spirited defence by Mr. Hopkinson, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, layings costs on the prosecutor.

This verdict was given, particularly as it respected the suit, for an assault on the person connected with the French consul's office, it having appeared, that he laid hold of Mr. Naglee while engaged with the captain of the Superior. As to the assault on the capt. Mr. Naglee submitted to the court.

We stop the press to state, that the Ocean, Girdon, arrived at the Lazaretto this day, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Captain G. brings dispatches from gen. Armstrong, who, he says, was in Paris, and that none of the American property had been confiscated before he failed.

The Ocean, Girdon, from Rotterdam, is in ballast, and was permitted to sail after casting lots with the masters of other American vessels, and bringing away the masters and most of the crews of ten American vessels detained under the Milan decree.

Letters from Paris of the 14th of April per the Ocean, state that the Oflag was at L'Orient, to sail in a few days for England.

Mr. M'Call, of Philadelphia, who came passenger in the Jane, informs, that he brought voluminous dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our government, which are forwarded to Washington. Mr. M'Call states, that Mr. Pinkney entertained no hopes of any relaxation in the orders of council, as the ministry seemed firmly resolved to adhere to them.

Prices Current at St. Croix, May 27.

Butter	Dollars 1 50 lb.
Hams	1 25 lb.
Flour	56 per barrel.
Corn Meal	100 per puncheon.

Other articles of American produce in proportion. Corn meal was hired out at 20 dollars a day, and put on board at night to secure an entry for vessels in ballast.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) June 7.

It is with regret we have to add to our already too far extended list of evils, the ravages of the Hessian Fly. The damage done to the rising crop of wheat, in this county, by that destructive insect, is said to equal if not surpass that of any former years, and one of our last Maryland papers state they are very bad in some parts of that state.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.

Ship Francis, Nelson, (burthen 349 tons) and brig Golet, Bennet, (204 tons) arrived at this port on Thursday last from Marietta, on the Ohio, where they were built.

One hundred and twelve flat boats, with valuable cargoes, arrived at this port from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi between the 1st and 6th instant.

MURFRESBOROUGH, June 8.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this place, in order to celebrate the 4th of July with great eclat, erected, by subscription, a superb LIBERTY POLE, ninety-five feet in height, adorned with an elegant Cap, and the following Motto:

MAY THE EMBARGO CONTINUE UNTIL EUROPEAN DESPOTS RESPECT OUR RIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

MURDER.

We are informed that a New-England tin pedlar was murdered last week near Woodstock. The circumstances are as follow, viz.—

The pedlar stopped at a house, inquired for horse feed, got it, and was invited into the house, and pressed very hard by two women, being the sole occupiers, to take some refreshment, which he at last consented to; and whilst eating, one held his head and the other cut his throat, and they put him in the cart, shut it up, and started the horse.

The horse travelling out of the road, was met by a traveller, who seeing no person near, undertook to open the lid, and there found the dead body; he turned the horse, and started him back, the road he appeared to have come, and the horse stopped where he had been fed—the man went in, and found the two women examining the plunder they had taken, and the blood-stains about the floor. This caused a suspicion, and our informant says the women were immediately taken up, and lodged in Woodstock gaol, to stand a trial before an examining court.

[Stanton Eagle.]

The Seal Fishery on the Ice, at Newfoundland, has been very fortunate—four schooners engaged in that business, caught no less than 8344; and others, have been equally successful. [Halifax pap]

Sale.
day, the 23d of June
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y of SAMUEL YEALD
refaid county, deceased,
s, cattle, sheep, hogs,
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ALL, Administrator

I County,

April 8, 1808.

g been made to the sub-
f Anne-Arundel county
writings, of EDWARD
s, praying for the benefi-
ndry insolvent debtors, on
said act, a schedule of his
creditors, on oath, as far
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Edward Stewart has resid-
within the state of Mary-
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ition; it is thereupon or-
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HARWOOD, one of
judges for the third judi-
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May 7, 1808.

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to appear before the judges of
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Monday in October next,
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bed by the said act for deli-

H. HARWOOD, one of
e judges for the third judi-
of Maryland.

Maryland, sc.

Orphans court, May 3, 1806.

petition, of SOPHIA MARCELL,
e last will and testament of
ate of Anne-Arundel county,
that she give the notice re-
ditors to exhibit their claims
d, and that the same be pub-
week, for the space of six
Maryland Gazette, one of the
the paper at Easton.
GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
or Anne-Arundel county.

TO GIVE NOTICE,

er, of Anne-Arundel county,
e orphans court of Anne-Arun-
d, letters testamentary on the
CHARD SPRIGG, late of
deceased. All persons having
d deceased are hereby warn-
with the vouchers thereof, to the
ore the third-day of November
wife by law be excluded from
estate. Given under my hand
1808.

PHILIA MERCER, Executor.

is hereby given,
eriber intends to apply to the
ourt of Prince-George's county
s thereof, for the benefit of the

JOHN M. BURGESS

APOLIS:

EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

Annapolis :

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1808.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

LATE and interesting accounts from France have been received at Philadelphia, by the ship Ocean, 43 days from Rotterdam. The accounts by this arrival, (as given under the Philadelphia head,) are very contradictory as relating to American affairs.—By the translations, Buonaparte appears to extend his empire eastward. The extensive province of GALICIA is to be ceded to his king of Saxony. The house of Austria will here lose a large proportion of its territory; it was, however, the fruits of former violence; Austria, in 1772, forcibly seized Galicia, and incorporated it with her dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. This theft comprised that part of Little Poland south of the Vistula, the principal part of Red Russia, and part of Podolia; being 380 miles from east to west, and near 200 from north to south, and containing more than 2,500,000 inhabitants.

In addition to this, Napoleon has been able to throw two years provision and ammunition into Corfu. Nothing can now save devoted Turkey. [Fed. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

A letter received in this city by the Ocean, from a gentleman who went out a passenger in the Ofage, mentions that that ship had been seized and condemned by the French government under the Milan decree. This letter was dated at Rotterdam, April 27th. Several letters of about the same date concur in stating that all the private letters sent out by the Ofage were detained a month, and opened and examined by order of the government before they were delivered.

It appears from other letters received by the Ocean, that the letters per the Ofage, on her arrival, were sent up to Paris, where they were all examined. Although the Ofage arrived at L'Orient the 23d of March, her letters did not reach Antwerp until the 25th of April. Some of the letters per the Ocean, state, that the ship had been seized by the government. Others assert that she would sail for Falmouth about the 20th April. Indeed one from Paris, dated the middle of April, positively states, that Mr. Lewis, the messenger, had returned to L'Orient to embark.

We can assure our readers that the following interesting letter, which is of the latest date from the continent of Europe, is from a very respectable and well informed American gentleman to his friend in this city—received by the Ocean. [Register.]

Rotterdam, April 27.

"The Ofage arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was there DETAINED 3 days, till the police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued, and the ship having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared a GOOD PRIZE! and the messenger and passengers suffered to land and proceed to Paris.

"The last news leaves the emperor at Bayonne, on his way to Spain. You have heard, without doubt, the account of the revolution in that kingdom; what further we may expect rests upon conjecture. In the North, Russia has taken possession of all Finland, except Sweaburg (which is almost impregnable) and by proclamation, annexed that country to her own dominions. The province of Galicia is to be ceded by Austria to Saxony; and it is said, to form, with the Dutchy of Warlaw, the kingdom of Poland. The fate of Turkey is not yet decided. In Italy the government of the Pope is at an end. "The brave troops of Rome," said the French general in the order of the day, quoting Napoleon, "shall no longer be commanded by priests or women." In Holland, Flushing has been given up to the French for a naval port, and they have assembled there a strong naval force. The fate of this kingdom is really deplorable, as it is impoverishing every day; and if the war continues in its present mode, must be exhausted of all its capital. A decree has been passed lately, to issue a new stock, bearing interest, of forty millions, to defray arrears. Commerce is entirely at an end, as a law a few months ago laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and prohibited the entrance of others; which, with a few exceptions, has been adhered to.—This measure was adopted, it is said, on the alternative of forty thousand troops in garrison or interdiction of commerce with G. Britain.

"The American property brought in according to the decree of Milan, remains without a decision. Leave is however given to sell the cargoes, on giving bond for the same. A privilege however, of no use, as the bonds must be given according to the present prices, which are too high perhaps for the sale of a single cargo.

"The two squadrons of frigates which got out a short time ago, have returned, after having burnt several American vessels which had been in England."

Hence it appears that the American property which has heretofore governed the conduct of nations towards each other, has been ordered by the French government to be appraised at the highest price, which it would bring in Europe, and bonds to be given by the consignees to the full amount, to await the final decision—in other words, these bonds are taken as a recognizance, that the United States will keep the peace, and be of good behaviour towards France, any provocation and maltreatment which they may receive to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRANSLATIONS

From Rotterdam papers to the 29th April, containing Paris dates of the 23d, Amsterdam and Hamburg of 22d, and Bourdeaux of the 18th, received by the Ocean.

MADRID, April 5.

THE tranquillity that for these few days had been disturbed in this capital, by the secret intrigues of a few malcontents, has been restored by the following energetic proclamation of the new king:

"The king, your master, whilst he rejoiced at freeing the good reception that the inhabitants of Madrid gave to the troops of his august ally the emperor of the French, quartered within the precincts of this city, is very much displeas'd at the imprudence and malevolence of a few individuals who disturbed this good harmony.

"As this injurious conduct, so unworthy of the generous sentiments of every loyal Spaniard, arises from a ridiculous and ill-founded mistrust of the intention with which the said troops are animated, who are in this city and other provinces of the kingdom, his majesty advises his subjects for the last time to remove all fears on that account, and assures them that the intentions of the French government, in harmony with his, far from concealing any hostile projects, or any invasion, aim only at the execution of great measures contrived with his majesty against the common enemy.

"This ought to be sufficient to remove the fears of any wise man, and induce him to receive eagerly such estimable guests. If, however, anybody was rash and hostile enough to both allied nations, as to seek opportunities to disturb this respectable and reciprocal friendship either by his actions or discourses, be it known to the public that the guilty shall be punished without delay with the utmost rigour, by a government, father like, towards faithful and submissive subjects, but firm, just and inflexible for the guilty."

The trial of the prince of peace is not yet opened. This former favourite is chiefly shut up in a castle within three leagues of Madrid, where he is guarded by 100 body guards and 500 infantry.

PARIS, April 22.

The Squadron commanded by admiral Gantheaume, of ten sail of the line, 5 frigates and some sloops of war, have happily entered again the port of Toulon, on the 10th of April, after having obliged the enemy to raise the blockade of the Seven Islands, and rendered the navigation of the Adriatic sea perfectly safe. Also on the 28th ult. the frigates of his majesty the Themis and Penelope, after having made prizes to the amount of six millions of francs.

April 23.

The Moniteur has published the following account:

"Rear admiral Allemand, commanding a division of men of war, which was at anchor at the island of Aix, weighed on the 17th of January, in order to join the fleet at Toulon. He arrived before that harbour on the 6th of February, after having destroyed or taken 6 English and one Portuguese ship (the latter the "Prince of Portugal," of 600 tons, and laden with colonial produce, had been captured a few days before by the British.)

As soon as the rear admiral made the signal, adm. Gantheaume, who was previously informed of his arrival, went to sea with all the ships under his command.

The divisions off the island of Aix had sustained continual storms, but had not suffered such damages as to prevent it from keeping the sea.

The united fleet consisted now of ten ships of the line, of which two were three-deckers, one ship of 80 guns, and seven of 74 guns, 3 frigates, 2 brigs and 7 transports, each of 800 tons, laden with troops, provisions and ammunition, of all kinds.

The admiral failed immediately for Corfu, which he had orders to provide with provisions, and which had been blockaded by six or seven sail of the line.

Whether this fleet had received advice of the approach of his majesty's fleet, or whether forced by the dreadful storms which raged at that time to seek a port, it had disappeared for several days before, when on the 25d of February the admiral arrived before Corfu. His first care was to send vessels to Otranto, Tarent, Brindisia, and along the coast of the Adriatic, in order to collect the numerous convoys in these ports and bring them to Corfu, which was executed with the greatest zeal.

The troops and ammunition which the fleet and convoy were laden with were likewise safely landed on the island.

Since their departure, his majesty's ships had experienced dreadful weather; the Commerce de Paris had considerable damages to repair in masts. The admiral, who was on board this ship, shifted his flag to the Magnanime, and having received an account that an English fleet had arrived in the Mediterranean, he went on the 25th to look out for the same, and to prevent their joining the other fleets of the enemy. At Corfu he left only some frigates and French and Italian sloops of war, in order to keep up the communication.

The fleet failed as far as Sicily, and not meeting with anything there cruised in all the waters between that island, Zante and the Ionian islands. After a cruise of sixteen days he arrived again before Corfu, when he hoisted his flag again on board the Commerce de Paris.

The convoys destined for Corfu, being all arrived on the 16th March, the island having provisions sufficient for two years, and its magazines being replenished with powder and ammunition, the admiral went

again under sail, and after having cruised some days on the coasts of Sicily, Barbary and Sardinia, he shaped his course for Toulon, where the fleet arrived on the 10th April, having fully accomplished the object of its mission.

Admiral Gantheaume bestows much praise upon rear admiral Allemand and all the commanders, officers and crews. They all shewed much zeal and ability in this cruise of two months, during which no storm continually followed another.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We may expect soon to hear accounts of consequence from the Baltic; for besides that the number of English men of war increases there daily, it is reported that a large fleet of transports is arrived at Gottenburg. On the other hand the camp under the Prince de Ponte Corvo increases very much, whilst the 15th a regiment of infantry and a division of dragoons crossed the Great-Belt in 60 transports, and landed in Zealand. The preparations in Denmark continue with the greatest zeal, and a few days ago a whole regiment of volunteers was enrolled at Copenhagen.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

Yesterday the happy news was published here by the sound of trumpets, that her majesty the queen of Holland was safely delivered of a prince on the 20th inst. consequently on the same day on which her illustrious husband, the king our sovereign, made his solemn entry into this city.

From the Norfolk Ledger of June 14.

The Chesapeake frigate yesterday went down to Craney Island. We understand that she will sail on a cruise during the present week. We have not ascertained that the men supplied the Argus and the gun-boats from this frigate have been replaced, in which case she will be nearly 100 men short of her complement.

From the Washington Federalist.

We hear that some of the West India merchants have fitted out a vessel of 36 guns, which is now cruising on our coast, for the purpose of taking the coaling vessels, laden with provisions—that she takes the cargo, pays liberally for it, and permits the vessel to return. The Chesapeake, capt. Decatur, is intended to sea, for the purpose, it is said, of capturing the English vessel.

SUICIDE.

A horrid transaction took place at Middlesex Academy (Morris county, New-Jersey) on the 4th inst. the following particulars of which have been related to us.—The teacher in the academy, a Mr. READ, had for sometime paid his addresses to a Mrs. CONOVER of that place, a widow of about 55 years of age, and of a respectable character. His suit had been successful. On the day abovementioned, he succeeded a woman who lived in one part of the building, to invite Mrs. Conover to see her that afternoon. This she did. Mrs. Conover, not knowing at what suggestion the invitation was given, came.—Mr. Read took occasion of the landlady, to ask Mrs. Conover to go up stairs with him to his room—the first refused, but on his telling her he had a piece of writing there which he wanted her to read, and which was of a private nature, she consented to go.—As soon as they were in the room, he locked the door and put the key in his pocket—the window was already fastened—he bade her sit down. She sat down on the foot of the bed. He then took her knees between his, and drawing a razor which he concealed attempted by a sudden and violent stroke to cut her throat—believing he had accomplished this purpose he instantly cut his own throat from ear to ear, and fell on her knees. By cringing however, she received the weight of the stroke upon her chin, though the shell on the one side of that was laid open to the bone, and round her neck on the other by her windpipe and veins were laid bare.—He had formerly given himself the fatal gash when he perceived that her wound was probably not mortal. With his perseverance in his murderous purpose, he repeated his strokes with his razor twice—but as the razor was broken, he began to fail, he parried the razor from her throat, received the wound on his forehead and at length wrested the razor from him and threw it on the floor. Still bent on her death, he pressed his hand upon her mouth to smother her, and continued in that position until she fell back upon the bed.—His loss of blood loosened his hand.—Her screams alarmed the neighbours—the door was broken open and the horrid spectacle presented itself to view, both weltering in blood on the bed—he in the agonies of death, and she covered with gore and gasps! He expired almost instantly—but before aid being speedily procured, and her wounds immediately closed and dressed, hopes of her recovery were entertained. Read had borne a respectable character, and had notes and checks to the amount of more than a thousand dollars in his pocket at the time he committed the dreadful deed. Further particulars we have not learnt; and possibly some of these are not perfectly correct, but we believe they are substantially so. [Trenton American.]

Buonaparte has published an imperial decree, organizing a system of education for the whole empire.—By this decree, which comprises 144 articles, and extends to a great length, all schools, academies and colleges of France, are connected together under the title of "The University," and from this institution public education of every description is to emanate.

PAS
Granted by the department into foreign parts, is obtained from the others allowing their proper to write their passports, and with this after the 21st day of the Department of state, June 15, 1808.

Arrived at New-York ward, 18 days from Antigua the 1st of June.

Ferguson's Norfolk L on Friday evening, was on Monday morning, off Ma water came so fast in at passengers with difficulty were taken up by a crane a few hundred yards of nothing of the squall. and most of the baggage train, went down with t

Condemned, at Balti District Court of the U go law, and the fel of the coasting law

Advices from O'leary power—that the Spania Sion—their force is letter from Georgia say fell on the citizens of are almost in a state of bulhel, bacon 50 cts. p quart, fowl 9 dolls. pe

From the

SU

The season is now c much. Large quantities the manufacture of M been imported from Eu which it may be collect native, growing sponta United States.—The a lected in this country h tion, recourse has bee Europe. Yet no specia farmers more profit, no ed and prepared; this dollars per run, of wh years of age may colla plentifully.

The method of colle simple, and may be acc counts merely of stripp containing leaves onl made like hay, and wh heat, it is put into a b put into a tanner's bac led from the stems, in scales and sold to the S. Sumack is a bush o where on barren or un long bunch of red br full red to mix with t lecting Sumack from and continues till frost come and bears a bett that it does not get su tudy shows the quali

In the city of Phil tans are consumed a for a night, when the only expected to Eng the reporter.—At pre to be waterpore of o of the city and New A handsome fortune

It is not the present t to enterprise.

NEVER fail to p when you write up in your business will be this direction. The inasistate and unjust.

DEED, on Sunday (Provi.) where his health, Mr. ALEXAN ater, in the 28th ye left an amiable wife a

Jam

RESPECTFUL Napolis, that he BUSINESS, and he punctuality, to meri public. Those who their custom may de give them satisfaction ble terms.

PASSPORTS

Granted by the department of state to citizens going into foreign parts, having been in sundry instances obtained from the persons receiving them, by others assuming their names, it has been thought proper to guard against the abuse by requiring the former to write their own names in the body of the passports, and with this alteration they will be issued after the 21st day of June, 1808.

Department of State, June 15, 1808.

Arrived at New-York, British sch'r Jane, Woodward, 18 days from Antigua. Three thousand troops arrived at Antigua the day before captain Woodward sailed.

Ferguson's Norfolk Packet, which left Baltimore on Friday evening, was upset at six o'clock on Saturday morning, off Magothy, by a whirlwind. The water came so fast in at the cabin windows, that the passengers with difficulty saved their lives. They were taken up by a craft bound up, that was within a few hundred yards of them at the time, and felt nothing of the squall. A horse that was in the hold, and most of the baggage of the passengers and captain, went down with the vessel.

Condemned, at Baltimore, on the 17th inst. in the District Court of the United States, the ship Alligator, and the schooner Juliana, for violating the embargo law, and the schooner Sea Flower, for a violation of the coasting law.

Advices from Orleans, says a Philadelphia paper, announce that the Spaniards have again moved to the Sabon—their force is said to be 500 infantry. A letter from Georgia says, the embargo has had its effect on the citizens of Pensacola and Mobile. They are almost in a state of famine—corn is 4 dollars per bushel, bacon 50 cts. per lb. hogs lard 1 dollar per quart, fowls 9 dols. per doz.

From the Democratic Press.

SUMACK.

The season is now commencing for collecting Sumack. Large quantities of this article, so important in the manufacture of Morocco Leather, has hitherto been imported from Europe, at double the price for which it may be collected in this country, where it is native, growing spontaneously in every part of the United States.—The annual supplies of Sumack collected in this country has never equalled the consumption, recourse has consequently been always had to Europe. Yet no species of labour has afforded the farmers more profit, nor is anything so easily collected and prepared; this article now sells current at 60 dollars per ton, of which two boys from 10 to 15 years of age may collect a ton per day where it grows plentifully.

The method of collecting and preparing Sumack is simple, and may be accomplished by any farmer: it consists merely of stripping the bush of all the branches containing leaves only, these are spread out and made like hay, and when sufficiently dry so as not to heat, it is put into a barn on stacks, after which it is put into a tanner's bark mill and ground fine and sifted from the stems, in this state it is put into bags or sacks and sold to the manufacturer or merchant.

Sumack is a bush or plant growing almost every where on barren or uncultivated grounds; it bears a large bunch of red berries, which however are not allowed to mix with the leaves. The time of collecting Sumack commences from the 15th of June, and continues till frost, the best however collected early and bears a better price.—Care must be taken that it does not get wet, a circumstance which materially injures the quality.

In the city of Philadelphia at least one hundred persons are confined annually, and some hundred of them die, when the embargo is raised, be advantageously exported to England affording a good profit to the exporter.—At present this trade is confined solely to the enterprise of one person, who supplies one half of the city and New-York, and who has accumulated a handsome fortune thereby.

It is the present crisis favourable and promising to enterprise.

EXTRACT.

NEVER fail to pay the postage of your letters, when you write up in your own business. Be assured your business will be done the better for attending to this direction. The contrary practice is presuming, impudic and unjust.

DIED, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at Bristol, (Penn.) where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. ALEXANDER GAIN, of the New-Theory, in the 28th year of his age. Mr. Gain has left an amiable wife and two children to deplore their loss.

James Coulter BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, and hopes from his care, attention, and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous public. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on his exerting himself to give them satisfaction, and to supply them on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

HENRY MYERS.

June 18, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 20, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by LARKIN SHIPLEY, as trustee of the real estate of James Cumming, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 15th day of July next.

The report states, the said land was sold for 700 dollars.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I HEREBY certify, that STEPHEN GILL, of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a brown GELDING, about twelve years old, sixteen hands high, with a blaze face, his near hind foot white, shod all round, paces and trots, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, the 13th day of June, 1808.

HENRY WOODWARD.

The owner of the above horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate Constellation in the engagement with the Insurgent; his cloathing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near New-Market, Frederick county, state of Maryland, on Whitsunday, the fifth inst. negro MOSES, about twenty four-years old, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, full round face and full eyes; a wild look when spoken to; has a small scar on his right cheek; his cloathing is a black broadcloth coat, with buttons covered with the same, a dove coloured swansdown waistcoat, with yellow stripes, a pair of brown corded velvet pantalets, one country tow linen shirt, a small rined high crowned wool hat; other cloaths not known. I purchased him of Mr. Gassaway Pindell, near Pig Point. I expect he has gone that way, as he was stopped by some person on the same day near Snowden's furnace, but shewing a pass, with my name signed to it, he was permitted to go on. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses if brought home to me.

NICHOLAS HALL.

N. B. If he has his pass with him when he is taken I should be glad to get it. N. HALL. June 20, 1808.

CINCINNATI.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, will be held at the INDIAN QUEEN, in the city of Baltimore, (late EVANS'S) on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment.—The members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Sec'y. Annapolis, June 13, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

Militia Law of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the MILITIA LAW of this state, passed November session, 1807, to which is affixed the Militia Law of the United States, and the Manual Exercise, may be had at the Printing-office.—Price 25 cents.

Portrait Painter.

THE ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that a French portrait painter, in oil, has just arrived in this city; as he intends to continue here only for a few days, he would be obliged to those who wish to employ him in that branch, to make immediate application to him, at his painting room, in the house of Mr. Munroe, nearly opposite capt. Thomas's, or at his lodgings, at Mr. Coolidge's tavern.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to visit his painting room, where specimens of his performance are exhibited.

The price of the portrait, in oil, is 10 dollars, and 15 dollars if framed.

Annapolis, June 14, 1808.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, said to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, } in boxes of from 13 to 20lbs. Young hyson, } each, suitable for private families. Hyson skin, } Souchong, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise,

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Muscatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York mops and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash.

June 7, 1808.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, 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, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 1, 1808.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send their letters to the subscriber as soon as possible.

J. H.

English and American Garden Seeds.

Just received, by the ship Alexander Hamilton, from London, a large and general assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, Of various kinds, together with a general supply of AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS, From New-York—Amongst which are,

FLOWER SEEDS, of every kind, Early short-top scarlet, and turnip-rooted radishes, Cucumbers, early and late, Summer favory, thyme, Beans, peas, and cabbage seeds, Lettuce, Spinage, Sage, parsley, &c. &c.

And a very general variety of the Best Seeds, for garden or culinary purposes, the whole of which are warranted fresh, and in prime condition, being all tried by the subscriber before they are offered for sale, and which will be sold at the lowest prices the markets can afford, by

MICHAEL LEE, at the lower end of Ailquith-street, below Mr. M'Eldey's, Baltimore.

A few copies of M'Mahou's Gardener's Calendar for sale, as above.

Baltimore, February 18, 1808.

Black Horse Tavern.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the noted tavern, on the Baltimore road, known by the name of the Black Horse, where he is well provided with every thing in the public line for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes from his attention to merit the support of a generous public.

He also retails groceries, viz. best Cognac brandy, spirit, gin, common rum, and whisky, loaf and brown sugars, teas, coffee and chocolate, candles, soap, &c. with every other article in the grocery line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce at the market price.

JOHN WELCH.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on the Black Horse plantation, or in any manner passing through the said premises, other than the road direct; having already sustained considerable injury, I am determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

December 23, 1807.

J. W.

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

Messrs. GREEN, FROM the deserving merit and qualifications of Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, and from his competent understanding of all the duties of the office of sheriff, together with his upright conduct through life, it is determined by a great number of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to support him as a proper person to fill the office of sheriff at the next election.

A VOTER.

September 28, 1807.

SELECTED.

THE MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

WELCOME, thou little dimpled stranger,
O! welcome to my fond embrace;
Thou sweet reward of pain and danger,
Still let me press thy cherub face.

From the North American.

SONNET.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GUIDO.
AMID my fair one's locks of golden hue,
That o'er her neck and ivory shoulders play,

G. W. C.

SONNET.

BY Love and Fancy led, to this dear shade,
This silent, calm, sequester'd, rosy bow'r,

G. W. C.

LINES

On a Lady's sending a Tongue and a Hare to a Friend.
THAT Ma'am should send a Tongue, no mystry's there,

INDIAN SUPERSTITION!

THE Indians firmly believe in witchcraft. An Indian of the Seneca tribe, called Big Ben, unfortunately lost his wife and soon after his daughter;

* So the Indians call the inhabitants of the United States.

From the Connecticut Herald.

COMMUNICATION.

SIX years ago colonel Humphreys imported from Spain 100 Merino sheep into this state. It was apprehended by many persons that they would degenerate in this climate;

The mixed blooded produce considerably more wool than the common breed of sheep in America, and it sells for double the price per pound. All the farmers who have been acquainted with them agree, that they are hardier, and easier bred and kept, than any other kind of sheep within their knowledge.

An Act to encourage the introduction of Merino Sheep within this state, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the public interest will be promoted by obtaining the Spanish Merino sheep, by reason of the fineness of its fleece, in improving the manufactory of woollen cloth as well as otherwise.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in senate and assembly, That every person who shall, on or before the first day of September next, first bring into any county of this state, in which there shall be no full blooded ram of the Merino breed at the time of passing this act, a full blooded Merino ram, and keep him in such county for the term of one year, from the said first day of September next, shall be entitled to receive a premium of 50 dollars, to be determined upon and certified by a majority of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county into which such ram shall be brought as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that the comptroller, upon the production of the certificate of the judges aforesaid, shall issue his warrant on the treasurer, for the payment of the said premiums, to the persons who shall respectively be adjudged to be entitled thereto.

And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for each town in this state, at their annual town-meeting, and in their discretion, to direct a tax to be laid on all dogs in such town, at such rate as shall be agreed on at the said town-meeting, which tax shall be assessed on the owners of such dogs, and levied and paid in like manner as the poor tax and contingent expenses of such town are assessed, collected and paid; and shall, by the collector, be paid to the supervisors of the town, to be applied by him and the assessors of the town, for the purchasing of Merino Rams of the whole or half blood, and selling them to the inhabitants of such town or otherwise, as they shall judge best calculated for the breeding of the best kind of sheep.

And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for each town, in their discretion, at the annual town-meeting, to direct the penalties arising from tavern licenses, or such part thereof as shall be agreed on at such town-meeting, be paid into the hands of the supervisor, for the purpose, and to be applied in the manner above mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the term of three years from the first day of September next.

From a late London paper.

ON Sunday for ought, a circumstance as atrocious as we believe unprecedented, occurred in Limerick.

The Rev. Mr. Herbert, parish priest of St. Mary's, having repeatedly warned Martin Secham, one of his flock, from cohabiting with a woman to whom he had confessed he was not married, assured him that in consequence of his obstinacy, he would on that day denounce him before his congregation.

At this instant all the congregation was in alarm, one gentleman, Mr. E. Lacy, rushed forward and refused the priest by receiving a slight wound himself. But James Pegan, a cooper, was not so successful, for he received a wound of so serious a nature, as not yet to be pronounced out of danger.

April 8, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to the said court, by the petition, in writing, of EDWARD STEWART, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of fundy insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Stewart has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Stewart, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of so many of his creditors, as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Edward Stewart, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Stewart then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

May 7, 1808.

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of FIELDER RIDGWAY, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of fundy insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Fielder Ridgway has resided the two last preceding years within the state of Maryland; it is ordered by the subscriber, that the said Fielder Ridgway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, weekly for three months successively, before the first Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, at the court-house in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Fielder Ridgway then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland.

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, as made and reported by his trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states, that one tract containing 127 1/2 acres was sold at eleven dollars per acre, and that another tract containing 63 acres was sold at five dollars per acre.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 16, 1808.

ORDERED, That the claims against the estate of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased, will, on application, be finally decided on, after the first week in the ensuing July term, and that the trustee cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three successive weeks before the said day of July next.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CORNELIUS SHRIVER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

ANNE SHRIVER, Administratrix. June 14, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law,

JOHN M. BURGESS.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YE MA

THURSDAY FOREIGN

THE London Cour... April, states—T... and battle, in consequ... riving to the port adm... with dispatches, w... schooners lying in the... one off Ushant, one fo... third for the West-Ind... to relate to the Rochel... nation government had... in consequence of this... six, 44 guns, capt. M... was recalled by signal... orders—Orders were a... tice, to victual and store... Duckworth's fleet, whic... his redoubtable Roch... French papers say had b... Toulon. A cartel whic... seven Frenchmen, retu... Frenchmen; they were... six. Mr. Mildmay a... lately returned from... supports from that gov... the only persons de... concerned in mercantile... who had escaped on bo... arrived in England; a... here on their way fro... ere flying from Portu... so eager were the F... nches of the French, ... pt those who dare not... lies, for fear of dete... the 26th—the further... against the orders in... days. A petition... laid before the comm... sment to pay divid... ck, and to support... ed a warm debate—... India trade was co... nger of a total overth... sale of American estab... ed, if America par... de, it was because the... petition was referre... continually embark... secret expeditions. I... Moor was to have... general Mackenzie Fras... wer, to be on the staff... -general, col. Murr... the hon. capt. Blag...

We understand, that c... gen. Armstrong of... ulstrong was then in... a detained by the F... Armstrong, to take... nment. She was... ence she would soon... returning to France... ordinary circumstanc... en. Turreau has rece... Madison, some of w... would look as if fo... the attention of... oluminous dispatches... ved from both bran... ment of congress; b... been suffered to tran... a sudden squall) on S... ck in the mornings, 8... Holland's island and... r'seward and two r... ndant, midshipman... taken up by capt... ed, and in which t... y, which vessel was... ed, and on which t... y. This must be th... folk packet, capt... and on the same day... were arrived at Queb... ships, 20 briggs and 2... ec, 8 from Halifax... in the W. Indies... the latest informatio... which may be relied o... between 3 and 400 do

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judges for the third judi-
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JOHN M. BURGESS.

AGS.
clean Linen & Cotton Bags.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN

(LXIVth YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 3207.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1808.

Annapolis : THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1808.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

THE London Courier of the evening of the 27th April, states—That at Plymouth all was hurry and bustle, in consequence of a telegraphic dispatch arriving to the port admiral, and an admiralty messenger with dispatches, which were put on board three schooners lying in the Sound, which sailed directly, one off Ushant, one for Cadiz and the Straits, and a third for the West-Indies. The dispatches were said to relate to the Rochefort Squadron, of whose delinquency the government had received authentic advices.—In consequence of this telegraphic message, the Phoenix, 44 guns, capt. Mudge, which sailed the 26th, was recalled by signal, and waited in the Sound for orders.—Orders were also sent to the victualling office, to victual and store up to six months, six John Duckworth's fleet, which was again to sail in quest of this redoubtable Rochefort Squadron, which the French papers say had been off Corfu and returned to Toulon. A cartel which was sent to Morlaix with seven Frenchmen, returned to Plymouth with the Frenchmen; they were ordered not to land at Morlaix. Mr. Midway and several other gentlemen had lately returned from Russia—they received their passports from that government without any difficulty; the only persons detained in Russia were those concerned in mercantile pursuits.—700 Portuguese who had escaped on board Sir C. Cotton's fleet, had arrived in England; and about the same number were on their way from off Lisbon. Individuals were flying from Portugal daily in great numbers; and so eager were the Portuguese to escape from the clutches of the French, that none remain behind except those who dare not attempt to remove their families, for fear of detection. Parliament assembled the 26th—the further consideration of the petition against the orders in council were deferred for a few days. A petition of the East-India company was laid before the commons—they request a loan of £1,000,000 to pay dividends to the holders of their stock, and to support their credit. This petition excited a warm debate—one of the members said, that the India trade was continually declining, and in danger of a total overthrow, from the prosperous increase of American establishments—another member said, if America particularly flourished in this trade, it was because she was in a state of Neutrality. The petition was referred to a committee.—Troops were continually embarking in the out ports, bound for secret expeditions. In one expedition general Sir M. Mackenzie Frazer, 2d; and major-general Murray as quartermaster-general, and the hon. capt. Blaguere as his assistant.

We understand, that dispatches have been received from Gen. Armstrong of a late date in April. Gen. Armstrong was then in Paris. The Oflag had not been detained by the French government, but by Gen. Armstrong, to take his communications for our government. She was soon to return to England, and she would soon sail for the U. States, without returning to France. We do not learn that any extraordinary circumstance had occurred.

[Nat. Intel.] Gen. Turreau has recently had conferences with Madison, some of which continued three hours. It would look as if something of unusual interest had attracted the attention of the two governments. Voluminous dispatches have been at different times received from both France and England since the adjournment of congress; but no part of their contents has been suffered to transpire. [Wash. Fed.]

A sudden squall on Saturday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the morning, gun-boat, No. 5, was upset on Holland's island and sunk immediately. The crew's steward and two marines were drowned. The commanding midshipman and remainder of the crew were taken up by capt. Sheerman, of the schooner Phoenix, which vessel was in sight when the accident occurred, and in which they arrived at this port yesterday. This must be the same squall which upset the Norfolk packet, capt. Ferguson, as both accidents happened on the same day and at the same hour in the morning. [American.]

Ships arrived at Quebec from May 24 to May 28 were 20 brigs and 2 schooners—17 were from Halifax, 8 from Halifax, 1 from Newfoundland, and 1 from the W. Indies. The latest information from Canada, and that which may be relied on, potash sold at Montreal between 3 and 400 dollars per ton. [Boston pap.]

BOSTON. LEGISLATURE. REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

House of Representatives, Friday, June 10: ORDERED, unanimously, That the following protest be entered on the journal:

Whereas, certain resolutions were introduced to the house of representatives, by Mr. Wheaton, of Norton, and passed there on the second day of June inst. for the purpose, in the present alarming situation of our country, in expressing the sentiments of this state in relation to certain measures of the general government; and although many abstract positions contained therein, may be considered as unexceptionable; yet so far as relates to the embargo, the undersigned representatives deem it their duty to enter to said resolutions their solemn protest and dissent for the following, among numerous reasons:—

1st. Because the passage of the resolutions will have a tendency to paralyze the efforts of the national administration in the operation of a measure, calculated by it, for the public good, without the most remote prospect of any important advantage resulting from them.

2d. Because we consider them as assuming incorrect premises, in insinuating that the embargo is the cause of our present embarrassments; when in fact we view as their essential and ultimate cause the conflicting ordinances of the belligerent nations of Europe.

3d. Because if the resolutions were to attain the proposed object; and were to be followed by a rescinding of the embargo under existing circumstances, we should consider our situation as replete with distress and embarrassment; for in most cases we see no expedient which can be resorted to, but either to navigate our vessels under British licenses and taxation, which, besides prostrating our sovereignty and substantially re-colonizing us in relation to Great-Britain, would inevitably involve us in a war with France; or by allowing our ships to arm and resist the ordinances of the belligerents, would necessarily plunge us in a war with Great-Britain; as by reason of her possessing the control of the ocean, we should be most liable to the enforcement of her orders of council.

4th. Because we apprehend the true interests of this country ought to induce the undivided wish of remaining at peace, so long as is consistent with national honour and sovereignty. And as for the reasons above suggested, we consider a departure from existing measures as inevitably involving us in war; we cannot too solemnly deprecate the injurious tendency of the resolutions to produce such an event; an event replete with the most gloomy anticipations, and incalculable in its consequences.

5th. Because we conceive the probable effect of the resolutions, by shewing a distrust, at this alarming crisis, in the measures of the government, will be to invite evasions of the embargo, and to excite resistance to the laws.

6th. Because we consider the resolutions, by advertising to the late administrations of the general government, and bestowing on them all their approbation, in relation to the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation and the fisheries, as intending the inference, that the present administration have neglected to foster objects so essential to the interests of the U. States, and peculiarly dear to Massachusetts.—If such be the intent of the resolutions, we deem it unjust. In no instance have our commerce, navigation and fisheries, prospered so extensively, as many years under our present rulers. At no period have they embraced so large an amount, as in the year ending in September last. And we cannot conceive how an administration whose financial operations, both in relation to the payment of our national debt, and its own support, are exclusively predicated on commercial arrangements, can be deemed desirous of annihilating them. Indeed, had the same causes existed under the former administrations for imposing an embargo—had the convulsions and injustice of the old world reached us in a similar manner as at present, with their desolating effects; we are confident the measure would have been resorted to, as the last anchor of hope, and the only ark of safety to our sovereignty and peace.

7th. Because the preamble of the resolution states as their cause, the circumstance of others having passed the last session of the legislature, of a different nature—and represent as their object, the removing any false impressions, which may have been excited, respecting the views of this state in regard to the embargo. It will be recollected that the resolutions of the last session went to support, not to paralyze the national administration, in this alarming crisis of our affairs. Their object was to strengthen the public arm, and not to weaken it. To inspire general confidence, and not excite universal distrust. But the present resolutions, we apprehend, will have an opposite tendency. While they embrace the fines of the citizens at home, they will add new vigour to the belligerents abroad, in pursuing their atrocious sys-

tem of infracting the rights of neutrals. Europe will consider us a divided and distracted people. She will gain fresh hopes from our disunion, and perhaps will contemplate with satisfaction, that the pressure of her injustice, will have the two fold effect of compelling us to accede to the most dishonourable terms, and of giving a new sanction to the principle maintained by despots—That the people are their own worst enemies.

8th. Because we conceive the reposing a proper degree of confidence in the exercise of executive power according to the forms and spirit of the constitution, as the most important of civil duties. If, in times of critical anxiety and apprehension, this confidence can be shaken without an essential cause, it will prove ultimately fatal to all republican institutions. By introducing continual vibrations of the public sentiment and fluctuations of individual opinions, without proper reasons, the way is paved, by altering the general sentiment, for a radical change in the substance of our social institutions; and affords to the enemies of our happy constitution, an opportunity to introduce systems where force will govern instead of popular opinion, and where the strong arm of power will not even desire a reasonable confidence in relation to its measures.

[Signed by 168 Members.]

From a Norfolk paper of June 20. Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by commodore Decatur, to stay the sailing of the frigate Chesapeake until further orders; in consequence of which she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now rides at anchor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his friend in Savannah, dated 24th May, 1808.

"A day or two ago all the property, at least all the provisions, for sale, belonging to Josiah Smith, of Savannah, was seized by the collector of St. Mary's, and the officers of the gunboat, I believe, on suspicion of his being a smuggler—he has before been detected in thus violating the laws of our country.

"It is truly distressing to reflect on the sufferings of the people of Florida. I am told they are absolutely starving, without a grain of corn or morsel of bread of any kind. A man a few days since obtained permission from the collector, to carry some corn to Cumberland, with the hope of getting it over to Amelia at night. In attempting it, however, he was discovered by the gun-boat, and brought back—he said his family and twenty-five negroes must starve, for he had not a grain of corn when he left home, which was two days before; the other inhabitants of the island, he adds, are alike distressed."

[Savannah Repub.]

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated 27th May.

"We expect a large English armed vessel to load by force. If she does, we shall have warm work.—The day before yesterday, sixty-four barrels of provisions were taken out of a store on Cumberland island, belonging to Josiah Smith, and carried to St. Mary's."

[Charleston paper.]

There were taken at Hartford, (Conn.) and committed to prison the last week, two persons for passing counterfeit bank bills, one in Hartford county, with whom were found about 1800 dolls. the other in Toland county, with whom were found about 600 dolls. The bills are of the following description, viz. United States New-York branch, not well executed, 20 dollars. Baltimore bank, do. of 20 dollars. Narraganset do. well imitated, of 1. Vermont do. Woodstock and Middlebury branches, of 10, 5, 2 and 1 dollars.

From a New-York paper of June 21.

The French privateer schooner La Constance, arrived here from the island of Guadaloupe, has been nearly rebuilt at the ship yards, under the pretence of being refitted. On Saturday last the carpenters who had done the repairs, having suspicions that she was going to take French leave without paying them for their work, got an attachment against him, and with the assistance of the sheriff, took off her rudder and dismantled her. However on Monday the captain paid all expences; and she will sail on a cruise in the course of this week. We understand that the capt. of the privateer has been heard to say, that he would be avenged for this affront, by capturing the first American vessel he falls in with at sea. The force of the Constance is 10 guns and 40 men.

An unfortunate accident occurred last week at Newtown Creek, New-York. Mr. William Goodwin, a midshipman in the U. S. navy, was crossing in a boat with three men, during a gulf, the boat upset and they were all drowned. Mr. Goodwin's body was found after three days search and interred at Brooklyn with naval honours.

FOREIGN.
VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, June 24.
The ship *Hantonia*, capt. Dolan, arrived at this port yesterday in the short passage of 35 days from Cork. By this vessel the editors of the *New-York Gazette*, have received Cork papers to the 14th May, containing London dates of the 9th.
The *Osage* arrived in England the 30th of April from France. The reception of our demands on the French government, will be detailed below. Buonaparte, it seems, has absolutely refused to revoke the decrees against English commerce, as far as relates to this country, and demands the closing of our ports against Great-Britain, until a maritime peace.
The following are the important particulars.

LONDON, May 3.

THE *Osage* is at length arrived with Mr. Nourfe, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morgan. They left L'Orient on the 26th, and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of the dispatches to France, Mr. Nourfe of the dispatches to this country. They arrived both at Mr. Pinkney's last night. The *Osage*, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d of March, was seized, because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruiser off that port.—It was only in consequence of the repeated representations of gen. Armstrong that she was finally released, and permitted to proceed to England. Mr. Nourfe was not suffered in the first instance to land, but after remaining on board the *Osage* for about a week, and its being stated that his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he to be permitted to visit Paris. Mr. Lewis, who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris, until after four days.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen, is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the last American papers had informed us, that Buonaparte had declared his determination to have no neutrals; that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that in fact he would have no neutrals. Mr. Lewis was sent in the *Osage* with an answer to that declaration, and with a demand, according to report, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st November, 1806. Buonaparte refused this demand in the most positive manner, and gen. Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American government might be considered as the ultimatum, from which France would not depart.

The *Osage* spoke the admiral of the Brest fleet, on her way from L'Orient. Previous to her departure from L'Orient, the captain was informed that he must not return to a French port after visiting England, under pain of certain forfeiture of the vessel and imprisonment of the crew.

Another paper says—"the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, gen. Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand that he had received important dispatches from his government, who, anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding that England would be required to make the same exception in her favour—the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to; that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great-Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained, France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French government were inexorable—and gen. Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination, and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the two countries, he demanded passports for such of the citizens of the United States, who might choose to return to their own country—and this demand repeatedly made, was also rejected.

May 4.

About twelve o'clock yesterday, his excellency lord Strangford, the ambassador, and sir James Gambier, the consul general from our court to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr. secretary Canning. They then visited his excellency the chevalier de Souza Coutinho, the Portuguese ambassador at our court; and at two o'clock lord Strangford, together with Mr. Byng, his secretary, and several attendants, left town for Portsmouth, where the *Euryalus* frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portuguese South America. Sir James Gambier and his attendants left town about the same time. A number of merchants, who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes, and nearly 300 emigrants from Lisbon, will be carried in transports and merchant vessels, under convoy, at the same time.

Two English ladies landed at Deal, the night before last, from Holland. The embargo has been taken off the Dutch ports.

The funds continue rising—the three per cents. rose about a half per cent. this morning for money, under an impression that the loan will be less than eight millions—and that it will not amount to more than six.

The force, naval and military, that has for some weeks been collecting in the Downs, sailed yesterday for its destination.

As the expedition has now failed, there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination. The general opinion in the military circles, and among the officers employed in this service is, that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for sometime engaged in preparing at Flushing, for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

May 5.

At the close of 'Change yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Buonaparte had issued a decree at Bayonne, directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the ports of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of all American citizens. We could not, however, trace this rumour to any authentic source.

This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America being obliged to decide in attaching herself to either England or France, would adopt the former for her alliance. The presumption, joined to a great influx of money created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday in London.—Consols which stood at 67 1/4 on Tuesday, were on Wednesday at the close of the market, at 68 1/2.

Mr. Nourfe yesterday visited Lloyd's coffee-house. We have no doubt this gentleman will, on his return to America, be able to bear testimony at least to the more courteous hospitality of our island, than that he experienced in France. When at L'Orient, a guard was stationed before his dwelling, and it was not without difficulty that he succeeded in preventing the rising and inspection of his papers. It is not true, as was asserted in some of the papers of yesterday, that general Armstrong had demanded passports for himself.

Accounts were yesterday received from Bayonne, which, if true, must remove all doubts as to the intentions of Buonaparte towards America; they state that the French ruler issued a decree at Bayonne on the 15th ult. ordering the seizure and condemnation of all American vessels. This statement does not appear by any means improbable, though we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

May 9.

A vessel, the *Yrow Elizabeth*, is arrived at Falmouth from Bilbao, which she left April 27. Buonaparte was still at Bayonne, where the new king of Spain was expected to meet him. According to the intelligence brought by this vessel, intelligence, however, which we very much doubt, orders had been issued for the French troops to evacuate Spain; and they had quitted Bilbao in consequence of these orders.

The *Tiger*, of 80 guns, and the *Triumph*, *Minotaur*, and *Edgar*, of 74 each, sailed yesterday morning from the Downs, to blockade, as it is supposed, some port on the Dutch coast.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

May 7.

Whereas by a communication received at this office, from his excellency William Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States here, it appears that he hath received information from his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the establishment of the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and all the other ports in the island of Zealand. This is therefore to give due notice thereof to the American merchants and others within this consulate, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

WM. LYMAN.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian court in the views of Buonaparte.—This letter, which is dated St. Petersburg, 18th of April, (N. S.) states that the emperor has issued an Ukase, forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power, until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of the Ukase, none but ships belonging to those powers which are in actual alliance with Russia are permitted to enter any Russian port.

CORR, May 13.

By sea the Swedes have performed a very distinguished service. Four Swedish gun-boats, and a mortar sloop, attacked and defeated a flotilla, consisting of 28 Danish gun-boats, off Stromstad. The progress of the Swedish army in Norway, is not stated up to a later date than has been already communicated. Christiania, the capital of Norway, and situated on an inlet on the Shaggerback, it is thought will be speedily in the possession of the Swedes. It will be an acquisition of some importance.

The British schooner *Active*, lately arrived from Demerara, has been seized at New-York, for an alleged violation of the embargo laws, and the captain imprisoned.

ALGIERS.

We understand that the *Dey of Algiers* has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable dispositions towards the U. States. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose, in December last, including the case of the Algerine seamen who perished in the rescue of the American vessel captured by one of the Dey's cruisers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March, for 2000 dolls. each man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in 24 hours. This was resisted. He then gave notice, that 2 frigates and other cruisers were on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should be immediately paid. To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the Dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force put on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the Dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40 lbs. fastened to him.—Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine Regency. [Nat. Int.]

ITALY.

It would seem that the encroachments of Buonaparte on the temporal dominions and powers of His Holiness the Pope—and the protest of the *Hier of St. Peter* against these encroachments, have stirred up combinations in Italy, which threaten a little disturbance to the French. To nip the menaced insurrection in the bud, the Prince Vice-Roy of Buonaparte has published the following order among the French troops in Italy: The order is dated Milan, April 5.

Order of the day.—His majesty the emperor and king being informed that cockades of a new colour have been distributed at Rome and other parts of Italy, for the purposes of exciting disaffection, and forming a rallying point against his armies, declares, that all those who distribute those cockades shall be responsible for all difficulties which may result, and orders the commanding officers of his troops in Italy, and Naples to immediately arrest the distributors of those cockades, and all those who, from the date of this order shall be found with those badges shall be brought before a military commission and condemned to death.

Late from the Mediterranean.

A vessel in a short passage from Gibraltar, has arrived at Newburyport; by her a letter, dated May 10, is received in this city, which says, the Spaniards have at length commenced their condemnations of the Milan decree. Several vessels at Algiers have already met their fate. It is reported that Buonaparte has entered Madrid, that the royal family of Spain are in close confinement, and that 1000 French troops are now in Spain.

The same letter says, the Algerines are said to be out, but against whom is not known.

By the above arrival, dispatches for the secret of state, from consul Gavino, at Gibraltar, have been received and forwarded to Washington. [Boston Palladium]

The letter from Salem, containing the intended Gibraltar marine list to May 9, adds, that the following reports were current at that place, viz.—The French marshal, the grand duke of Berg, was to be regent of Spain, during the absence of the king from Madrid—that hundreds of French soldiers had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid—that thousands of Spaniards had risen in arms—and that there was a universal spirit of revolt from the French, and that every Spaniard was determined to resist the French at the risk of his life and property. [Boston Palladium]

A letter from Newfoundland, mentions the arrival of a vessel from Ireland, with passengers, which had been boarded by a French corvette, that had several vessels bound to Quebec and Halifax. Our informant adds, that the vessels which arrived from England April 10, for that place and Quebec, were under convoy.

A letter from Liverpool, April 21, says, that 398 bales of Demerara cotton were brought forward to public sale, and went off readily from 23 1/2d. A public sale of about 8500 bags of cotton, was to take place yesterday in London.

Letters have been received at Charleston, from Liverpool, stating, that orders had been received from British merchants at the Brazils to effect a sale of ten thousand barrels of rice, which has been ordered in that kingdom for Great-Britain.

The order, before the British parliament, prohibiting the exportation of cotton from Great-Britain, has not passed. It was supposed that a public sale was necessary to secure to their manufacturers a sufficient supply of raw materials; but, on reflection, that there was enough on hand, the order was rejected.

We hear an attempt was made in the county of New-Hampshire, to bring forward certain provisions approving the embargo laws, and other measures of the general government; but, after three days warm debate, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. [Boston Palladium]

SPORTS OF

The following paragraph of June 16, is inserted of those only who are fond of the main of 17 pair of rough, last week, by Mr. and Mr. Henry Adkinson, the warmest contended this state; each party exhibiting, gaffing, and pitting the first day Allton had won but on the second day six as Adkinson. Thus each having won eight, to terminate the main; to of eighteen hundred dollars-battle indeed: The little of the importance with the punters—each contending reputation of his out to put himself in the appeared to have the advantage down, and for a time recovering life.

This was an awful moment the talents of Hogarth could of this interesting scene of either cock, it gave a prize for Adkinson! give Grey! that's he, my chief throats of hundreds, confounding and poof, those dishonest—all at this moment, dumb. At length, it was in gave last signs of fighting to "count out" they had finished the count, death, raised his head, and could not reach) his opponent the main, completely turning of defeat upon his ears were won and lost upon of the head, resembling national, humane, and respectful.

From an Erie, (Penn.) We are informed by a Buffalo, that information, by a letter, from an American port at Fort Niagara, that loads of British goods, were sent to pass the fort, and report agreeably to law.

Informant, belonged to the, and is stored in the A. gars, to wait the issue of. Passed through this place Wyandot and Seneca Sandusky river, with a frigate Allegany river, with a frigate which they are said to have station there. These wanted tribes, manifest a preference to cultivate friendship.

In the circuit court of term, at Savannah, was the action was brought and company, of the Bank of purpose of trying the right of a tax on the stock bank established at Savannah, the judge declared the demurrer overruled and, viz. the tax collected. This decision, however, supreme Court.

A gentleman of respectability this city from Cayuga, all number of waggons and potahs, on their way near the American line Ontario has resigned, and the exportation of provisions in the N. and W. are disposed of, before. Our informant adds, that on our frontiers could part of the community which they are so rapidly.

Embargo evaded.—With flour, lately arrived, and immediately New-York; but instead they thought it best to land, and to deposit in the mean time to New-York to the landing of the flour.

On Saturday last, arrived, in 39 days, of B's failing, the provided received as a 40 head of cattle, from provinces, who gave supplies they wanted.

Permission is said to be of fish into Portugal.

SPORTS OF THE PIT.

The following paragraph, says a Raleigh (N. C.) paper of June 16, is inserted to gratify the curiosity of those only who are fond of the savage sport.

The main of 17 pair of cocks, fought at Hillsborough, last week, by Mr. J. J. Allton, of Chatham, and Mr. Henry Adkinson, of Calwell, terminated after the warmest contested battles ever witnessed in this state; each party exhibiting uncommon skill in keeping, gaffing, and pitting, &c. At the close of the first day Allton had won seven out of nine fights, but on the second day six out of seven were decreed to Adkinson. Thus each party were equal gamesters, each having won eight battles. The 17th fight was to terminate the main; to decide bets to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars. This was an interesting battle indeed: The little animals appeared as if sensible of the importance with which they were viewed by the punters—each contending for his life and the rocking reputation of his master—each on his guard, not to put himself in the power of the other—neither appeared to have the advantage, until they were both run down, and for a time neither exhibiting signs of recovering life.

This was an awful moment. None but one of the talents of Hogarth could give a true representation of this interesting scene. Just before, at every peck of either cock, it was huzza for my Allton! huzza for Adkinson! give it to him Red! Stick him Grey! that's he, my chicking! resounded from the throats of hundreds, consisting of white and black, rich and poor, those dishonest, and those not over honest—all at this moment, like the poor fowls, struck dumb. At length, it was discovered, that Adkinson gave last signs of fight, and the judges were proceeding to "count out" his antagonist, but before they had finished the count, Allton, in the agonies of death, raised his head, and gave a peck at (for he could not reach) his opponent, and won the fight and the main, completely turned the misery and mortification of defeat upon his opponent. Thus 1800 dollars were won and lost upon a single peck or motion of the head, resembling fight—And thus ended this national, humane, and reputable amusement.

From an Erie, (Penn.) paper of June 2.

We are informed by capt. Dobbins, immediately from Buffalo, that information had been received here, by a letter, from Mr. Lee, collector of the American port at fort Niagara, of his seizure of six tons of British goods, in consequence of an attempt to pass the fort without laying to or making report agreeably to law. The merchandise, says our informant, belonged to the N. West trading company, and is stored in the American warehouse, at Niagara, to wait the issue of legal process.

Passed through this place on Sunday last, 13 of the Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, from the Sandusky river, on their way to the head waters of the Allegany river, with a friendly answer to a message which they are said to have received from the Seneca nation there. These wandering and almost exterminated tribes, manifest a pacific disposition, with a desire to cultivate friendship with the Americans.

In the circuit court of the United States, May 28, at Savannah, was tried an important cause.—The action was brought by the president, directors and company, of the Bank of the U. States, for the purpose of trying the right of the state of Georgia to impose a tax on the stock of the branch of the said bank established at Savannah. After hearing counsel, the judge declared the plea to jurisdiction unsustainable, demurrer overruled and judgment for the defendant, viz. the tax collector and sheriff. This decision, however, is to be reviewed in the supreme Court.

A gentleman of respectability, who has just arrived in this city from Cayuga, informs, that he passed a large number of waggon loads with provisions, flour and potash, on their way to Canada, and to markets near the American line. The collector on Lake Ontario has resigned, and there is now no obstruction to the exportation of produce, of which the surplus quantity in the N. and W. of this state will have been disposed of, before the middle of next month. Our informant adds, that a force of 20,000 men upon our frontiers could not prevent the "worthless part of the community," from pursuing a trade by which they are so rapidly accumulating fortunes. [N. Y. Gazette.]

Embargo evaded.—We learn that two vessels laden with flour, lately arrived at Nantucket, landed the cargo, and immediately cleared out in ballast for New-York; but instead of taking in ballast stone they thought it best to take in the very flour they had landed, and to depart—probably for the West-Indies! In the mean time a courier had been dispatched to New-York to take up the bonds given for the landing of the flour at Nantucket. [Boston Cent.]

On Saturday last, arrived at Portsmouth, captain Woodman, in 39 days from Trinidad.—Previous to his sailing, the sufferer by the late fire at Trinidad received as a present, 300 barrels of flour, and 40 head of cattle, from the governor of the Spanish provinces, who gave them liberty to import what supplies they wanted. [Ibid.]

Permission is said to have been given for importation of fish into Portugal in British vessels. [Newfoundland pap.]

From Burlington, (Vt.) June 17. We hear from Alburgh, that an armed force of ninety men, in disguise, had taken the last raft on Lake Champlain, (owned by a democrat) and rowed it over the lines—it is said there was little opposition. No lives were lost. This is the first instance of force being opposed to the embargo.

The New-York Citizen of June 23, says, the general republican committee decided last night 16 to 9 against calling a public meeting to repeat the nomination of Mr. Madison, made at Richmond and Washington.

A NOCTURNAL RAINBOW.

There was seen by the market people, on the Germantown road, on Saturday morning the 7th of May last, after rain for a few minutes, (moon near setting) a beautiful, bright, and well defined RAINBOW. [Phil. pap.]

A London editor, in a long article, has endeavoured to shew, that Buonaparte is averse to the subjugation of Sweden, as that event would serve to strengthen Russia exclusively. Napoleon is still suspected of some designs unfavourable to Denmark.

The persons drowned on board gun-boat No. 5, are James M'Alister, purser's steward—and John Belger, and Edward M'Fadon, Marines.

The French letter of marque schooner Gen. Ferrand, of 5 guns and 30 men, capt. Antoine Carifcond, with 764 sacks of coffee on board, has been captured on her passage from Barracoa for Charleston, and has arrived at Nassau.

Departed this life, on Thursday the 2d inst. near this town, Mr. JAMES HILL, in the 87th year of his age. Did room permit we feel ourselves far inadequate to do that justice to his character which his many good qualities, resulting from a well spent life, has a right to demand of us—a soldier in the old Indian wars—a soldier in Byrd's campaign—a soldier in Braddock's defeat—and a soldier through the whole of that revolutionary contest which secured to America her independence, deserves those meeds of honour which kings and princes have a right to claim; but Mr. Hill was not possessed of great earthly treasure at the time of his decease; he had once known better times, but he was ever hospitable, humane and liberal. He was upright in his deportment, and his honesty proverbial. But he is gone! Gone, we trust, where the enemy cease from troubling and the soldier is at rest. [Staunton (Virg.) pap.]

at his plantation on Horse Creek, in Scriven county, (Georgia) Mr. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, aged 135 years, and was one of the first settlers of that state. The day before he died he walked two miles—the day on which he died, he eat a hearty dinner, smoked his pipe, and in two hours after expired, which was on the 29th May, 1808.

ATTENTION!

THE Commanding Officer of the Annapolis United Guards requests that every member of the company will be punctual in attending the parade on MONDAY the 4th of July next, to celebrate that ever memorable day that gave Liberty and Independence to America, and that each member will come provided with ten rounds of cartridges, and his musket in complete and soldier like order. The meeting of the Guards will be opposite the Bank, at 7 o'clock in the morning, from whence they will march to the college green to perform their evolutions. By order of the captain, H. S. HALL, Sec. June 28, 1808.

ATTENTION!

THE members of the First Volunteer Company of the City of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on MONDAY next, the 4th July, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order. By order, JOS. B. BARNES, Sec. ANNAPOLIS ARTILLERISTS—ATTENTION! YOU are to parade in front of Mr. SHAW'S house, at half past 8 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY next, the 4th of July, in complete uniform. This meeting is called agreeably to law, absentees must of course be fined. JOHN MUIR, Captain.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 28, 1808. IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in said bank on the western shore, that an election will be held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-town. By order, J. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto. WILLIAM TYLER. Calvert county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, will be offered at public sale, on Monday, the 18th of July next, at St. Leonard's, in the county aforesaid, on a credit of six months, TWO likely young NEGROES, one a girl thirteen years old, the other a boy of ten. Sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM SOMERVILL, Adm. d. n. n. of Eliza. Parrani. June 20, 1808.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent from one to four farms, of different sizes, all on the water, and convenient to Baltimore market; a crop of wheat may be put in this fall by the renter. No person need apply but industrious well disposed men, who can command hands, and the means of carrying them on to advantage. JOHN GIBSON. Magothy, June 27, 1808.

Portrait Painter.

THE ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that a French portrait painter, in oil, has just arrived in this city; as he intends to continue here only for a few days, he would be obliged to those who wish to employ him in that branch, to make immediate application to him, at his painting room, in the house of Mr. Munroe, nearly opposite capt. Thomas's, or at his lodgings, at Mr. Coolidge's tavern. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to visit his painting room, where specimens of his performance are exhibited. The price of the portrait, in oil, is 10 dollars, and 15 dollars if framed. Annapoli., June 14, 1808.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto. HENRY MYERS. June 18, 1808.

In CHANCERY, June 20, 1808. ORDERED, That the sale made by LARKIN SHIPLEY, as trustee of the real estate of James Cumming, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 15th day of July next. The report states, the said land was sold for 700 dollars. True copy, NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. I HEREBY certify, that STEPHEN GILL, of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a brown GELDING, about twelve years old, sixteen hands high, with a blaze face, his near hind foot white, shod all round, paces and trots, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 13th day of June, 1808. HENRY WOODWARD. The owner of the above horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near New-Market, Frederick county, state of Maryland, on Whituesday, the fifth inst. negro MOSES, about twenty four-years old, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, full round face and full eyes; a wild look when spoken to; has a small scar on his right cheek; his cloathing is a black broadcloth coat, with buttons covered with the same, a dove coloured swansdown waistcoat, with yellow stripes, a pair of brown corded velvet pantalets, one country tow linen shirt, a small rimed high crowned wool hat; other cloaths not known. I purchased him of Mr. Gassaway Pindell, near Pig Point. I expect he has gone that way, as he was stopped by some person on the same day near Snowden's furnace, but shewing a pass, with my name signed to it, he was permitted to go on. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses if brought home to me. NICHOLAS HALL. N. B. If he has his pass with him when he is taken I should be glad to get it. N. HALL. June 20, 1808.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law. JOHN M. BURGESS.

For Sale, On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

