

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1810.

[No. 3308.]

## Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of *Mich'l B. Curran*, will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.

- White Marfeilles and Jeans.
- Printed Marfeilles & royal rib for waist-coating.
- Black figured fatius for do.
- Cotton and silk suspenders.
- Men's beaver gloves, en's cotton stockings.
- Women's do. do.
- Do. silk do.
- Black tabby velvet for pelisses.
- Corduroys, velvets & president's cord.
- Second quality clothes.
- Superfine white flannels.
- Furniture calico and chintzes.
- Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings.
- Tickenburg and bur-lap linens.
- White German rolls.
- Blue striped India cottons.
- White cotton & cotton thread.
- White and coloured thread.
- Cotton laces & thread edgings.
- 1st, 2d and 3d quality Morocco shoes.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, so numerous to insert.

B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of MICHL' & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requested to come forward and pay the same to B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810. 10X

## Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 6 3 w.

## Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers. Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashion and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

April 18, 1810. 7 S. S.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late *Thomas W. Walker*, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement.

BENJ. HODGES, Executor of T. W. W.

May 16, 1810. 4 6t.

## Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

## James F. Brice,

HAS opened an OFFICE in his own house, where he means to continue the Practice of the Law.

Annapolis, May 22, 1810. 3 6w.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 16th day of June next, on the premises,

ALL that tract of land called *Pleasant Prospect*, supposed to contain 150 acres, and all that part of a tract of land called *Grammar's Parrot*, containing about 100 acres, which was devised by William Grandell to William Grandell, of Adam, the said lands lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, at the mouth of Lyon's creek, and bounded by said creek on the south, and on the west by Patuxent river.

On the same day, and by virtue of another decree of the chancellor, the subscriber will also sell, at the same place, the residue of the tract of land called *Grammar's Parrot*, supposed to contain one hundred acres being that part of the said tract of which Gilbert Smith, late of Calvert county, died seized. The said lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.

The above lands combine many advantages, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

## Maus and Black's

### IMPROVEMENT IN THE Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at *Pinkney and Munroe's* store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS. Annapolis, 1st May, 1810. 1f.

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of the undersigned, trading under the firm of *JAMES P. MAYNARD, & Co.* ceased by limitation on the first day of October last. J. P. MAYNARD having assumed the payment of the claims against the concern, he is, by agreement, fully authorized to collect and receive all outstanding debts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD, W. ALEXANDER. May 22, 1810. 2

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to notify all persons concerned, that in pursuance of the peremptory duty imposed by the above recited arrangement, he shall, as a measure of necessity, be compelled to adopt, from and after the first day of July next, legal steps in every case, to enforce payment from delinquents.

JAMES P. MAYNARD. May 22, 1810.

## Foreign Intelligence.

—BY LATE ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK—

### FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

BUONAPARTE'S marriage took place at St. Cloud on the 1st, and on Monday the new married pair entered Paris.

Government have renewed the order in council (which has been suspended since the 25th ult.) allowing the importation of rice, duty free, till the 25th March, 1811.

### COMMITTAL OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The tumults in London still continue.—F. Burdett wrote on Saturday to the sheriff of Middlesex, to assist him with his aid against violence of oppression, by calling out the posse comitatus.

On Saturday the mob assembled in much greater numbers than ever. At 11 o'clock, the sergeant at arms came to Sir Francis's house, but was as before, refused admittance, the chain of the door being kept on.

At two o'clock an immense motley crowd had collected; some with purple ribbons in their hats, others with purple flags hoisted on the ends of their sticks—every carriage that passed was obliged to do homage, the servants being compelled to take off their hats, cheer and cry out, "Burdett for ever."

About 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Sir Francis was taken in custody; the constables entered the house by the kitchen, and were followed by the sergeant at arms. After a conversation, in which they denied the speaker's authority, the sergeant and messengers, and constables took him into custody, and upon a signal being given, a glass coach approached the street door, and the cavalry made the greatest haste to surround the coach, to the number of several hundreds. The baronet was put in first, and was followed by the sergeant at arms, and another officer. Two of the baronet's friends got in after them; but, as we understand, were obliged to get out again.

The coach, escorted by the cavalry, now set off at a quick rate, up Albermarle-street, across Bond street, through Conduit-street and Hanover square, for the new road, in order to avoid passing through the main streets. The capture was made at an earlier hour than the crowd had been in the habit of assembling. The event therefore was not immediately or generally known.

The cry soon spread far and wide; Piccadilly, Pall-Mall and St. James's-street, were deserted, and the tide rolled rapidly after the baronet's coach; but it went at so great a rate, that it was not overtaken.

At a quarter past 12 arrived at the tower about 20 of the horse guards, who rode up towards the tower gate. At the distance of 100 yards came about 500 of the 15th light dragoons, then about 200 of the horse guards, having in the middle of them the coach containing Sir F. Burdett.

The windows of the coach were down—Sir Francis sat on the right behind; he sat forward, and was well seen. As he passed, there was much huzzing; the guards flourished their swords to intimidate the mob.

Sir Francis was admitted about 1 o'clock. Upon the return of the military from the tower, the mob attacked the last platoon, with stones and mud—the cavalry fired their pistols.

Several are said to be killed and wounded.

### [Another Account.]

The measures adopted last night for the prevention of riot and disturbance, in the neighbourhood of Sir Francis Burdett's house in Piccadilly, were successful. All carts, carriages, &c. coming into the west end of the street by Hyde-Park corner, were obliged to go round, and all coming into the east end of Piccadilly were obliged to go round also. In the course of this morning, not even a foot passenger was suffered in the space opposite the baronet's house, which was thus left entirely to the military and civil power. In this state of things Sir Francis Burdett remained at home all night, and the sergeant at arms, Mr. Colman, the deputy-fergeant Mr. Clementson, with the messengers Wright, Jones, Skelton, Blake, &c. continued in Piccadilly during the whole night, in order to execute the speaker's warrant. About 11 o'clock this morning, was judged to be a favourable opportunity to make the attempt, and with that view they proceeded to his house, from the Gloucester coffee-house. The doors and windows on the ground floor being secured, and there being no chance of admission in that quarter, a ladder was brought and placed against a window, in the front dining room on

the first floor. One of the messengers of the house of commons immediately ascended, but we are informed he was pushed. His party however, being strong and well supported, they soon forced their way through the windows, and took Sir Francis into custody. The baronet was overpowered by numbers. It would have been idle to have made any further resistance, and he was obliged to submit to force. A very low shabby looking carriage was in waiting at the door. Sir Francis was brought out and put into it, and the serjeant at arms, Mr. Colman, slept in after him.

The military force was now very strong, & became concentrated around the carriage, and drove up Albermarle-street, Bond-st. into the new road, Mary-labone, and along Firsbury to the tower. Two troops of the horse guards preceded the carriage, and several of them rode along side. A regiment of light-horse immediately followed the carriage and the rear was brought up by a very strong body of the life guards. The cavalcade, as it proceeded, excited wonderful interest, and the crowd attending it increased to such an extent, that by the time Sir Francis Burdett reached the tower, the crowd had blocked the Minorities, and all the streets in its vicinity, and it became impossible for cart or carriage to pass. All the shops were shut, and all business at a stand. On the whole line to the tower, the immense concourse of people in the rear continued shouting and hallooing, and the troops were hooted and insulted with abusive language by the populace as they passed, while prayers and praises were bellowed upon Sir F. The military bore the abuse very patiently, although some of them appeared to have been maltreated, their cloaths being bespattered with mud; one of the guards suffered much in this way, his cloaths were covered with mud and he was cut in the face. Besides the force that accompanied Sir Francis Burdett, a regiment of the foot guards proceeded up the Strand, about half past 11, for the tower, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent riot and preserve the public tranquillity. The number of troops which have arrived in the metropolis and its immediate vicinity in the course of yesterday is estimated at 10,000.

Upon the return of the troops from the tower, the mud and stones from the populace began to play on them in showers. Opposite the Trinity House they could endure the assault no longer, but charged the multitude sword in hand. The firing of the carbines became now pretty general and numbers of the people fell. The contest continued all the way up Fenchurch-street, where a shot entering the shop of Mr. Goodeve, a bootmaker, forty-three, killed a man in conversation with Mr. Goodeve at the time. Another shot penetrated into a warehouse opposite, but did no mischief.

We heard of 12 or 14 killed & wounded, among the former was the one above-mentioned—a poor old bricklayer, in the service of Mr. Thomas, shot through the neck—of the wounded there is one shot through the groin dangerously—Wills, of John-street, Blackfriars, through the foot—another in the arm, carried to Davis, a surgeon on Tower-hill, and many with sabre wounds.

The bank, the mansion-house, and all the shops in the streets in the city leading to the tower, are closely shut up. It would be impossible to get within a mile of the tower.

### Globe Office, 2 o'clock.

The extra guards have been all withdrawn on the outside of the tower.—Logres, and e-greels are allowed, as usual; and all is perfectly tranquil. There is not even a centinel at Sir Francis's door; and every person may visit him with as perfect freedom as if it were his own house in Piccadilly. Colonel Wardle and several other friends visited him this morning.

It is generally supposed that the house of commons will proceed to a vote of expulsion against Sir Francis Burdett. The baronet's letter certainly appears to court that sentence; but ministers will act with their characteristic weakness, if they attempt to insist it.

### APRIL 21.

### LONDON MEETING.

HALF PAST 7, P. M.—The following requisition has just been made to the Lord Mayor.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Mayor.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, request your lordship will convene the assembly of London in Common Hall, to take into consideration the alarming assumption of privilege by the hon. the house of commons, in arresting and imprisoning, during pleasure, the people of England for offences recognizable in the usual courts of law. (The Lord

...Council.  
...MAY CONCERN.  
...having produced to the  
...equator, signed by the  
...States, and sealed with  
...States, recognizing the  
...from his Majesty the King  
...of Maryland, to relate  
...of Baltimore.—ORDERED,  
...ognition be published for  
...government of the people of  
...Council, at the city of An-  
...the seal of the state of Ma-  
...seventh day of April, in the  
...Lord one thousand eight  
...and ten, and of the Indepen-  
...United States of America,  
...fourth.  
EDWD: LLOYD.  
...PINKNEY,  
...k of the Council.  
...ES MADISON,  
...the United States of America  
...FROM IT MAY CONCERN.  
...Esquire, having produced  
...mission as Vice-Consul of  
...ly for the state of Maryland,  
...near the city of Baltimore,  
...gnize him as such, and ex-  
...ercise such publications, pow-  
...as are allowed within the U-  
...the Vice-Consuls of friends  
...in whom and the United States  
...agreement for the regulation of  
...functions.  
...whereof I have caused the  
...be made patent, and the said  
...States to be hereto subscribed  
...my hand at the city of Wash-  
...the third day of April, in the  
...Lord one thousand eight  
...ten, and of the Independent  
...United States of America the  
...fourth.  
JAMES MADISON,  
...ident,  
...Secretary of State.  
...That the foregoing be pub-  
...each week, for the space of  
...sively, in the Maryland Gazette  
...Republican at Annapolis, the  
...ederal Gazette at Baltimore, and  
...allon.  
...by order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY.

## The Subscriber,

received from David Hanton, a  
...t of his books, previous to his  
...with Thomas Karney, and at the  
...ving also received of Hanton  
...assignment of their books, her-  
...persons indebted as above, to  
...nt to him immediately, as in-  
...be given.  
BARNEY CURRAN.  
ould those indebted neglect this  
...oks will be put in the hands of  
...n to enforce payment. B. C.  
...y, May 9, 1810. 4

## Pottery.

scribers respectfully inform their  
...and the public in general, that  
...ow on hands at their manufactory  
...ards over Gay-street, or Griffiths  
...rge and general assortment of  
...N WARE, of the first quality,  
...ed, and nicely polished, amount-  
...400 dozen milk pans, also Mow-  
...are dishes, nice for baking in, all  
...be sold at the established price.  
...left with either of the Messrs.  
...Annapolis, or N. S. JONES, No.  
...s wharf, will be thankfully re-  
...carefully attended to.  
JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.  
...r, April 19, 1810. 8w.

## Notice.

R SHAAFF is constrained  
...a serious call on all those  
...to him for payment of their  
...which are placed in the hands  
...t Welch, of Ben, for collecting  
...erity, in cases where it may be  
...enforce payment.  
...is, February 20, 1810. 14

JUST PUBLISHED.  
...R SALE AT THIS OFFICE  
...AN APPENDIX  
...TO A  
...IGIOUS COLLOQUY.

ANNAPOLIS:  
...PRINTED BY  
...RICK & SAMUEL GREEN  
...Two Dollars per Annum.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN EPISTLE

From Oemyn, the Minstrel, on board the U S Brig Argus, at Annapolis, to Agnes, his friend, in New-York

SWEET friend of my soul, ever present & near To warm & illumine my heart's little sphere, To govern my steps while I wearily roam, The world that is odious—far, far from my home;

The star that benignly diffuses its ray, O'er the path of a pilgrim who's sad on his way;

Enjoying with smiles ever cheerfully kind, The devious course he is destined to wind— The magical magnet that mildly will guide, Tho' oceans should sever and regions divide, His dreary sojournings, and keep him secure In honour's bright circle, whence vice shall not lure—

I hail you, dear nymph, in this hallowed hour, When reflection is ripen'd by calm into flower; And I trace back the time to those tranquil days,

That witness'd me blest where the North River strays;

And that harvesting season of happiness view, When I sigh'd for no pleasure I found not in you;

When in rambles delightfully dear to the heart, Whose only regret was, that soon we must part,

The cares of a mind never known to rejoice But when touch'd with the tones of a tender maid's voice,

As the waves that are lull'd on the disfluent deep, Were hush'd, by the sweetest of soothing, to sleep;

By the breathings of friendship, impassion'd and true;

By the dearest of converse my ear ever knew; By a look that rewarded my effort to please;

By something more kind and endearing than these—

A something which language can never express, By a manner and smile that supremely could bless—

Good Heaven! how meltingly blissful the tone Of each pulse, when I've thought it was wholly my own;

That this exquisite smile of the heart I receiv'd, This effusion of soul, for 'twas such I believ'd, Had on none but the sad weary wanderer shone, On the Minstrel of sorrow was lavish'd alone;

That altho' in the season when jocund & gay, And the frolicsome feelings of mirth were to play;

When the poisonous praise of the artful was dear, 'Ere the truth of pure friendship had chasten'd your ear,

The tongue of the tattler, which pleases awhile, May have dazzled your fancy, have purchas'd your smile

Which, perhaps, had oft flatter'd the sippant and free, Whose praises were hollow as falsehood could be—

Yet it was not the smile which affection bestows

On the bosom where tenderness timidly glows; Which fondness, which feeling and fervency fills,

Which your beauty inspires and your image intrihills.

Oh, I would not, sweet innocent Agnes, forego The thrillings of transport, the ravishing flow Of raptures that rise from reflection so sweet, For all in the world I hereafter may meet—

All, all I resign for a hope such as this, Whose fall, if fallacious, is fertile in bliss. Then never, O innocent Agnes, destroy, The magical charm of such mentaliz'd joy—

Ah, if 'tis delusion, still let it beguile, Still let me believe mine alone is that smile, Mine alone is the look & the manner you wear, When we meet at the door, and you welcome me there.

In those roving at noon, and those rambles at night,

How pure were my wishes, how dear my delight! It was joy too overwhelming, too wild to conceal,

Yet 'twas bliss too extatic for words to reveal. Oh! ne'er could the cold & uneloquent tongue, Describe the sensations that round me then clung,

In those moments devoted to friendship's dear rite,

When your eye was the planet that blest me with light,

And guided my fancy where beauty did win, And told me the dear little secrets within—

No, the language of look was scarce equal to tell,

All then that enraptur'd my heart's little cell; In that time so delicious to mind and to soul, When alone on the banks of the river we stole, Indulging in converse, which while it refin'd, Ennobled the thought, & enlighten'd the mind.

Oh! I would not, by Heaven, a moment exchange,

Those iringled emotions, so novel & strange, For all which the ignoble worldling enjoys, Engag'd in the riotous revel that cloy;

The indolent pleasure, the mutable mirth, Which ne'er to a thrill of refinement gave birth.

'Tis communion of mind that alone can impart The rational rapture that rages a heart, Where sentiment glows, and where purity's beam Enriches felicity's crystalline stream, Which flees with a witchery, thrilling along, Like the silvery flow of some soul-breathing song; Or the soft sighing murmur that melts on the ear, In the flamber of night, from some resonant sphere.

In boyhood's young morning, when thoughtless and gay, And fancy look'd forward to manhood's ripe day, Creating for passions a thousand wild schemes, Which rose like the sweet vibrations of dreams!

When the world's wily maze was attractively fair, And I had not a wish that was not centr'd there; When I roiv'd thro' each path way presented to view, Charm'd alone with the scene that was shifting & new!

In love with the floweret most dazzlingly bright, Not thinking the fairest was fittest to blight; A blossom that blush'd in a rural retreat, In a shade unapproach'd by the flatterer's feet,

A nursling of nature, in beauty's array, As spotless and pure as the moon's silver ray, Enchanted my heart and enamour'd my eye—

Oh, 'twas the first rose that e'er waken'd my sight! It fix'd all my wishes, so wayward and wild, It won me from errors that fondly begu'd;

From follies that often entic'd me to tread, Alone, where the lustres of pleasure new shed, Forgetful that virtue must ever illumine

The heaven where hope, & where happiness bloom; Bewitchingly such, as my song shall disclose, Embellish'd with nothing but truth as it flows,

Was the floweret, enrich'd with the loveliest dye That ever delighted a fond poet's eye: 'Twas a precious exotic, too matchless for earth,

And I often thought Heaven the place of its birth, That perhaps it had been some angel or saint, Whose devotions and prayers were feeble & faint,

And had, for probation, been sent from above, Transform'd to the eloquent emblem of love; I woo'd it, and won it, and nurs'd it with care,

And fancied from fondness it flourish'd more fair; The homage I lavish'd, but render'd it dear, Like a mirror it shew'd me its sweetness more near,

Added chains of new strength to the fetters of love, And to ties ready woven fresh ligaments wove. But fate that is hostile to every dear tie,

That can twine with our natures and closely ally: Who witness'd, with envy, how fondly entwined Were the links of affection with heart, & with mind,

From the wantonest whim that ever could be, Rent the rivets that welded the blossom and me, And gave the sweet rose to the cold icy breath

Of stoical age, amid snows to be prest. Oh! think what a loss to one dotingly fond, Who priz'd the fair flower, and esteem'd it beyond

The world's worshipp'd wealth, its splendour, and power! But words cannot tell how I lov'd the sweet flower,

Nor express what I felt when 'twas torn by a foe From the bosom that valued & cherish'd it so, To wither, to fade, and untimely decay,

And waste all its luminous lustres away; When I saw it with inward repinings consume, Divested of beauty, bereav'd of its bloom,

I sicken'd at heart, and I wish'd myself dead, And I stol from the world, as my happiness fled;

To smart with its wrongs when its joys were forgot, To pass all my days in lamenting my lot—

But like spring, that recovers its freshness a bloom, The soul which in sorrow repines will relume;

And content will return to its home in the breast, And the heart with a second affection be blest,

And man again be what he sweetly has been, All fondness, all peace, and all rapture within: Yes, such is our nature, so ductile and mild,

That our griefs may be chas'd, & our troubles begu'd!

And the blessings of friendship, when tender & true, May the heart that is flagging enliven anew;

May the spirit weigh'd down, & the bosom depress'd, Release from the cares and the woes that molest. All this I've experienced, have blissfully known,

When we wander'd those moonshiny evenings alone, Undisturb'd by the eye of the petulant prude,

By the folly of supplings, disgusting and rude; By the whim, & the caprice of fashion & form,

Which fetter the tongue when the feelings are warm; Which chill the warm glowings of passion & soul,

When virtue's ministrations alone should control. Oh blest be those evenings by innocence crown'd!

As dear was the converse that brighten'd their round! May they often return with their luminous ray,

To guide my fond feet in their favourite way, To the mansion of beauty, where friendship shall stand

At the door's blessed threshold, & give me her hand, And welcome my presence with greetings as sweet,

As those a fond sister a brother would greet; And tell me in sighs, that in tenderness seal,

All in absence her heart has been destin'd to feel, And ask me with look I shall never forget,

If in absence I'm fated to feel such regret. Tho' far, far away, from the land that I prize,

That was hallow'd, dear girl, by your infantine sighs, When the babe's artless prattle, beguilingly dear,

Where sleep the smooth waters, with aspect as fair As though the rude tempest was never known there;

Where nature's first blooms by the poet are seen To blush more bewitching, & look more serene;

And the herbage imbued with the crystalline tears Of mellowing morning, far fairer appears,

Its fragrance much richer, much sweeter its dews, And its sigh more ambrosial the air-spirit wove;

Where the magic most dear is the charm which a friend,

Who is faithful and fond, to a desert might lend; Where, unclouded, the sun of contentment

shall shine, And the heart of the Minstrel no longer repine,

But blossom with joys of as brilliant a hue, As any he ever in extacy knew,

In the radiant round of those heav'nly hours, When his pathway was strew'd with the loveliest flow'rs,

And gaiety, pleasure, and happiness shed Their blended enchantments o'er time as they led,

And gild'd its lapse as it glided away, Like the balcyon dove we would have with us stay,

Which hastily journeys the circle of spring, Breathing love as its song—shedding peace

from its wing. Then engag'd in some ramble, romantic at night,

While the brow of creation is tranquil and bright, Blest again with the tones of her voice, he

will seem Indulging the exquisite trance of a dream, And be made by her smile of affection, as then,

By far the most holy and happy of men.

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all cases in the same manner that they now exercise jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their judicial districts, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shire, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their said counties, in the same manner as the registers in chancery now do.

To Seine-haulers and others. THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise tref-passing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

The STATE of MARYLAND,

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. MR. C. S. CONIG having produced to the Board an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD, By the Governor. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

C. S. CONIG, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of the Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States, to the Vice-Consuls of foreign powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON, By the President. R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

The Subscriber,

HAVING received from David Hanton, an assignment of his books, previous to his partnership with Thomas Karney, and at the same time, having also received of Hanton & Karney, an assignment of their books, hereby notifies all persons indebted as above, to make payment to him immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.

BARNEY CURRAN. N. B. Should those indebted neglect this call, the books will be put in the hands of a proper person to enforce payment. B. C. Annapolis, May 9, 1810.

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hands at their manufactory about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffiths bridge, a large and general assortment of EARTHEN WARE, of the best quality, highly glazed, and nicely polished, among which are, 400 dozen milk pans, also Moulded ware, & square dishes, nice for baking in, all of which will be sold at the established price. Any orders left with either of the Messrs. BARBERS, Annapolis, or N. S. JONES, No. 12, Bowley's wharf, will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. JOHN KECHLINE, & Co. Baltimore, April 19, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those indebted to him for payment of this or other accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN. Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith Y

Cheap

THE subscriber, desirous of meritip existing und B. Curran, will sell the following articles, viz. and Irish linens, superfine long cloth shirtings, cotton cambric do. Diapers and calicoes, lambric muslins and dimities, plain and figured leno muslin, plain & figured jackonet do. India book muslin & handkerchiefs, Irish do. do. do. dyed muslin and chintz shawls, lambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs, lawn and linen do. lambric muslin do. coloured borders, good lawn for handkerchiefs, linen & cotton brown holland, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, plain and cross bar'd silk, black satin and peruvian silk farsetin and silk, sewing silks assorted, and Whitechapel needles, silk & common pins, black Madras handkerchiefs, and many articles in too numerous to insert. B. CURRAN, Partner of MICH. N. B. All those indebted note, bond or open come forward and p Annapolis, April 3,

Jonathan

SADDLER & HAT RESPECTFULLY and the public, to the above business. N. B. All those indebted note, bond or open come forward and p Annapolis, April 3,

Seth S

BOOT & SHOE RETURNS his thanks to the public, and for past favours. He has a good assortment of the usual credit v. Those that have twelve months settle them by paying their note. N. B. He has received Morisco Slip of best quality, and Mrs. Shores, from which he flatters himself for Cash that he has made gratis. April 18, 1810.

NO

ALL persons having a late of the late are hereby forwarded, properly au BENJ. May 16, 1810. Laws of A FEW copies of and Gazette. Price



Mayor complied, and appointed Tuesday for the Common Hall.

A similar requisition has been sent to the sheriffs of Middlesex, and Thursday next appointed for the meeting at the Mermaid, Hackney.

### WESTMINSTER MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitant householders, electors of the City and Liberties of Westminster, assembled in New-Paace Yard, 17th day of April 1810.

ARTHUR MORRIS, Esq.

High Bailiff, in the chair.

It was resolved, that we most highly approved of Sir Francis Burdett's letter to his constituents, the subject being of the utmost importance, and the arguments incontrovertible.

That Sir Francis Burdett's conduct in calling upon the civil power for the protection of his house against military force, was dictated by prudence, knowledge of and confidence in the laws of his country.

That the house of commons be called upon to restore to us our beloved representative; and co-operate immediately with him, in his endeavours to procure a fair representation of the people in Parliament.

That the petition now read be adopted; and that it be signed by the high bailiff and twenty-five electors, and delivered to our remaining representative, the right hon. lord Cochrane, to be by him presented to the house of commons.

That a letter be addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, expressing our full and entire approbation of the whole and every part of his conduct as a member of Parliament.

That the letter now read, be adopted; that it be signed by the electors in the name of this meeting; and that the high bailiff be requested to present the same to Sir Francis Burdett.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy representative, the right hon. lord Cochrane, for his support of Sir Francis Burdett, during the present arduous struggle.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to those independent members of the House of Commons, who have supported the rights of the people.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Arthur Morris, Esq. high bailiff, for his ready compliance with the requisition of the electors, and for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, alluded to in the above resolutions.

SIR,

We nominated you to be our representative without your knowledge and we elected you without your interference. We were confident that you would perform the duties of a representative in parliament with ability and fidelity; in every respect, you have not only fulfilled, but exceeded our expectation; we derive satisfaction, from having pointed out to the nation, the way to be fairly represented; had it been possible that our example would have been followed, and a proper representation of the people thereby produced, the scenes we have lately witnessed would not have disgraced our country.

We have understood the nobleness of your mind, and were confident that you would not descend to barter your trust for a place under government, nor be the partizan or leader of those who support or reject measures just as they happen to be proposed, on this or on that side of the house.

We feel the indignity that has been offered to you, but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigour is exercised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people.

You nobly step forward in defence of a fellow-subject unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability and knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the house of commons have answered your argument, by breaking into your house with a military force, seizing your person and conveying you, by a large body of troops, to the tower.—Your distinction between privileges and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the house of commons are for the protection, not for the destruction of the people.

We have resolved to remonstrate with the house of commons on the outrages committed under their order, and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary, for the furtherance of your and our object—a reform of the representation of that house.

While so many members are collected together, by means which it is not necessary for us to describe, we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties; and the employment of military force against one of their own body, is but a sad preface of what may be expected by those who might, like yourself, have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people.

When we reflect on your generous exertions to destroy the horrors of secret and solitary confinement; to mitigate the severity of

punishment in the army, to prevent the cashiering of its officers, without cause assigned; to restore, for the comfort of the worn out soldier, the public property conveyed by a job to a private individual; to prevent the extension of the barrack system, the obvious effect of which is to separate the soldier from the citizen, to prevent the introduction of foreign troops—to bring to light an atrocious act of tyranny, by which a British sailor was left to perish on a barren rock; above all, your unremitting exertions to obtain a full, fair and free representation of the people in parliament; when we reflect on the firmness, the unshaken constancy which you have invariably shown "in evil report and good report," we are eager to express the sentiments of gratitude and attachment to you with which we are impressed; and we are convinced, that those sentiments are not only felt by the inhabitants of this city, but by every person throughout the land, who is not interested in the continuance of public abuses.

Letters from Sir Francis Burdett to the speaker of the house of commons.

SIR,

When I was returned, in due form by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the house of commons to maintain the laws and liberties of the land. Having accepted that trust, I never will betray it.

I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the king to obey his laws; and I never will consent, by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the king.

Power and privilege are not the same thing, and ought not at any time to be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was by law secured to the third branch of the legislature, in order to protect them, that they might safely protect the people; not to give them power to destroy the people.

Your warrant, Sir, I believe you know to be illegal. I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit. I will not, and dare not, incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any association or set of men who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself or one of my constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept of the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a vote of thanks; it is in answer to a vote of a very different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Piccadilly, April 6, 1810.

To the Rt. Hon. Chas. Abbott Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,

You having on or about the 9th day of April inst. as speaker of the house of commons, forcibly broke and entered the dwelling-house of me, the undersigned Francis Burdett, situate in Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and having also, on the said 9th day of April, caused me to be apprehended, and unlawfully committed to a certain prison called his majesty's Tower of London, and to be there imprisoned, and as yet kept and detained in prison there, without any reasonable or probable cause whatever—I do therefore, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby give you notice, that I shall, at or soon after the expiration of one calendar month, from the time of your being served with this notice, cause a bill to be filed against you in his majesty's court of king's bench at Westminster, and a writ of summons to be thereupon issued out of his majesty's court of king's bench, at Westminster, against you, at my suit, for these said trespasses and false imprisonment, and shall proceed against you thereupon according to law.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1810.

LISBON, APRIL 12.

We hear from Cadiz that the duke of Albuquerque is appointed ambassador extraordinary to the British court; that Blake is to command his army, and Lacy, Blake's. Castanos will have the actual command at Cadiz.

The British have sent an expedition to Catalonia.

Letters from Valencia say that gen. Caro, has beat in Alcaniz, a French corps, that entered that province from Arragon.

## American Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO) MAY 16.

### HORRID MURDER!!

ONE of the most aggravated species of murder was last week committed, by a man named Philips, in the county of Champaign, on the person of his wife. She was laying on the languishing bed of sickness where her unnatural husband approached her, and with more than brutal fury seized her person, and after beating her in the most shocking manner, dragged her out of bed to the door—in vain the suppliant wife implored for mercy—her groans of anguish were lost in the rage of her inhuman husband—her cries were answered with repeated blows, and her prayer for pity but added fire to the indignation of her cruel destroyer. At length, fatigued with the exercise occasioned by the infliction of his cruel tortures, he appears to have resorted to another expedient, as if to protract the existence of the wife, that he might wreak his vengeance with redoubled fury, by the increasing pangs of the unfortunate sufferer. He seized a pail of water, and deluged the prostrate victim, by emptying its contents frequently upon her; then beat her with the pail, in so shocking a manner, that a true description of her situation, would almost congeal the vital fluid of all who possess the common feelings of sympathy—she languished a few hours and expired. It is a matter of consolation that but few such barbarous fiends exist in human form—surely such a monster in creation is rarely found. Philips is now confined in Urbana gaol, and it is hoped he will there continue, until satisfaction is made to the violated laws of his country.

BOSTON, MAY 25.

### FROM LISBON.

Captain Atwell, who arrived last evening, left Lisbon on the 14th April.—The French had not advanced towards Portugal. British reinforcements arrived frequently.

No vessels from Portugal are admitted in Russia; but vessels from the Brazils, and the islands, except Madeira, are.

By captain A. we were favoured with papers to April 14. They mention the position of different French corps in the interior of Spain. They had each patriot armies opposed to them.

Parties of patriots were active in many places, and were constantly making prisoners of, or destroying small bodies of the French. There appear to be frequent defections from the invaders.—The duke of Abrantes was at Astorga.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

### SPANISH AMERICA.

Yesterday arrived sch'r Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Lagaira, and informs that on or about the 20th April a sch'r arrived at that port from Spain, bearing dispatches to the governor of Carraccas, with information that all Spain were in the hands of the French, except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Carraccas, the metropolis of that part of South America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose, and a body of them met the messenger, seized his dispatches and carried him to gaol. They immediately after seizing the governor and commander in chief at Carraccas, bro't him down under a guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers & sent her off; at the same time they took up the Lt. gov. of Carraccas, & the commandant of Lagaira, and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Carraccas and Lagaira, with the country around it, also Barcelona and some other towns, it was said had declared themselves independent of all the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. The people have appointed a junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the governor up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood, or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers. After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart. The populace at first seized the schooner that brought the dispatches, but the captain of her telling a plausible story, and that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the sch'r slipped off. It was said, among the papers of the governor which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the governor of Carraccas was in the French interest, and had held a treasonable correspondence with the French. The Spaniards seemed very wroth against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1810.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be rendered, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

### The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 20th inst. Port-Tobacco, by the Rev. Mr. WELLS, JOHN B. TURNER, to Miss ANNE STONE, both of that place.

### The Knell.

DIED, in this city, on Friday night last, Mrs. REBECCA FOWLER, late consort of Mr. William Fowler.

General Armstrong had not left Paris on the 6th of April. American news to the 14th of March had been received in London on the 12th April. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Sweden was proclaimed on the 8th at Gottenburg. The body of lord Collingwood was brought to Portsmouth on the 16th of April in the Neurus frigate, and was to be sent to London in the same vessel. It was rumored that the lordship's remains were to be laid along with those of lord Nelson.— He was succeeded in command in the Mediterranean by admiral Martin, until the arrival of Sir C. Cochrane who has been sent out to succeed to that honour. A report was in circulation that the commander in chief, Sir David Dundas, had tendered his resignation. Lord Wellington is mentioned as his successor. The coroner's inquest which sat on the body of Thomas Ball, shot by the soldiers in the late riots, has found a verdict of murder against the military.

[New-York paper.]

The Globe of April 10th, says, "We understand that as soon as Mr. Lee, who has been sent with dispatches, from Mr. Polk to Gen. Armstrong, shall arrive at Paris, the minister will quit the court of France to proceed to America."

The Sch'r Fame, Davis arrived here on Saturday last in 10 days from Lagaira. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the news of Carraccas being declared free and independent. All the officers who derived their authority from the mother country were sent away. The captain-general and several officers have arrived in a brig at Norfolk. The friendship of the United States is much courted by the New government; our citizens there are treated with much civility & kindness. The whole province of Carraccas is reported to have followed the example of the capital. The present government has reduced the duties to 16 1-2 per cent. on imports and 12 1-2 on exports, as also a reduction of tariff. Carraccas papers to the 13th May, also a number of proclamations, addresses, &c. of the revolutionary government were bro't out by Capt. Davis, who politely furnished the Editor of the Evening Post therewith, who has promised translations in his paper of this Evening.

Passengers in the Fame, Mr. John Hughes of Philadelphia, Don Juan Vizante Bolivar, Don Teleforo Orea, Don Juan Yizane, Don Juan Tinveo and servants.

The four latter gentlemen are said to be agents deputed by the new government of Carraccas to the United States.

[Balt. American.]

The legislature of Massachusetts were to meet in Boston on Wednesday last; the House of Representatives consists of 644 members, the relative strength of parties in which, according to the last Census, is 337 Republicans and 307 Federalists.

The factory belonging to the St. Louis Fur Company, at Cedar Island on the Missouri, was destroyed by fire sometime in April last; the loss is estimated at from 12 to 15,000 dollars. Four valuable merchant Mills, one of which was on the newest construction, on Brandywine creek, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last—loss estimated at 40,000 dollars.

Extract of a letter from April  
Upwards of 80,000  
have been imported from  
Brazil market in one week.  
Brazil cottons have  
land to France."

Among the presents  
England on the 12th of  
room, was Mr. M.  
secretary of the  
of Paris; so that the  
to the United States  
effor, and in the qua  
birds, must be unfoun

The Governor of B  
proclamation dated the  
American vessels to ente  
their cargoes.

Capt. Ray, of the  
died at Philadelphia  
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low fever and black vo  
er, and that several  
patients to that dreadfu  
generally died 30 ho  
The crew of the Camb  
died in perfect health.

The Danish govern  
of March, gave pe  
ers to resume their bu  
the Russian go  
his permission as imp  
navigation of the Soun

The Boston Centine  
died in Spain, on the  
concerning Napoleon B  
y, and his brother Jo  
firing as a reward on  
aries of the military  
Alcantara, with the r  
s in perpetuity, to  
ingener, who in the fr  
erty and monarchy, fl  
ed Napoleon Buonap  
sophy, his brother, as a  
which shall denote in  
his family.

From the Louisville

Passed the Falls on  
commanded by captain  
led twenty soldiers, fro  
filled for Fort Belle  
remark that there is  
ack.

On Tuesday morn  
alls of Ohio, sch'r. O  
apt. Aaron Straight,  
Wheeling,) belonging  
his vessel drawing fe  
was piloted by Neils  
though it had struck  
arrived safe at Shipp  
ts.

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Spain Smith, after pa  
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A patent has lately  
the United States, by  
altimore, for the exc  
ing, by a chymical  
or, or other refinous  
ing to answer all the  
ing light, but even  
light than that be

Fifteen horses, out  
impaled four teams,  
ing, on Wednesday  
om Lancaster—the d  
aries, received no inj

COLUMBIA  
AGRICULTURE  
Wednesday the 16  
Agricultural Societ  
tra in Georgetown  
hibition.

Henry Maynadier  
of Anne-Arunde  
William Hall of P. Geo  
George Graham of Fai  
John Cooke of St  
appointed to adj  
heep, viz.

Premium 1st, on  
For the best two  
edged to S-lomon  
county, District of C

Premium 2d,  
For the next best  
edged to John C. S  
tax county, Virg

Premium 3d,  
For the third best  
edged to William  
Washington county

it is common to pay little  
calls of this kind, yet the  
is necessary, once more, and  
to request all persons to  
off their respective balances  
small to each individual  
whole, of great importance  
person's account will be examined  
by the first opportunity; and  
necessity of informing all who  
to settle, that measures must  
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agreeable, but his circumstan-

**The Knot.**  
on Sunday the 30th inst.  
by the Rev. Mr. WRENN, to  
to Miss ANNE STONE,  
place.

**The Knell.**  
this city, on Friday night  
A FOWLER, late consort of  
Mrs. Nelson.

Mr. Armstrong had not left Paris  
American news to the  
had been received in London  
The ratification of the  
between France and Sweden  
on the 8th at Gottenburg. The  
Collingwood was brought to  
on the 16th of April in the  
and was to be sent to London  
It was rumoured that the  
remains were to be laid along  
Nelson.—He was succeeded  
the Mediterranean by admiral  
the arrival of Sir C. Cochrane  
sent out to succeed to that  
port was in circulation thence  
in chief, Sir David Dundas, his  
resignation. Lord Wellington  
as his successor. The coroner's  
fat on the body of Thomas  
the soldiers in the late riots, and  
act of murder against the mil-

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captain-general and several officers  
in a brig at Norfolk. The  
the United States is much com-  
New government; our citizens  
treated with much civility & kind-  
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the present government has reduc-  
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on the newest construction, and  
creek, were destroyed by fire  
morning last—loss estimated at  
ars.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated  
April 24.  
Upwards of 80,000 quarters of wheat  
have been imported from France into the Lon-  
don market in one week. Large exportations  
of Brazil cotton have been made from Eng-  
land to France."

Among the presentations of the queen of  
England on the 12th of April, at the draw-  
ing room, was Mr. Morier, on his being ap-  
pointed secretary of the embassy at the court  
of Persia; so that the report of his coming  
to the United States as Mr. Jackson's suc-  
cessor, and in the quality of *charge des af-  
aires*, must be unfounded.

The Governor of Bermuda has issued a  
proclamation dated the 9th inst. permitting  
American vessels to enter that island, and sell  
their cargoes.

Capt. Ray, of the brig Cumberland, ar-  
rived at Philadelphia from Porto Rico, re-  
ports that that place was visited by the yel-  
low fever and black vomit to an alarming de-  
gree, and that several Americans had fallen  
victims to that dreadful scourge. The pati-  
ent generally died 30 hours after the attack.  
The crew of the Cumberland, however, ar-  
rived in perfect health.

The Danish government, previous to the  
1st of March, gave permission to the priva-  
tes to resume their business. We have un-  
derstood the Russian government objected to  
his permission as improperly controlling the  
navigation of the Sound.

The Boston Centinel says "An edict was  
issued in Spain, on the 16th day of March,  
announcing Napoleon Buonaparte as an usurp-  
er, and his brother Joseph as his tool; and  
offering as a reward one of the first comman-  
ders of the military orders, Santiago and  
Alcantara, with the right of property to his  
descendants in perpetuity, to any Spaniard, or fo-  
reigner, who in the service of Spain, her li-  
berty and monarchy, shall deliver up alive or  
dead Napoleon Buonaparte, or the Pretender  
Joseph, his brother, as also an honourable style  
which shall denote in future the nobility of  
his family.

From the Louisville Gazette, May 11.  
Passed the Falls on Wednesday evening,  
commanded by captain Owens, one hundred  
and twenty soldiers, from Winchester, (Virg.)  
bound for Fort Bellefontaine. It is worthy  
of remark that there is not one in this corps  
black.

On Tuesday morning last, descended the  
falls of Ohio, schr. Oriand, commanded by  
Capt. Aaron Straight, built at Marietta, (a  
Wheeling,) belonging to Capt. Beach & Co.  
his vessel drawing seven feet and a half,  
was piloted by Nelson and Greatfinger—al-  
though it had struck two inches on the rock,  
arrived safe at Shippingport, where it now  
lies.

On the following morning, the brig, Com-  
monwealth, built at Columbia, commanded by  
Captain Smith, after passing the Falls arrived  
safe at the same port; piloted by the same.  
A patent has lately been obtained from  
the United States, by Joseph Hawkins, of  
Baltimore, for the exclusive privilege of pre-  
paring, by a chymical process, *pitch, turpen-  
tine*, or other resinous substances, so as not  
to answer all the purposes of oil, in at-  
tending light, but even to yield a more bril-  
liant light than that body

[Universal Gas.]  
Fifteen horses, out of seventeen, which  
were employed for teams, were killed by light-  
ning, on Wednesday last, about 14 miles  
from Lancaster—the drivers, although on the  
spot, received no injury.

[American.]

COLUMBIAN  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
On Wednesday the 16th May, the Columbian  
Agricultural Society met at the Union tavern  
in George-town and held their first ex-  
hibition.  
Henry Maynadier and Brice J. Worthing-  
ton of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland;  
William Hall of P. George's county Maryland;  
George Graham of Fairfax county, Virginia;  
John Cooke of Stafford county, Virginia,  
were appointed to adjudge the Premiums for  
the sheep, viz.

Premium 1st, one hundred dollars,  
For the best two toothed ram lamb; ad-  
judged to Solomon Cassidy of Alexandria  
county, District of Columbia.  
Premium 2d, eighty dollars,  
For the next best two toothed ram lamb;  
adjudged to John C. Scott of Strawberry Vale,  
Fairfax county, Virginia.  
Premium 3d, sixty dollars,  
For the third best two toothed ram lamb,  
adjudged to William Marbury, Blue Plains,  
Washington county; District of Columbia.

William Marbury and John Cox of Wash-  
ington county, District of Columbia; Will-  
iam A. Dangerfield of Alexandria county,  
District of Columbia; Gerard Brooke of Mont-  
gomery county, Maryland and Joseph Cross  
of Prince George's county, Maryland, were  
appointed to adjudge the premiums for Do-  
mestic Manufactures, viz.

Premium 4th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of cotton cloth proper  
for men's coats or women's dresses, not less  
than ten yards; adjudged to Mrs. Martha  
P. Graham of Dumfries, Prince William  
county, Virginia.

Premium 5th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of fancy patterns for vests,  
not less than ten yards; adjudged to Mrs. Sa-  
rah Mc C. Mason of Hollin Hall, Fairfax coun-  
ty, Virginia.

Premium 6th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of cotton cloth suitable  
for pantaloons or small cloaths, not less than  
ten yards; adjudged to Mrs. Anna M. Ma-  
son of Annapolis Island, Washington county,  
District of Columbia.

Premium 7th, twenty dollars,  
For the best cotton counterpane, full size;  
adjudged to Mrs. Elizabeth Maynadier, of  
Belle-Voir, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

Premium 8th, ten dollars,  
For the best pair of cotton stockings; ad-  
judged to Miss Kitty Shackelford, of Culpeper  
Court House, Virginia.

Premium 9th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of hempen or flaxen  
sheeting, at least ten yards; adjudged to  
Mrs. Sarah Chichester, of Newington, Fair-  
fax county, Virginia.

Premium 10th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of hempen or flaxen  
shirting, not less than ten yards; adjudged  
to Mrs. Elizabeth Gunnell, of Fairfax coun-  
ty, Virginia.

Premium 11th, thirty dollars,  
For the best piece of hempen or flaxen ta-  
ble linen, not less than ten yards; adjudged  
to Mrs. Anna M. Mason, of Annapolis Is-  
land, District of Columbia.

Premium 12th, ten dollars,  
For the best pair of hempen or flaxen thread  
stockings, full size; adjudged to Mrs.  
Denison, of Fairfax county, Virginia.

Premium 13th, twenty dollars,  
For the best piece of twined bagging of  
hemp, flax and cotton, at least ten yards; ad-  
judged to Mrs. Sarah Mc C. Mason of Hollin  
Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Premium 14th, twenty dollars,  
For the best piece of bed ticking of hemp,  
flax or cotton, at least ten yards; adjudged to  
Mrs. Sarah Mc C. Mason of Hollin Hall,  
Fairfax county, Virginia.

Premium 15th, fifteen dollars,  
For shearing a sheep in the neatest, safest  
and most expeditious manner; adjudged to  
Mr. Edward Eno, of Washington county,  
District of Columbia.

There were twenty-two lambs exhibited  
for premiums. The 3 which, in the opinion  
of the judges under the prescribed rule, were  
best as to quality of wool & quantity in pro-  
portion to carcass, weighed as follows:

	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Mr. Cassidy's lamb, unshorn and unwashed	53	5	W. H. Foot's	131	4
Fleece	4	13	do. washed	123	11
Mr. Scott's lamb, unshorn, washed,	83		Charles Love's	104	0
Fleece	3	14	do. do.	104	0
Mr. Marbury's lamb, un- shorn, unwashed,	135	8	Rinaldo Johnson's	123	8
Fleece	6	12	unwashed		10 0
Of the others which were weighed and shorn the following was the result:			Bernard Gilpin's	124	0
			washed		4 7
			John C. Scott's	173	0
			washed		6 6
			Isaac Duckett's	125	4
			unwashed		11 3
			do.	131	8
			do.		10 11
			Mr. Chichester's	161	0
			do.		11 3
			Joseph Kent's	154	4
			washed but not clean		7 10

The whole number of manufactured arti-  
cles offered for premiums were,  
20 pieces of cotton cloth for men's  
coats or women's dresses.  
4 pieces of fancy patterns for vests.  
7 pieces of cotton cloth for pantaloons  
or small cloaths.  
29 cotton counterpanes.  
18 pair cotton stockings.  
2 pieces of flaxen sheeting.  
3 pieces of flaxen shirting.  
5 pieces of table linen.  
11 pair of thread stockings.  
5 pieces of twined bagging.  
6 pieces of bed ticking.

There were a number of fine sheep exhibited  
by gentlemen of the society as specimens of  
their respective flocks—as also a variety of  
broad clothes, kerseymeres, carpeting, cottons  
and other articles from different parts of the  
district and the adjoining states.  
By order  
of the standing committee,  
DAVID WILEY, Sec.

**In Chancery,**  
May 30, 1810.  
ORDERED, that the report of John Gol-  
de, trustee for the sale of the real estate  
of ARCHIBALD GOLDER, deceased, be rat-  
ified and confirmed, unless cause to the  
contrary be shown on or before the 21st day  
of July next; provided a copy of this order  
be inserted once a week for three successive  
weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the  
21st day of June next.  
True copy,  
Test,  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**In Chancery,**  
June 5th, 1810.  
ORDERED, that the sale made by Will-  
iam Washfield, trustee for the sale of the  
real estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, deceased,  
be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the  
contrary be shown on or before the 28th day  
of July next; provided a copy of this order  
be inserted once in each of three successive  
weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the  
28th day of the present month.  
The report states, that a tract or parcel of  
land called *Greenston*, containing about one  
hundred and eight acres, was sold for five  
hundred and forty-one dollars eight cents.  
True copy,  
Test,  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate  
of Mrs. Anne Steward, late of Anne-Arun-  
del county, deceased, are requested to  
bring them in legally attested, to the subscri-  
ber. All persons who are indebted to said es-  
tate, are requested to make payment.  
JOHN PIFIS, Executor.  
Annapolis May 28, 1810.

**Private Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the honourable the  
chancery court of the state of Maryland,  
the subscriber having been appointed trustee  
for the sale of part of the real estate of  
ARCHIBALD GUSHOLM, late of Anne-Arun-  
del county, deceased, for the purpose  
of paying the just debts of said deceased,  
offers at *Private Sale* the following prop-  
erty, belonging to said estate, viz.  
A TRACT of land in Allegany county,  
called SHAWNEE WAR, containing  
474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the west-  
ward of Cumberland, and is of the best qual-  
ity, having been located at an early period,  
when persons taking up lands in that neigh-  
bourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80,  
226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neigh-  
bourhood, of 50 acres each, called *Soldiers Lots*.  
The subscriber is also authorized to sell  
1500 acres of good patented land in Green  
Belt county, state of Virginia. Persons in-  
clined to purchase any of the above men-  
tioned property, may know the terms, (which will  
be low and accommodating,) by applying to  
George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in  
the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the  
general post-office, City of Washington, or  
the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight  
miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the  
chancellor, and on the payment of the pur-  
chase money, the land will be duly conveyed  
to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by  
of WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

**For Sale,**  
THE house in the city of Annapolis in  
which Mrs. Brookes at present resides.  
The terms, which will be moderate, may be  
known by applying to the subscriber.  
HORATIO RIDOUT.  
Whitehall, May 25, 1810. 6c.

**NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors,  
that I intend to apply to the judges of  
Anne-Arundel county court, at their next  
September term of the said court, for the ben-  
efit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act  
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and  
of the several supplements thereto.  
GASSAWAY HAMS.  
May 26, 1810. 2 8w.

**To be had,**  
At the store of Gideon White, Esquire,  
AN ANSWER  
To a Pamphlet, Entitled  
AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

**One Hundred Dollars**  
REWARD.  
RAN away from the subscriber, the follow-  
ing slaves, viz. a mulatto man called  
DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-  
three years, five feet eight or ten inches high,  
is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and  
thick lips; he took with him several suits of  
cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March,  
having a pass, giving him leave of absence  
for fourteen days.  
POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons,  
JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS  
MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years  
old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Tho-  
mas Martin about nineteen. They took no  
cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in  
or about the City of Washington, as they  
are well acquainted there. Polly is very much  
given to drunkenness.  
I will give the above reward for the whole,  
or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any  
gaol so that I get them again, and if brought  
to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be  
paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my  
attorney in the City of Washington.  
WILLIAM CATCEN.  
Masters of vessels and others are forewarned  
harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.  
May 28, 1810. 10c.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
STOLEN, on the 26th inst. from the farm  
of Doctor Richard Duckett, in Prince-  
George's county, near the Governor's Bridge,  
a DARK SORREL HORSE, full 15 hands  
high, a switch mane and tail, a small star in  
his forehead, two or more saddle spots, and  
upon examination may be discovered a pro-  
jection of the skin in the flank of the right  
side, with a considerable scar, more percepti-  
ble on the inner part, occasioned from a  
wound received about 12 months ago, has also  
a tumour on the side of his neck, occasioned  
by the collar. He is a very fine saddle &  
gig horse, racks, trots and gallops finely, was  
in fine health and condition; a very good  
looking horse either under the saddle or in  
geers; has lately been shod before, was for-  
merly known by many as the saddle horse of  
the late Allen B. Duckett.  
The above reward will be given to any  
person who will deliver him to Dr. RICHARD  
DUCKETT, and twenty dollars for apprehend-  
ing the thief. 2 X 1c.

**I hereby give notice**  
TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply  
to the county court of Anne-Arundel  
county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess  
of said court (after this notice shall have been  
published two months,) for the benefit of the  
act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805,  
entitled, An act for the relief of sundry in-  
solvent debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto.  
THOMAS WILLMER.  
May 28, 1810. 8c.

**NOTICE**  
IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends  
to petition to the judges of St. Mary's  
county court, at their next session, for the ben-  
efit of an act for the relief of sundry in-  
solvent debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto. BENNET BISCOE, of Jas.  
May 23, 1810. 2 8c.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the es-  
tate of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, are hereby no-  
tified to bring in their claims, legally authen-  
ticated, on or before the twenty-fifth day of  
October next, or they will not be entitled to  
any benefit from the said estate.  
MARGARET DARNALL, } Execu-  
J. TONGUE, } tors.  
April 20, 1810. 6X } w 6.

**Notice.**  
DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to  
make a serious call on all those long  
indebted to him for payment of their ac-  
counts, which are placed in the hands of  
Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection,  
with authority, in cases where it may be ne-  
cessary, to enforce payment.  
Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 15

**Pasturage.**  
THE subscriber will take in horses, cat-  
tle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicho-  
las Watkins's plantation, on the north side of  
Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's)  
and lately occupied by Mr. William Erick-  
son, during the season. For terms apply to  
the subscriber. JOHN R. MERRIKEN.  
April 24, 1810. 5 3w.

**To Seine-haulers and others.**  
THIS is to give notice to all persons,  
either seine-hauling or otherwise traf-  
ficking upon my plantations, (Horn Point  
and Talley's,) that they will certainly be pro-  
secuted.  
12 H. M. OGLE.  
Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A SONG.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF OSYRN, THE MINSTREL.

IN the luminous moments of passion and soul,  
When, like the bright sunbeam that mellow  
The tremulous thrillings of transport have stole  
O'er my bosom, and hallow'd each thought with  
a sigh;

Thro' the golden hues of fancy I've stray'd,  
For the loveliest being its mirror could show;  
With a smile to enrapture—a voice to persuade—  
With a spirit as pure as her ruby lip's dew:

For a nymph who was all that was gentle and kind,  
Whose form of most exquisite beauty and grace,  
Was a casket to shrine the rich gem of her mind,  
Was a temple resplendent with purity's trace;

But when in this mystical trance, was resign'd  
All below, for the fairy throng'd dimes of the  
air;

And the sensitive eye of my tranquilliz'd mind  
Was hung with fond gaze on this paragon there;

I have sadden'd to think that I ne'er could be blest,  
In the world's mazy range, with a woman so  
dear—

Who was all that an angel above had carest—  
Who was more than a mortal had languish'd for  
here;

And have said, as I glance'd on the earth far be-  
hind,

Ah! why should this magical witchery mould,  
Such perfection as nature has never design'd  
For the ignoble lap of creation to hold?

Oh! I then little thought that such graces divine  
E'er would beam on my view when the vision  
should fade—

No form that is mortal, I said, can unhrine,  
Such a soul as the dreams of my fancy have  
made—

But thou art the twin of that image I love,  
In those luminous moments of feeling and fire—  
For in goodness, thou'rt all which an angel can  
love,  
And in beauty, all man can doat on desire.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

REMARKS BY MR. NOLAND,  
On the passage of the Bill to Suppress  
DUELLING.

MR. SPEAKER—The bill which has been  
read, is one which claims the serious atten-  
tion of this house; it is one in which every  
member of this body; in which every citizen  
of Virginia is deeply interested. The  
practice of duelling seems to me to be an un-  
natural graft on general courage growing out  
of a barbarous age; for we find, that it was  
first introduced by the Goths and Vandals,  
during the days of their ignorance and bar-  
barism. The polished and political nations of  
Greece and Rome, who were ever prodigal of  
their blood when in defence of their country's  
rights knew nothing of this detestable practice,  
which appears to me to be built on an infi-  
nity of absurdities; because, while it seems to  
suppose, that a man's honour ought to be  
dearer to him than his life, it at the same  
time supposes that this honour is in the  
power of every unprincipled villain that can  
invent or tell a lie, or every careless or ill bred  
person that may jilt him in his way; it sup-  
poses, that a lie may become true and hon-  
ourable, provided the person who tells it is  
willing to fight in support of it, and that any  
crime whatever may become honourable, by  
fighting in its defence, it supposes that a man  
who is covered with guilt, who has wounded  
the peace of his friend, by staining the char-  
acter of his wife, or of his daughter, becomes  
at once an honourable man, by heroically  
washing out those stains in the blood of the  
husband or the father: it farther supposes that  
it is better for a man to be condemned by his  
own conscience, and by the virtuous and ra-  
tional part of mankind, than to suffer one mo-  
ment in the opinion of the advocates for duel-  
ling—finally, that steel and gunpowder are  
true diagnostics of innocence and moral ex-  
cellency. If, sir, having seized the villain  
who has violated my wife, I should bring him  
before a tribunal of justice, what would be  
your opinion of the judge, who should order  
that I, the innocent injured man, must cast  
lots with the guilty, which of us must die?  
Would not your heart chill at such a sentence?  
Would not you pronounce it contrary to rea-  
son, to common sense and justice?—You  
surely would. In the case of duelling the  
public is the judge. I receive an injury, for  
which nothing but life can atone. I do not  
appeal to the public; no, sir, the public offi-  
cially interferes and condemns me, under the  
penalty of perpetual disgrace, to cast lots with  
the aggressor which of us must die. Was  
there ever any thing more preposterous! more  
abominably absurd!

It is the opinion of many, sir, that duel-  
ling is an evil which will correct itself; while  
others say, it is of little concern to the  
rational and virtuous part of mankind, in what  
manner knaves and fools may think proper to  
rid the world of each other, as it will not de-  
prive society of one valuable member; but  
daily experience teaches us, that both those  
opinions are incorrect; for while the evil is  
growing to an alarming height we find that  
some of our best citizens have exposed their

individual lives, while others have fallen vic-  
tims to this abominable practice; and will  
the collected wisdom of this commonwealth  
make no effort to suppress the sanguinary and  
growing evil? Will this enlightened legisla-  
ture of Virginia make no stand against the  
current of public opinion? I hope—I trust  
they will. Sir, so long as it is believed that  
the practice of duelling is sanctioned by public  
opinion, there is no man, who is anxious to  
maintain his social standing, can refuse, what  
is termed, an honourable call. No matter  
how much his moral and religious principles  
may be opposed to the practice—no matter  
though he may have a wife and children de-  
pending on his exertions for their daily bread;  
no matter how great claims his country may  
have on his talents, in critical and trying times,  
he loses sight of all in the dreadful idea of being  
stigmatized as a coward—*Pejus que letho flagi-  
tium timet*—he seizes the fatal weapon—  
he marches to the combat, receives the mortal  
wound and leaves a disconsolate widow and a  
number of helpless orphans to mourn their ir-  
reparable loss. This, sir, is not fancy; these  
are scenes that frequently pass in review  
before us—Pass this bill, sir, and you put a  
stop to the evil—pass this bill and you place  
a shield between the man of feeling and the  
public opinion—you raise a barrier in the road  
to honour and preferment, at which the ambi-  
tious man will pause and reflect ere he rashly  
engages in a duel—pass this bill and I will  
venture to predict that you will preserve the  
lives of many, very many valuable citizens.  
Had a similar bill passed at your last session,  
Mr. Speaker, it would have been attended  
with the best of consequences. We should  
not now be lamenting the loss of a Pope, a  
Hoop, and a Smith. On us in part rests the  
blame of robbing society of those able and use-  
ful members—us, sir, in part rests the blame  
of preparing affliction for the widow's heart,  
of filling the orphan's eyes with tears, and  
bringing trouble and misfortune on numerous  
relatives.

As fathers then, as brothers, as men and  
as legislators, I call on this house to suppress  
an evil which strikes at you in all these tender  
relations—I call on you to raise your hands a-  
gainst a crime, the disgrace of the land and the  
scourge of our peace—I call on you to set  
an example worthy of yourselves and of  
those you represent; and should this bill not  
have the desired effect, you will enjoy the  
consolation of having performed your duty.  
Before I sit down, I give notice, I shall call  
for the ayes & noes. I am anxious to have my  
name recorded on this question—I wish to en-  
ter my protest against duelling—There are  
some gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, far be it from  
me to insinuate that there are any in this as-  
sembly, who though opposed to the principle  
of duelling, do not wish to proclaim their  
sentiments to the world, lest they would be  
suspected of a want of fortitude; I, sir, have  
no such fears, for I never did suppose the fight-  
ing of a duel a mark of fortitude—No, sir,  
true fortitude is a cardinal virtue, depending  
on and inseparable from other virtues—it is  
that firm, manly intrepidity of soul, which  
enables us to meet danger in critical and try-  
ing situations—it is the virtuous man's  
shield, by which he defends himself from the  
evils of the world—it is the anchor which  
keeps himself steady amidst the storms and  
hurricanes of life. The intrepidity or cour-  
age of a duellist, although it seems to imi-  
tate, cannot be said to be a virtue; because  
it is not the object of moral virtue.

The bill passed in the following form:  
"And be it further enacted, That from  
and after the passing of this act, every per-  
son who shall be appointed to any office or place,  
civil or military, under this commonwealth  
shall, in addition to the oath now prescribed  
by law, take the following oath: I do solemnly  
swear, or affirm, [as the case may be] that I  
have not been engaged in a duel, by sending  
or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or in  
any manner, in violation of the act, entitled  
an act, to suppress duelling, since the passage  
of that act, nor will I be so concerned direct-  
ly or indirectly in such duel, during my contin-  
uance in office; so help me God."

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their  
friends, and the public in general, that  
they have now on hands at their manufactory,  
about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffith's  
bridge, a large and general assortment of  
EARTHEN WARE, of the first quality,  
highly glazed, and nicely polished, amongst  
which are, 400 dozen milk pans, also Moody  
ware, & square dishes, nice for baking in, all of  
which will be sold at the established prices.  
Any orders left with either of the Messrs.  
BARRERS, Annapolis, or N. S. JONES, No.  
12, Bowley's wharf, will be thankfully re-  
ceived and carefully attended to.  
JOHN BECHLINE, & Co.  
Baltimore, April 19, 1810. 8 w.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
AN APPENDIX  
TO A  
RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit:  
An act to alter and abolish that part of the  
constitution which permits certain citizens  
of Annapolis to vote for delegates for  
Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit  
persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking  
an oath to serve as jurors, An act to repeal  
and abolish the forty-fifth article of the  
constitution and form of government, An  
act to alter such parts of the constitution  
and form of government of this state as re-  
late to voters and qualification of voters,  
An act to alter all such parts of the decla-  
ration of rights, constitution and form of  
government, as make it lawful to lay an  
equal and a general tax for the support of  
the Christian religion, and An act to alter and  
abolish all such parts of the constitution  
and form of government as require a prop-  
erty qualification in persons to be appointed or  
holding offices of profit and trust in this  
state, and in persons elected members of  
the legislature or electors of the senate,  
be published once in each week, for the  
space of three months successively, in the  
Whig, Evening Post and Federal Gazette,  
at Baltimore—the Maryland Republican  
and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and  
in the Star, at Eallon.  
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the consti-  
tution which permits certain citizens of  
Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-  
Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That no person residing in the  
city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the coun-  
ty of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said  
county, and all and every part of the consti-  
tution which enables persons holding fifty a-  
cres of land to vote in said county, be and is  
hereby abolished; provided nevertheless, that  
if this act shall be confirmed by the general  
assembly, after the next election of delegates,  
in the first session after such new election, ac-  
cording to the constitution and form of gov-  
ernment, that in such case this alteration and  
amendment of the constitution and form of  
government, shall constitute and be valid as  
part thereof, and every thing therein con-  
tained repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this  
alteration and amendment, shall be repealed  
and abolished.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous  
of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous  
of taking an oath are deprived of a full  
participation of the rights of citizen-  
ship, owing to their solemn affirmation not  
being admitted as a qualification to serve as  
jurors; therefore,

2. And be it enacted, by the General Assembly  
of Maryland, That the people called Quakers,  
those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those  
called Menonists, Tunkers and others, holding  
it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion,  
shall be allowed to make their solemn affirma-  
tion as a qualification as jurors, except in  
criminal cases that are capital, and upon  
petitions for freedom, in the manner that they  
have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which  
affirmation shall be of the same avail as an  
oath to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

3. And be it enacted, That before any of  
the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a  
juror in any court of justice in this state, the  
court shall be satisfied, by such testimony that  
they may require, that such person is one of  
those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous  
of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth  
article of the constitution and form of gov-  
ernment.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of  
the constitution and form of government be  
and the same is hereby repealed and utterly  
abolished.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall  
be confirmed by the general assembly, after  
the next election of delegates, in the first ses-  
sion after such new election, as the consti-  
tution and form of government therein  
contained, shall be taken and considered, and  
be valid, as a part of the said constitution and  
form of government, to all intents and pur-  
poses, any thing therein contained to the  
contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter such parts of the constitution  
and form of government of this state as  
relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That every free white male ci-  
tizen of this state, above twenty-one years of  
age, and no other, having resided twelve  
months within this state, and six months in  
the county, or in the city of Annapolis or  
Baltimore, next preceding the election at  
which he offers to vote, shall have a right of  
suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the elec-  
tion of such county or city, or either of them,

for electors of the president and vice-presidents  
of the United States, for representatives of the  
state in the congress of the United States, for  
delegates to the general assembly of this state,  
electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

2. And be it enacted, That all and every  
part of the constitution and form of govern-  
ment of this state repugnant to, or inconsis-  
tent with, the provisions of this act, shall be  
and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled  
and made void.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall  
be confirmed by the general assembly, after  
the next election of delegates, in the first ses-  
sion after such new election, as the consti-  
tution and form of government therein con-  
tained, shall be taken and considered, and be  
valid as a part, of the said constitution and  
form of government, to all intents and pur-  
poses, any thing therein contained to the con-  
trary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the decla-  
ration of rights, constitution and form of  
government, as make it lawful to lay an  
equal and a general tax for the support of  
the Christian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That it shall not be lawful  
for the general assembly of this state to lay  
an equal and general tax, or any other tax,  
on the people of this state, for the support of  
any religion.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall  
be confirmed by the general assembly, after  
the next election of delegates, in the first ses-  
sion after such new election, as the consti-  
tution and form of government therein con-  
tained, shall be taken and considered, and be  
valid, as a part of said constitution and form  
of government, to all intents and purposes,  
any thing in the said declaration of rights,  
constitution and form of government contain-  
ed to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That the several  
clauses and sections of the declaration of  
rights, constitution and form of government,  
so far as they are contrary to the provisions  
of this act, shall be, and are hereby decid-  
ed to be, repealed and annulled on the con-  
firmation hereof.

An Act to alter and abolish all such parts  
of the constitution and form of government  
as require a property qualification in persons  
to be appointed or holding offices of profit  
or trust in this state, and in persons elect-  
ed members of the legislature, or electors  
of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That all such parts of the consti-  
tution and form of government as require a  
property qualification in persons to be ap-  
pointed or holding offices of profit or trust in  
this state, and in persons elected members of  
the legislature, or electors of the senate, shall  
be and the same are hereby repealed and abo-  
lished.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall  
be confirmed by the general assembly, after  
the next election of delegates, in the first ses-  
sion after such new election, as the consti-  
tution and form of government therein con-  
tained, shall be taken and considered, and be  
valid, as a part of the said constitution and  
form of government, any thing in the said  
constitution and form of government contain-  
ed to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his  
friends, and the public, that he has taken  
the house formerly occupied by captain James  
Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer,  
where he intends keeping a PRIVATE  
BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may  
favour him with their company, may depend  
on his best endeavours to give general satis-  
faction.  
WILLIAM TUCKER.  
Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

The Subscriber,

HAVING received from David Hanson, an  
assignment of his books, previous to his  
partnership with Thomas Karney, and at the  
same time, having also received of Hanson &  
Karney, an assignment of their books, hereto-  
fore by notices all persons indebted as above,  
to make payment to him immediately, as in-  
dubitable evidence cannot be given  
BARNEY CURRAN.  
N. B. Should those indebted neglect to  
call, the books will be put in the hands of a  
proper person to enforce payment. B. C.  
Annapolis, May 9, 1810.

ANNAPOLIS:  
PRINTED BY  
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.  
Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith Y

James F.  
AS opened an OFFICE  
where he means to  
the Law.  
Annapolis, May 29,

Land fo  
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JAM  
W. A  
May 22, 1810.

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delinquents.  
JAM  
May 22, 1810.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1810.

[No. 3309.]

James F. Brice,

AS opened an OFFICE in his own house, where he means to continue the Practice of the Law. Annapolis, May 22, 1810. 4 6w.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 16th day of June next, on the premises,

ALL that tract of land called *Pleasant Prospect*, supposed to contain 150 acres, and that part of a tract of land called *Grammar's Parrot*, containing about 100 acres, which was devised by William Crandell to William Crandell, of Adam, the said lands being in Anne-Arundel county, at the mouth of Lyon's creek, and bounded by said creek on the south, and on the west by a tax river.

On the same day, and by virtue of another decree of the chancellor, the subscriber will sell, at the same place, the residue of the tract of land called *Grammar's Parrot*, supposed to contain one hundred acres being that part of the said tract of which Gilbert Smith, of Calvert county, died seised. The said lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.

The above lands combine many advantages, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate, it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

## Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble attending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the spots for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at *Pinkney and Munroe's*, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor of Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already gained.

J. G.

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and PROVISIONS, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 10th May, 1810. 6 6w.

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of the undersigned, trading under the firm of JAMES P. MAYNARD, & Co. ceased by limitation on the first day of October last. J. P. MAYNARD having assumed the payment of the debts against the concern, he is, by agreement, fully authorized to collect and receive all outstanding debts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD,

W. ALEXANDER.

May 22, 1810. 3 X

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to notify all persons concerned, that in pursuance of the pre-emptory duty imposed by the above recited arrangement, he shall, as a matter of necessity, be compelled to adopt, from and after the first day of July next, legal steps in every case, to enforce payment from delinquents.

JAMES P. MAYNARD.

May 22, 1810.

## One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took no cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON:

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril. May 26, 1810. 3 10r.

## Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 7 3w.

## Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashion and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

April 18, 1810. 8 5s.

## I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLMER.

May 28, 1810. 3 8r.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. BENNET BISCOE, of Jas.

May 23, 1810. 3 8r.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas W. Walker, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement.

BENJ. HODGES, Executor

of T. W. W. May 16, 1810. 5 6r.

## Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

## In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and abolish that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors, An act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion, and An act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit and trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature or electors of the senate, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the *Whig, Evening Post and Federal Gazette*, at Baltimore—the *Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette*, at Annapolis, and in the *Star*, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person residing in the city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said county, and all and every part of the constitution which enables persons holding fifty acres of land to vote in said county, be and is hereby abolished; provided nevertheless, that if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenship, owing to their solemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to serve as jurors; therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Menonites, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal cases that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

3. And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony that they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government be and the same is hereby repealed and utterly abolished.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for electors of the president and vice-president of the United States, for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, for delegates to the general assembly of this state, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

2. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the general assembly of this state to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this state, for the support of any religion.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, so far as they are contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and abolished.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

## The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction. WILLIAM TUCK. Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 6 5.

the president and vice-presidents, for representatives of the United States, for general assembly of this state, senate, and sheriffs. enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void. enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new 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MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

ON Thursday night last, the 7th instant, on his passage from Baltimore to Annapolis in his own Vessel, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, of JOHN, was knocked overboard by the main boom, and unfortunately every exertion to save him proved unavailing— Thus an amiable Wife and two small children were in a moment bereaved of an affectionate Husband and fond Father, and left to lament their irreparable loss. It may be truly said, that in him the City of Annapolis has lost one of its most industrious, active and enterprising citizens.

His apparel, when lost, was a superfine black cloth coat, nankin pantaloons, perhaps a white waistcoat, shoes laced before, and coloured cotton stockings; he had also with him a Gold Watch, and it is presumed there were papers of value and money in his pockets.

Whoever may discover the Body of the deceased, and will have the humanity to give information to any of his Friends in Annapolis, will be suitably rewarded.

A small Boat, newly repaired, was lost from the vessel at the same time, any information of which would be thankfully received.

On Saturday morning last the frigate Constitution and brig Argus proceeded down the bay. The Hornet also sailed on Monday last.

The JOHN ADAMS arrived off this place early yesterday morning, on her way to Baltimore, her captain landed, and immediately proceeded on to Washington.

DIED, on the 27th ult. in the city of Baltimore, Thomas M'Eldey, Esq, one of the Senators in the State Legislature.

REPORT.

The committee of inquiry, in conformity to a resolution of the 7th ult. beg leave to report to the "Maryland Association for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," as follows, viz.

Various establishments in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, for the spinning and weaving of cotton, are making a rapid progress. The Union Manufactory, on Patapsco, with 1,000,000 dollars capital; the buildings now nearly completed, will contain from 6 to 8 thousand spindles, 800 of which are in operation; the machinery pronounced, by good judges, to be equal for elegance and ingenuity, to any in the world; the company manufacture all their own machinery, for which purpose they have the most perfect apparatus, impelled by water, in full operation;—their looms are also in considerable forwardness.

The establishment of E. & J. Levering & Co. on Gwynn's Fall, with 200,000 dollars capital, to contain 5000 spindles, will be in operation in August next. This company intend, and is fully prepared, to go extensively into the corduroy, thickset and velvet-teen wares; and workmen of extensive experience are procured for these purposes.

The "Washington Cotton Company" on Jones's Falls with 3,000dolls. capital, containing 1,000 spindles, now spins 2,000 hanks of yarn per week, from No. 8 to 30. There are seven looms at work on cords, twills, stripes, chambrays, gingham, sheetings and shirtings; they have also a dying house in operation.

The Calico Printing and Dying Factory of Messrs. Lanay's on Gwynn's Falls, enriches our market with large quantities of goods, & the neatness of execution and durability of colours, must insure success to the institution. Nor can your committee pass over in silence the Hat and Bonnet Manufactory of Mr. Cartee of this city, as these elegant fabrics, for neatness of execution, as well as true taste, are esteemed superior to any others ever made in this or any country.

In addition to the large establishments we have mentioned, there are in and about Baltimore upwards of fifty looms, owned by individuals, and principally employed on summer cotton wear; and as soon as our large spinning factories get into full operation, there is no doubt but the number will rapidly increase.

The Woollen Manufactory of Rogers & Co. on Jones's Falls, which sent a large quantity of clothes to our market last winter, will probably send double that quantity next season, and of a much superior quality, as the establishment is greatly enlarged and improved.

That at Elkton will also furnish a large supply for the fall market, a considerable portion of what was there manufactured the previous year, not having been finished in time for the last winter.

The wearing articles of domestic manufacture, collected from various parts of the union, now for sale in the Domestic Warehouse and other stores in Baltimore, are the following, viz.

Flaxen and tow linen, cotton sheeting and shirting; printed calicoes, shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and linen stripes; chambrays; Virginia cloth; bedding and coverlets; cotton, yarn and thread of various kinds & colours; sewing silk and cotton; coatings, coarse and fine clothes; calimeres and califinets; Morocco hats and caps; buckskin breeches, pantaloons and gloves; hosiery yarn and shoe thread; cotton and thread hose; ladies hats and bonnets, &c.

Excluding those manufactures that are so firmly and extensively established throughout the union, as to render importation unnecessary, your committee would beg leave to notice a few others, either in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, or in which some of the citizens of Baltimore are concerned, which have arrived at considerable perfection.

The Paper Mills of Conrad Lucas, & Co. on Patapsco, with 40,000 dollars capital, make 12,000 reams per annum.—Those of Levering and Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with a capital of 70,000 dollars, make 40,000 reams per annum. The Gunpowder Mills of Lorman & Co. on Gwynn's Falls, with 80,000 dollars capital, make 30 quarter casks per day; those of N. Levering & Co. on Jones's Falls, with 80,000 dolls. capital, make 32 quarter casks per day. The Spade, Shovel and Hoe Manufactory of Reed and Davis, on Gunpowder Falls, with 8,100 doll. capital, made last year, four dozen of spades and of shovels per day, and is now said to be producing double that quantity, these spades and shovels are certainly far superior to any ever imported into the country. The slitting iron, rolling, and nail factory of Ellicott & Co. on Patapsco, with 50,000 dolls. capital. The steel foundry of Mr. M'Dermet, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, laid to produce steel equal in quality to the best Crawley, and sufficient to supply the whole U. States. The glass works of Mr. Frieze, capital 40,000 dolls. producing 3,400 boxes of glass annually, each containing 100 square feet. The type foundry of S. Sower & Co. with 10,000 capital, making from 12 to 14,000 lbs. of type annually. The paper hanging manufactory of Thomas and Caldwell, is fully equal to the demand of our market; this, with others in Philadelphia, can supply the whole U. States with paper hangings superior to any imported, and at a lower price.

The statements here given, have, with one or two exceptions, been received from the proprietors, and consequently their accuracy may be relied on.—They exhibit a flattering view, even of Maryland, which is far behind several of her sister states, in respect to manufactures. They will also show by comparison, that the report of the secretary of the treasury must fall far short of the real progress made, and of the capital embarked, in domestic manufactures throughout the union. Superfine clothes are still far short of answering the demand; but from the number of Merinos now in the country, and the rapidity with which they will undoubtedly be propagated, there are pleasing prospects even in this quarter. There is perhaps no one article more wanted at present in our market than summer waistcoat patterns. An extensive establishment for the bleaching and finishing of country linens, in the European style, is still a desideratum; as it would greatly enhance the utility, the sales and the value of those linens, now bro't to our market in such vast quantities.

Upon the whole, the laudable design of the Maryland Association, is likely to be realized beyond the most sanguine expectations; perseverance being all that is necessary, to accomplish the end.

We frequently hear the foes of domestic manufactures complain of the high prices at which these articles are sold. But they do not consider that the greater durability of home made goods will, in general, more than counterbalance the difference of price between these and the flimsy wares which now arrive from foreign countries. Besides, the objection, if true, is a very short sighted one; for the higher the price, the greater the profits; and the greater the profits, the more will be induced to embark in the business; hence rivalry will soon reduce the prices to their proper standard, and at the same time accomplish the great object in view, the establishment of manufactures to an extent commensurate with our home consumption. Others, real friends to home manufactures, are greatly discouraged, from a belief that the conduct of the general government has given an incurable wound to our infant establishments. It is neither the business nor the wish of your committee to make any remarks on the conduct of government, respecting this subject, they shall therefore only observe, that even should it prove true, that a foreign deluge of manufactures shall attempt to drown our infant Hercules, now said to be left unprotected in the woods; it is confidently believed, that instead of accomplishing the object, the intended ruin would revert to the source, and ultimately injure that commerce, which was intended to destroy our manufactures. A temporary shock they may experience; but in despite of imbecility or jealousy, they will finally prevail. Besides, even admitting that the government has not done its

duty, that surely is no reason why the people should not do theirs. Members of the Maryland Association.—Friends to domestic manufactures, and to your country, throughout the union! Persevere in the noble cause in which you have embarked. As you value the rights and privileges of freemen; as you value your posterity, to whom it is your duty to hand down the blessings of independence, persevere, and success will crown your endeavours.

Published by order of the association, JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y. Baltimore, June 2.

SPANISH COLONIES.

TRANSLATION

From the Gazette of Carracas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex este.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactory, established, while the provinces, composing the department of Venezuela united under the ancient system, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; and with this view the provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment to the common cause and influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions the government has addressed to the different provinces, through the means of their commissioners, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venezuela!—The Spanish nation, after two years of bloody war and the most violent struggle to defend its liberty & independence, is now on the eve of falling under the tyrannical yoke of its conquerors. The passes of the Sierra Morena which defended the residence of the national sovereignty having been forced by the enemy, they have descended like an impetuous torrent on Andalusia and the other southern provinces of Spain, and are actually harrasing the rear of those few honest and worthy patriots who precipitately flew for shelter under the walls of Cadiz.

The supreme central junta, which possessed the national authority, has been dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of so much turbulence and precipitation; and finally by that sad catastrophe, the sovereignty of the nation, legally constituted for the general preservation of the state, has been thus destroyed. Under these embarrassing circumstances, the inhabitants of Cadiz have organized a new system of government under the denomination of "Regency," which can have no other object than the temporary defence of those few Spaniards who had succeeded in escaping the yoke of the conqueror, and providing for their future safety, and consequently cannot be clothed with the general national power, much less that of those citizens who possess the legitimate and indisputable power of watching over their own preservation and security, as integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. And can you obtain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated? Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force, which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of our beloved Ferdinand the VIIth, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we, by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Carracas are well convinced of the necessity we have of asserting our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the VIIth, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 19th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious council of this city, and a number of deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interests and general welfare of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! This is the vote of the city of Carracas. All its first and highest authorities have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, and we invite you to join in that union and fraternity which

call us to the same duty and interest. If sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing over you an oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of the objects, imperiously require it for the common security. This itself puts it out of our power to make mention of our generous ideas; but you must reflect, that if we acknowledge and loudly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority, which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall openely call you to the exercise of the supreme authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province. This is, more or less, the result of the deliberations, which, on the spur of the moment, we have proposed to the department of Venezuela. Confide therefore, friends, in the sincerity of our intentions, and haste to re-unite your sentiments and affections to those of the citizens of this capital. That the holy religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may always be for us & for our descendants, the object of our admiration, and the strongest bond to unite our will—that the European Spaniards may be treated and cared for throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves, they being our brothers, and being cordially and most faithfully united in our cause, and in this way, laying the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble foundation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generations, the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps we may obtain the satisfaction of beholding our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII. presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country. (Signed) MARTIN TOVAR PONTE, JOSE DE LAS LLAMOSA, Carracas, April 20, 1810.

On the 5th of February captain Lake was tried by a Court-martial for misconduct. It appeared in evidence that he was a thief and a "scalper;" and being off the Island of Sombiero, captain Lake told his lieutenant he would have no share on board, and ordered him to land Jeffrey on the island. When ad. Cochran learnt the fact, he reprimanded capt. Lake, and ordered him to go and take Jeffrey off; but when the island was explored, it was found to be a barren spot, without house or inhabitant. It appeared, however, by the American papers, that he was taken off by an American vessel and landed in the U. States. Captain Lake admitted the fact, but thought the island to be inhabited. The court then sentenced captain Lake to be dismissed the service. [Boston Centinel.]

From the Essex Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last some observations on the conduct of a captain Lake, late commander of his M. M. sloop of war Recruit, when on the West India station, relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jeffery, one of his crew, who was by his savage barbarity forced on the barren desert island of Sombiero, without clothing or sustenance.

As the English were in April last fitted out a vessel for Sombiero, and elsewhere, for the discovery of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends to state a few remarks on this subject.

Robert Jeffery, the person in question was taken from the above-mentioned island early in the month of January, 1808 by captain John Dennis, in the schooner Adams from Martinique for Marblehead. His affliction at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this under stood from captain Dennis, (who is now at sea) that he had been on the rock 9 days; that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from the rain, and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated as to be unable to stand on the deck without assistance. He asserted that he was the first time of being at sea—that he was impressed—and that his crime was the taking from one of the casks in the hold 3 quarts of common Beer! That the captain of the Recruit refused to give him when ordered to the boat, either bread or water, though earnestly importuned by the lieutenant, who humanely commiserated his unhappy condition, and generously, when on leaving the island, took away from his feet, and gave them to Jeffery, who was entirely delirious.

Jeffery, I am informed, is a blacksmith by trade, and resides in Wenham, in that county. Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself. As the government of Great-Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man

and as I likewise am like Lake, who must principle separate from the reward of his favour for publication. [Marblehead.]

Between 6 and 7000 said to be building in on an average will cost and altogether employ 40000. The New 300,000 dollars, W Several churches are a

The British ship All Brunswick, was fallen March 10, lat. 37, lo mast and upset 37 d some days after. The crew (the captain and were in such an emaciated unable, without much the boat, belonging to relieved them, having with ut food—they had wood hat upon deck (water) and were the bark of a spruce spar, principal support, and ter 4 or 5 days. W tref, was that of fee tonate sufferers perils

UNFORTUNATELY This morning, about 10 o'clock, a party of dogs got into an of Broome and Arund a year of Merino the Spain, which cost th dollars each, and after from the animals, ki the ewe into the bed wing neighbour. Wh sleeping large number frequently by person icted more than the requires the interfece nelled by a spectator, apal police to determ

PHIL DON LEW Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Spain, Circular office, daily t consuls in the diff States.

Under date of the informed by the inten you king Ferdinand th the regency of the ki under the existing circ neutrals and allies, ad Havana, Cuba, Tr with such articles a commercial arrange mented that the p shall be exported in the Island, causing b some terms and exten habitants of that Ila ports thereof. But to trade or imp-ration manufactures, it will shipment to be accomp ponsult certificates in clearance, without wh will be admitted to as to you, in order each individuals or n manifeste whom it ma nulate they may all ing you to give me tin tion of the fame God preserve you n Philadelphia, 27th (Signed)

UNIVERSITY OF On Friday the 11th the trustees, professor tion from the t the elegant and co independent Taberna of which, on this ily offered by the there a commencement ere in the arts and ne a numerous, po ete. The company being the day was opened some Being, after w ded in the followin 1. A Latin salutar of Maryland. 2. An oration on a Philadelphia. 3. An oration on Philadelphia. M

4. An oration on Mr. Cohen, of P 5. An oration on by Mr. S. Chew, 6. A humorous o, of Philadelphia.

me duty and interest. If I  
been provisionally established  
individuals, it is not for the  
ing over you an infatigable  
ration, nor yet a disgraceful  
avery; but that the urgency  
of the moment, as well as the  
importance of the object, re-  
quire it for the common benefit  
it out of our power to make  
to this hasty occasion, the ex-  
tensive ideas; but you must  
acknowledge and loudly cheer  
of nature, to protect our  
in defect of the central and  
common authority, which could  
the left respect in your  
ts, and therefore we shall appeal  
to the exercise of the supreme  
proportion to the greater or less  
individuals which shall fall to  
province. This is, more  
of the deliberations, which  
the moment, we have to re-  
partment of Venezuela. Our  
friends, in the vicinity of the  
d haste to re-unite your feel-  
ings to those of the citizens  
of the city of Philadelphia.  
That the holy religion which  
has descended from our fathers, may  
be for our descendants, the  
admiration, and the strength  
of our will—that the European  
be treated and carried through-  
out with the same affection  
as ourselves, they being  
being cordially and most firm-  
ly our cause, and in this way,  
of our social edifice upon the  
foundation of fraternity and  
transmit to our most distant  
the pleasing recollection of  
and perhaps we may obtain  
of beholding our beloved  
and VII. presiding over the  
of the people of this country.  
MARTIN TOVAR PONTE,  
JOSE DE LAS LLAMOSAS,  
April 20, 1810.

and as I likewise am anxious that a creature  
like Lake, who must be destitute of every  
principle separate from a bad one, should meet  
the reward of his savage baseness, I send you  
this for publication.  
[Marblehead, May 31, 1810.]

**BOSTON, JUNE 1.**  
Between 6 and 700 houses and stores are  
said to be building in New-York, which up-  
on an average will cost 5,000 dollars each—  
and altogether employ more than 6,000 me-  
chanics. The New City Hall will cost  
500,000 dollars, Washington Hall 100,000.  
Several churches are also building.

The British ship Albion, Kilby, from New-  
Brunswick, was fallen in with at sea, a wreck,  
March 10, lat. 37, lon. 42, having been dis-  
masted and upset 37 days before, but righted  
some days after. The surviving part of the  
crew (the captain and two others out of 13)  
were in such an emaciated state that they were  
unable, without much assistance, to get into  
the boat, belonging to the vessel that first  
relieved them, having been *thirty-eight days*  
with out food—they had erected a temporary  
wood hut upon deck (the vessel being full of  
water) and were there found, chewing the  
bark of a spruce spar, which had been their  
principal support, and had been without wa-  
ter 4 or 5 days. What added to their dis-  
tress, was that of seeing ten of their unfor-  
tunate sufferers perish by hunger!

**NEW-YORK, JUNE 2.**  
**UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.**

This morning, about daybreak, a pack of  
wild dogs got into an enclosure at the corner  
of Broome and Arundel streets, and attacked  
a pair of Merino sheep lately imported from  
Spain, which cost the owner one thousand  
dollars each, and after considerable resistance  
from the animals, killed the ram, and drove  
the ewe into the bed chamber of the adjoining  
neighbour. Whether the practice of  
keeping large numbers of useless dogs, and  
frequently by person whose children are ne-  
glected more than these favourite quadrupeds,  
requires the interference of magistracy, as sug-  
gested by a spectator, we leave for the mun-  
icipal police to determine.

**PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.**  
**DON LEWIS DE ONIS,**

Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Ma-  
jesty Ferdinand VII. passed the following  
Circular officially to the consuls and vice-  
consuls in the different parts of the U.  
States.

Under date of the 27th April last, I am  
informed by the intendant of Havana, that  
King Ferdinand the 7th, and in his name  
the regency of the kingdom, has been pleased,  
under the existing circumstances, to grant to  
neutrals and allies, admittance in the ports of  
Havana, Cuba, Trinidad and Matanzas,  
with such articles as are stipulated in the  
commercial arrangement of free trade of 1778,  
conditioned that the proceeds of importation  
shall be exported in the fruits or produce of  
the island, causing by this meant and the  
same terms and extension of trade, to the in-  
habitants of that island and all the permitted  
ports thereof. But to prevent any contraband  
trade or importation of French produce or  
manufactures, it will be required that such  
ships must be accompanied by his majesty's  
consular certificates in their respective por-  
tances, without which documents no vessel  
will be admitted to an entry. I communicate  
this to you, in order to publish the same to  
such individuals or merchants, within your  
consulate whom it may concern, that in no in-  
stance they may allege ignorance. Request  
you to give me timely notice after the ex-  
piration of the same.  
God preserve you many years.  
Philadelphia, 27th May, 1810.  
(Signed) LEWIS DE ONIS.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

On Friday the 1st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.  
the trustees, professors and students, formed a  
procession from the University in 9th street  
to the elegant and commodious building, the  
independent Tabernacle in Fourth-street, the  
site of which, on this occasion was again po-  
pularly offered by the trustees of that church.  
There a commencement for conferring de-  
grees in the arts and sciences, was held be-  
fore a numerous, polite and splendid audi-  
ence.

The company being seated, the business of  
the day was opened with prayer to the Su-  
preme Being, after which the exercises pro-  
ceeded in the following manner.

1. A Latin salutary oration, by Mr. B. Shippen, of Philadelphia.
2. An oration on astronomy, by Mr. Cox, of Philadelphia.
3. An oration on freedom by Mr. B. Chew, of Philadelphia.

**MUSIC.**  
4. An oration on the tyranny of custom,  
by Mr. Cohen, of Philadelphia.  
5. An oration on the character of a patri-  
ot, by Mr. S. Chew, of Philadelphia.  
6. A humorous oration by Mr. Heber-  
ton, of Philadelphia.

**MUSIC.**

7. An oration on slavery, by Mr. Hanckel, of Philadelphia.
8. An oration on the love of fame, by Mr. Shippen, of Philadelphia.
9. An oration on the prospect before us, by Mr. Lofland, of the state of Delaware.

**MUSIC.**

The degree of Bachelor of arts was then  
conferred by the Provost on Messrs. Franklin  
Bache, Charles G. Bishop, Benj. Chew, Sa-  
muel Chew, Joseph S. Cohen, Edward D.  
Coxe, George W. Gray, Christian Hauckel,  
William Hay, John C. Heberton, James P.  
Lofland, and Wm. Shippen.

The degree of Master of Arts was con-  
ferred on Messrs. Benj. J. Bostock, Jacob  
Green, Jacob Gratz, Joseph Hale, Daniel  
F. Schaffer, John Sumner, Samuel H. Tur-  
ner, and Thomas I. Wharton, Alumni of the  
University.

10. An English salutary oration, by Mr. Bache, of Philadelphia.

**MUSIC.**

After the charge by the Provost, the busi-  
ness of the day was closed with prayer by the  
Rev. Dr. Wm. Rogers, professor of the  
Belles Letters in the University.

It is but justice to the young gentlemen to  
observe, that in their public exercises, they  
acquired themselves in such a manner as to  
merit and obtain the approbation of the po-  
lite audience that honoured them with their  
presence.

**LANCASTER, (PENN.) JUNE 2.**  
*Awful and Extraordinary.*

In the thunderstorm of Wednesday morn-  
ing last as four teams were pulling along the  
road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymak-  
er's place (leading to and near the turnpike,)  
they were all at the same instant struck with  
lightning. One of the teams had five horses,  
belonging to Christian Witmer, (Ghikeys;) the  
whole five were killed. The three other  
teams had each four horses. They belonged  
to the following named persons, viz. Jacob  
Brant, Jacob Haldeman and Jacob Baker,  
and each of these teams had three horses  
killed. The drivers were all on their saddle  
horses. Three of the saddle horses were kil-  
led, and the fourth escaped; but what is most  
extraordinary and providential is the circum-  
stance, that not one of the drivers appear to  
be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat  
hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear,  
we can vouch for its authenticity in every  
particular. We have it from undoubted au-  
thority.

The teams all appear to have been struck  
at the same moment. They were following  
each other in close order.

**WILMINGTON, (DEL.) JUNE 2.**  
**CONFLAGRATION.**

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the cry  
of fire was heard in our streets. The cause  
of this alarm originated in the large and ex-  
tensive mill lately erected at Brandywine,  
by Morton and Wilton. Before the citizens  
had arrived at the spot, from Wilmington,  
(half a mile) the whole roof of the building  
was enveloped in fire; and in spite of the u-  
nited exertions of the people of Brandywine  
and Wilmington, the mill in which the fire  
began, together with the one adjoining, were  
entirely consumed. One man in the confusion,  
got his leg broke. We have heard of no other  
accident. This is truly fortunate—for dur-  
ing the hottest part of this melancholy scene,  
a millstone, which was rolled out of one of  
the mill doors, took a direction down the hill,  
and through the crowd, who parted before it  
quick enough to suffer it to pass, which it  
fortunately did without doing any injury! It  
is stated that there were from 10 to 12,000  
bushels of grain in these mills, the whole of  
which we believe will be lost, besides large  
quantities of flour, flour barrels, hogheads,  
&c. &c. lost and damaged. We can give no  
ques of at the immense loss of property suf-  
fered by this unfortunate event; we may,  
however, venture to say, 40,000 dolls. at a  
moderate computation.

One of these mills (Morton and Wilton's)  
was built on the most modern construction,  
and had every improvement and convenience  
which could render it one of the first in the  
world.

**BALTIMORE, JUNE 8.**

**LATEST FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.**

By the ship Augustus, captain Bacchus,  
from Lisbon, whose arrival was noticed last  
evening, we have accounts three days later  
from Portugal, and four later from Cadiz.—  
Captain B. left Lisbon on the 17th April, at  
which time the allied army of Portuguese  
and British troops on the frontiers was un-  
derstood to be 100,000 strong. The recent  
reinforcements from England being consid-  
erable, the portion of British troops was rated  
at 30,000 effective men well appointed. The  
combined armies rather courted than appen-  
dended an attack from the French; whose  
advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where  
great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the sailing of the Augustus,  
they had accounts from Cadiz on the 12th  
April [two days later than the fabricated ac-

count of its capture.] No advance had been  
made by the invaders for the last week. On  
the contrary, the French troops, it is said,  
had abandoned *Port St. Mary's*, whence the  
city obtained water as usual. It was supposed  
that the French generals withdrew their  
troops, either from fear of being *Duported*  
[cut off by advancing too far] or in order  
for a concentration of force, and vigorous  
attack on the combined armies covering Por-  
tugal, and which it might be feared would  
advance should their opponents continue much  
longer wasting their resources under the walls  
of Cadiz. The whole Island of Leon be-  
comes stronger and more inaccessible every  
day, inasmuch that Cadiz can only be reduced  
(if it ever falls) by a protracted and costly  
siege. They have cut a canal across the Is-  
land about midway, or 6 miles from the city,  
and have fortified the city side, mounting heavy  
cannon in such positions as to command  
the gut and rake the canalway; so that should  
the French become possessed of the end  
next the main, they can only approach the  
city under the fire of the British fleet and  
gun-boats in the canal, and of the cannon on  
its adverse bank. We are assured that im-  
mense will be the loss of France before  
Cadiz will surrender. The surrender is not  
expected.

From the N. Y. Public Advertiser.

**SPANISH AMERICA  
DECLARED INDEPENDENT.**

By the arrival of the brig Thomas, capt.  
Ingham, from Camana, we have been polite-  
ly favoured with the following important late  
paper, issued by the supreme government of  
Caraccas, which we hasten to lay before our  
readers.

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

It has pleased Almighty God to grant to  
every country alike, the natural right of its  
own sovereignty.

These provinces, planted by Spain, fostered  
and protected by her power, have, and of  
right ought to have, submitted to her guidance  
& direction during the period of their infancy,  
when from imbecility and weakness they were  
incapable of their own government and pro-  
tection.

But Spain, deprived of her king by the  
unparalleled perfidy of the emperor of the  
French, her European states vanquished by  
his treachery and by his arms, and the an-  
cient lawful acknowledged government of  
the country destroyed by the violent outrages  
of his sanguinary police, there exists neither  
reason, right or justice, for continuing our  
dependence on a power that has no existence  
but in memory; policy & self preservation  
therefore demand that we should provide for  
our common safety and the protection of these  
provinces, by taking into our own hand the  
natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived when these  
United Provinces possess both the strength  
and the power to protect themselves. With  
a population of nine millions of inhabitants,  
with an extent of fertile territory superior to  
any empire on the globe, and abounding with  
all the riches that bounteous nature ever be-  
flowed on the human race, it would be con-  
trary to sound policy, in the present state of  
the world, to submit, and we are determined  
no longer to submit, to the domination of any  
European or foreign power whatever.

For whilst a lawful government existed in  
Spain, and her legitimate king sat upon her  
throne, we have ever been loyal to his person,  
and faithful to his government, and our trea-  
sures have been the only support of the Eu-  
ropean monarchy and its allies, whilst we  
have been distressed by a war in which we  
had no interest whatever, and our country  
drained of those riches which nature has be-  
stowed upon the inhabitants of America, for  
their own happiness, support and defence.

Under these considerations and to prevent  
the inevitable and ruinous consequences of  
falling under the yoke of the emperor of the  
French, the tyrant of Europe and the oppres-  
sor of Spain, We the Spanish provinces in  
America declare ourselves a FREE, SOVEREIGN  
and INDEPENDENT PEOPLE,  
not acknowledging the DOMINATION of  
any power on earth, refusing submission, and  
denying and repelling the authority of what-  
ever nation may attempt dominion over us. This  
we unanimously engage, & pledge ourselves to  
maintain and support with our lives, our for-  
tunes and our sacred honours, calling upon  
every inhabitant in the provinces to aid and  
support in carrying into effect this our lauda-  
ble and just resolution, and establishing for  
ourselves and posterity, a free, equitable and  
independent government, that shall secure our  
happiness and give us a place of honour and  
respect among the independent nations of the  
earth.

And we do earnestly entreat all foreign na-  
tions to acknowledge and guarantee our inde-  
pendence, and to favour us with such alliance  
and assistance as may enable us to defeat the  
designs of the enemies of our country.

By thus disavowing our dependence on  
Spain, we solemnly appeal to heaven for the  
rectitude of our intentions, and we do pro-  
test before the sacred majesty of God himself,  
that in all our measures we have ever been

actuated by motives pure and honourable, and  
that we have no other design in view than the  
preservation of ourselves and the protection  
of our common country. And we do most  
humbly supplicate that Being who decides the  
fate of nations, to smile on our exertions,  
to bless and protect this, our new established  
empire.

**CINCINNATI.**

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati  
will be held at Mr. Barney's Ho-  
tel, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday  
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, Secy.

June 11, 1810.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscribers have taken out short-  
letters, and given bond, with security,  
to pay all just debts, & all legacies under the  
last will and testament of *John Galloway*,  
late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, &  
therefore all persons who have claims against  
said estate are requested to present the same to  
*Thomas Sellman*, and those who are in-  
debted to the deceased, are requested to make  
payment to the said Sellman, who we have  
fully authorized to settle the business of said  
estate.

SARAH GALLOWAY, } Ex'trix.  
MARY GALLOWAY, }  
June 12, 1810.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters  
of administration on the personal estate  
of *Thomas W. Hewitt*, late of this city, de-  
ceased. All persons indebted to said estate  
are requested to make immediate payment to  
those who have claims to exhibit the same to  
MARGARET HEWITT, Ex'trix.  
Annapolis, June 12, 1810.

**Take Notice.**

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any  
way whatsoever, who shall fail to make  
payment on or before the 20th July next,  
will have suits instituted against them without  
respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D.  
Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.  
BENJ. HODGES.  
May 29, 1810.

**Private Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the  
chancery court of the state of Maryland,  
the subscriber having been appointed trustee  
for the sale of part of the real estate of  
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose  
of paying the just debts of said deceased,  
offers at *Private Sale* the following prop-  
erty, belonging to said estate, viz.

A TRACT of land in Allegany county,  
called SHAWNEE WAR, containing  
474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the west-  
ward of Cumberland, and is of the best qual-  
ity, having been located at an early period,  
when persons taking up lands in that neigh-  
bourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80,  
226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neigh-  
bourhood, of 50 acres each, called *Soldiers Lots*.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell  
1500 acres of good patented land in Green  
Briar county, state of Virginia. Persons in-  
clined to purchase any of the above mention-  
ed property, may know the terms, (which will  
be low and accommodating,) by applying to  
George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in  
the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the  
general post-office, City of Washington, or  
the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight  
miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the  
chancellor, and on the payment of the pur-  
chase money, the land will be duly conveyed  
to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by  
J. WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

**William Duvall,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public, that he continues the GRO-  
CERY BUSINESS in the house formerly  
occupied by Mr. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill-  
street, where he offers for sale a general assort-  
ment of GROCERIES, and other articles,  
which he will sell low for cash.

He has also commenced the PORTER  
BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished  
by the single bottle or dozen.

Cash given for empty Bottles.  
Annapolis, May 8, 1810. 3 row 3r.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate  
of Mrs. Anne Steward, late of Anne-A-  
rundel county, deceased, are requested to  
bring them in legally attested, to the subscri-  
ber. All persons who are indebted to said es-  
tate, are requested to make payment.

JOHN PITTS, Executor.  
Annapolis May 28, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF OSMYN, THE MINSTREL.

Written on board the U. S. Brig Argus, at Annapolis.

As to-morrow's bright sun shall illumine the sphere, The bark of the bard will be distant from here; Will have spread her white wings, and by zephyrs be fann'd, O'er the Chesapeake's tide, to a happier land, Where the shrine of his worshippings, stray'd from so low...

Then, then, he will meet with the few that are dear, Whom he is lov'd, whether absent or near— An exquisite thought! meet again with the few, To whom he has ever been faithful and true, Whose kindness will lull in his bosom of care...

Yes, soon will his little bark's bosom expand To the prosperous gales that will blow from the land. He will cheerfully leave, for the friendlier shore His weary feet long to be wandering o'er— But sincerely he wishes, at bidding farewell, That peace in its bowers for ever may dwell; That the spring of its honour may never decay...

He will think of, when, blest & delighted, he strays With the friend of his soul, who will speak in their praise, While he tells of attentions from many he met— From some he can never, no never, forget. He blesses their clime, tho' its lustres to him, Have shone thro' a darken'd mind's horizon dim; Tho' its song-breathing groves have been cheerless and drear, For the want of sweet friendship to gladden his ear...

To whisper its sentiments, social and kind, To enliven his heart, and ennoble his mind; To awaken some impulse of pleasure or pain— Some feeling which sighs to be waken'd again. Tho' its meadows are fair, and its vallies are bright, Are mantled with all that can charm and delight; Tho' the blooms of its rose, & the buds of its trees, Shed a banquet of sweets on the wing of the breeze; And the emerald foliage with which it is strewd, Is with nature's rich weavings of rapture imbued; Tho' the morning's are matchless that illumine its sky...

And the tinge of its tints is of exquisite die; Its days, at departure, most sweetly serene, And the nymph of the Eve of the loveliest mien; Tho' its vistas around, that enamour the sight, Are deliciously dear to a heart that is light— Yet to him who is lonely, and weary, and sad, This radiant region so wondrously clad, This southernly clime, so extensively seen, Embellish'd with scarlet, embroider'd with green, Where the lustrous of beauty profusely are thrown, And all that is brilliant in nature is known— Have not one persuasive endearment, or spell, To damp with dejection, at bidding farewell. Should its vallies & meadows, so fertile & fair, The golden hue'd robes of Elysium wear; Should they all the enchantments of paradise blend, To him they'd be dark, unenjoy'd with a friend— With a friend who could never by falsehood deceive, Whom 'twere rapture to meet with, and anguish to leave...

Whose innocent converse would blandly beguile His feet thro' the groves, and the woodlands that smile; And forgetting the world, in some favorite stroll, Would bless him with fondness, and feast him with soul— Would gather and give him the honey-hull'd rose, And the feelings & thro'ts of the moment disclose; Whose bush, at his praises, should heighten its bloom, And whose breath, as she kiss'd it, enrich its perfume; Whose eye too, with his, would its mornings survey, Ere the dews have been brush'd from its lilies away; And who'd fly to its shades, at the daylight's decline, To descend on the stars that instructively shine, When the splendor, the mystical grandeur of night, Would the soul, ever wakeful, sublimely excite— When the mind should expand, and reflection dilate...

And the loftiest thoughts on their call would await; When passion & pride, those disturbers of peace, Should be exil'd the breast, and their influence cease. 'Tis the friendship he sighs for, that glowingly thrills A fond woman's bosom; which tenderness fills; Whose heart is a fountain of virtues, whence flow All the happiest feelings, and the godliest know— Oh! could he but such a best innocent greet, Who with sisterly kindness his homage would meet, Then, to wander these vallies at twilight's soft hour, And to call, & to give her, the sweet-scented flow'r; And to twine round her brow the wreaths he would weave...

Of blossoms, just bath'd in the weepings of eve— Would be rapturous bliss to the stranger who roves; The saddest of men, in the fairest of groves! The world would be scarce worth a wish or a sigh, Unless with some kindred affectionate tie— Unless with the magic which friendship can shed O'er the brightest of paths we are destin'd to tread.

Even Eden that glows in the young poet's dream, O'erflowing with honey, would desolate seem, If woman, Heaven's first and best gift, were not near.

To call him her friend, and to say he was dear; To soothe him with breathings more precious than dew, That hallow the herbage, and heightens its hue; To hold with his heart a communion divine, And to cheer him with hope, when the heart him repine; To bless him with smiles, and in truth's tender tone To declare that on him they were lavish'd alone— Whose voice, like the melting lute's tremulous voice, Would thrill thro' his bosom, and bid it rejoice, And all those dear innocent somethings impart Which woman so sweetly lulls from the heart— Who would gaze on the scene as it brightens around, Its soul soothing calm undisturb'd by a sound, And with sighs softly stealing, impressively say, "How enchanting the vista! how lovely and gay! "Oh! may the bard's prospect thus bright ever prove, "In the dangerous world he is fated to rove— "May his journey of life, like the path he now strays, "Be embellish'd with all that can rapture his gaze; "May his love be return'd with affection as true "As the friendship I feel, ever fervent and new— "And he glide on the wing of contentment along, "With joy in his heart, and with mirth in his song."

MISCELLANY.

BISHOP HORNE'S

PICTURE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

THE picture I shall present, among other advantages, has that of antiquity. It was drawn by a masterly hand near three thousand years ago. The description I mean, is that left us of a virtuous woman, by the wife of men, in the last chapter of Proverbs; a description which all mothers and mistresses should teach the female pupils under their care, to read & learn by heart.

"Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies." Such a one is to be found, but not without care and diligence in the search. She is well worth the pains taken in the forming her, and more to be valued by her happy possessor, than all the brightest diamonds in the mines of the east.

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil." A well nurtured woman is man's best and truest friend. Her fidelity is inviolable as the covenant of the most High, and her purity unfulled as the light of Heaven. Absent, as well as present, her husband relies on her for the preservation of his possessions, & of herself the dearest and most precious of all. With such a steward at home, freed from care and anxiety, he goes forth to his own employment, whatever it may be. He has no occasion to rob others by sea or land; to plunder provinces, or flave nations. Instead of her squandering his substance to gratify her own vanity and folly, the economy of his wife furnishes the supplies, and nothing is wanting in due time and place.

"She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life." She will never abuse this confidence reposed in her, but endeavour to render herself daily more & more worthy of it. And if even her endeavours should not always meet with the desired success; if the good man should sometimes happen to be a little out of spirits, or out of temper, she will not therefore become so too. Her cheerfulness will revive and restore him. She will still "do him good, and not evil," while he lives; and if the furive him, will continue to shew the same kind attention and regard to his family, and to his character. "My Servius," (said the Roman Valeria, holding in her arms the urn which contained the ashes of her husband—my Servius) "though dead to the rest of the world, can never be otherwise than alive to me."

Solomon's description of a virtuous woman consists of twenty-two verses. It is well worthy your observation, that eleven of these verses (half of the number) are taken up in setting forth her industry, and the effects of it. I shall recite all these together, that you may see what a variety of magnificent language is made use of, to describe her different employments, to recommend simplicity of manners, and make good housewifery and honest labour to be admired, in the rich and noble, as well as the poor and obscure among women. For you must bear in mind, that in works of the several kinds here mentioned, queens and princesses, of old time, disdain'd not to be occupied. You will likewise be pleas'd to consider that if the rich are exempted from the necessity of working for themselves, they cannot be better employ'd than in working for the poor; since "the coats and garments" made by the charity of Dorcas, were judg'd the best proofs of her goodness that could be submitted to the inspection of an apostle.

"She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She looketh well to the ways of her household, &

eateth not the bread of idleness. She is not afraid of the snow for her household, for they are all clothed with double garments. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry, her clothing is silk and purple. She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles to the merchant. She perceiveth that her merchandise is good; her candle goeth not out by night. She is like the merchants ships, she bringeth her food from afar. She considereth a field, and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hand she planteth a vineyard."—On account of this her marvellous and unceasing diligence, with the many and great advantages deriv'd thereby to her family, well it may be said, as it is said of her, "Strength and honour are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."

But the honour is not confined to herself— It extendeth to her friend and companion in life; "Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land." That is, he is known as her husband; as a man blessed with such a wife; as indebted, perhaps, for his promotion, to the wealth acquired by her management at home (for honours are seldom open to the poor;) for the splendour and elegance of his apparel, to the labour of her hands; and, it may be, for the preservation and establishment of his virtue and integrity, to the encouragement, in all that is holy, and just, and good, furnished by her example, as well as by her conversations, the nature of which is thus described—

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness." She thinks before she speaks; and, therefore, neither introduces a bad subject, nor disgraces a good one by an improper manner of discoursing on it. And as charity reigns in her heart, nothing that is uncharitable proceeds out of her mouth; all is lenient and healing. To express the whole in a few words, she says nothing that is foolish, and nothing that is ill-natured. But her charity is shewn in deeds, as well as words.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." This is yet another good effect of her economy and management. She is not only able to provide plentifully for her household, but has always something in store for the poor. Since what avails a charitable disposition, where vanity, folly and extravagance, have taken away the power to exert it? In vain is "the hand stretched out," when there is nothing in it.

Having thus considered this finished character of the virtuous woman, we shall not be surpris'd at the praise bestow'd on it, in the remaining verses of the chapter.

"Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her," saying, "many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all." Happy the children of such a mother; they will be living proofs of the care taken by her in their education, when she taught them to walk, by the paths of honour and virtue, to the mansions of rest and glory. Happy the husband of such a wife, who sees all things prosper under her direction, and the blessing of Heaven arriv'd to his family through her. They will all join in proclaiming, that among women who do well, honour is chiefly due to the virtuous and diligent wife, the affectionate and sensible mother.

"Favour," or rather "gracefulness is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." A graceful person and a set of fine features, are valuable things, but they are not always to be trusted; they may conceal tempers and dispositions very different from those one should have expected to find; and bitterer than wormwood must then be the disappointment of the man, who has been directed in his choice by no other considerations. This, I say may be the case. Let us hope it is not often so. God forbid it should. The face ought to be an index to the mind, and when all is fair without, as it is said of the king's daughter in the psalm, "all should be glorious within." But let beauty have its due praise, and suppose what you will of it—suppose all that the poets say of it to be true; still the wife man tells you, it is vain, it is its nature transient, fleeting, perishing; it is the flower of the spring which must fade in autumn; and when the blossom falls, if no fruit succeed, of what value, I pray you, is the tree? The grave is already opening for the most elegant person that moves, and the worms are in waiting to feed on the fairest face that is beholden. Labour, then, for that which endureth for ever; let your chief pains be bestowed on that part of the human composition which shall flourish in immortal youth, when the world, and all that is in it, shall disappear and come no more into mind. "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

"Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." The crown, which her own hands have thus form'd, shall be plac'd upon her head, as it were by general consent, even in this life, and her good deeds, celebrated in the public assemblies, shall diffuse an odour grate-

ful as the smell of Eden, as the cloud of frankincense ascending from the holy altar. When her task is ended, the aufer of a good conscience, and the blessings of all around, sweeter than the sweetest music, shall chant her to her repose; till awakened on the great morning of the world, descending angels shall introduce this daughter of Jerusalem into the joy of her Lord.

Such is the female character, and such the importance of forming it by education. Without education it cannot be formed; for we are all born equally ignorant, and are what we are, by instruction.

A coquette never loses her desire to please, nor the good opinion of herself. She looks upon time and years as something which can only wrinkle and make other women ugly, and forgets that age is written on her own face. The same dress, which formerly embellish'd her youth now disfigures her person, and increases the imperfections of her old age. Preciseness and affection accompany her in sorrow and sickness, and she dies full dress'd in ribbons of gaudy colours.

Portrait of the Illustrious FENELON, author of Telemachus.

AT once the sign of fashion and the faint of the court: Fenelon was every where without, and he never shew'd himself but to some useful and chosen friends. He united to all the sprightliness, all the complaisance that the intercourse with women requires, with all the modesty and reserve proper to his sacred profession. Unaffected with the Duke of Burgoyne, sublime with Bossuet, brilliant with the courtiers, of graceful manners, a lively imagination, an affectionate theology, passionately fond of virtue for the love of God— The fire of his eyes announced the most ungovernable passions, and his conduct the most astonishing victory. Amiable genius! he excited a love of virtue by his eloquence, full of grace, mildness, nobleness, truth and talents. Born to cultivate wisdom and humanity in kings, he made the throne resound with the miseries of the human race, trodden under feet by tyrants, and the abandoned cause of the people found in him a zealous defender against the arts of flattery!—What goodness of heart! What generosity! What a splendour of words and images! Whoever strew'd so many flowers in a style so natural, so melodious and so tender! Whoever ornamental reason with so captivating a dress?

In Chancery,

May 30, 1810.

ORDERED, that the report of John Goldner, trustee for the sale of the real estate of ARCHIBALD GOLDNER, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 21st day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 21st day of June next.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery,

June 5th, 1810.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Warfield, trustee for the sale of the real estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 28th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 28th day of the present month.

The report states, that a tract or parcel of land called Greniston, containing about one hundred and eight acres, was sold for one hundred and forty-one dollars eight cents.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

6 AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

To be had,

At the store of Gideon White, Esq.,

3 AN ANSWER To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & C.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith Ye

James F. AS opened an OFFICE where he means to co the Law. Annapolis, May 22,

Maus and IMPROVEMEN

Construction O Y means of this new thers yet discovered all expensive families, thirty persons, may be quate to a supply of s than the value of ars at watermills, exci tending to the water vent-ion may be used ver, by wind or wate rpoles for which the m del may be seen at P re, in Annapolis, wher had, to make use of th ority of the subfer Anne-Arundel county

N. B. The subscriber to the mode of apply chine according to th zained.

CHEAP C

HE Subscriber being his business, and hav eral assortment of ROCERIES, suitable roaching Seasons, w ced prices for CASH Those who are indetbe der Fifty Dollars are Store and settle the for all sums over ment on or before th at, as further indulgce tobacco at a fair wared in payment.

JO Annopolis, 18 May

In Cha

ORDERED, that the der, trustee for the ARCHIBALD GOLD and confirmed, rary be shewn on o July next; provide inserted once a wee ks in the Maryland t day of June next.

True copy, Tell, NICHOL

In Cha

ORDERED, that th am Warfield, trustt estate of JOHN SA ratified and confirme rary be shewn on o July next; provide inserted once in ea ks in the Maryland h day of the presen The report states, th called Greniston, shred and eight ac andred and forty-one

True copy, Tell, NICHOL

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LL persons having of Mrs. Anne Stev del county, deca ing them in legally . All persons who are requested to JOHN Annapolis May 28,

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RELIGIOUS

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At the store of G AN AN To a Pam APPENDIX TO A

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1810.

[No. 3310.]

James F. Brice,

has opened an OFFICE in his own house, where he means to continue the Practice of the Law. Annapolis, May 22, 1810. 6w.

Maus and Black's

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MILLS, &c.

By means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered, the most simple and most expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two or three at watermills, exclusive of the trouble attending the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already gained. 6 J. G.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and PROVISIONS, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810. 7 w.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took no cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril. May 28, 1810. 10t.

Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation there. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms. April 24, 1810. 8 3w.

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis. April 18, 1810. 9 S. S.

I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. THOMAS WILLMER. May 28, 1810. 4 8t.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. BENNET BISCOE, of Jar. May 23, 1810. 4 8t.

NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas W. Walker, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for settlement. BENJ. HODGES, Executor of T. W. W. May 16, 1810. 6t.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1810.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

National Intelligencer Extra.

London, Feb. 19th, 1810.

Sir, I RECEIVED on the 12th inst. by Mr. Powell, whom I had sent sometime before to France, a letter from gen. Armstrong, of which a copy is enclosed; and keeping in view the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 11th of Nov. last, I have written to lord Wellesley, to inquire whether any, and, if any, what blockades of France instituted by Great-Britain during the present war, before the 1st of Jan. 1807, are understood here to be in force. A copy of my letter to lord Wellesley is enclosed.

It is not improbable that this official inquiry will produce a declaration, in answer to it, that none of those blockades are in force, & I should presume that such a declaration will be received in France as substantially satisfying the condition announced to me by gen. Armstrong.

I am not aware that this subject could have been brought before the British government in any other form than that which I have chosen. It would not, I think, have been proper to have applied for a revocation of the blockades in question, (at least, before it is ascertained that they are in existence) or to have professed, in my letter to lord Wellesley, to found upon gen. Armstrong's communication my inquiry as to their actual state. I have, however, supposed it to be indispensable (and have acted accordingly) that I should explain to lord Wellesley, in conversation, the probability afforded by gen. Armstrong's letter that a declaration by this government, to the effect above mentioned, would be followed by the recall of the Berlin decree.

I cannot, perhaps, expect to receive from lord Wellesley any answer to my letter, in time to send a copy by the John Adams now in the Downs or at Portsmouth; but I will send it by an early opportunity, and will take care that gen. Armstrong shall be made acquainted with it without delay.

I have the honour to be, With great consideration, Sir, Your most obedient Humble servant, Wm. PINKNEY.

P. S. March 23, 1810. Since the writing of this letter lord Wellesley has sent me the answer (of the 2d inst.) of which a copy is now enclosed. It was not satisfactory, and I pointed out its deficiencies to lord Wellesley in conversation, and proposed to him that I should write him another letter requesting explanations. He assented to this course, & I have written him the letter of the 7th inst. of which also a copy is enclosed. His reply has been promised very frequently, but has not yet been received. I have reason to expect that it will be sufficient; but I cannot think of detaining the corvette any longer. The British packet will furnish me with an opportunity of forwarding it to you; and I will send Mr. Lee with it to Paris, by the way of Morlaix.

I have the honour to be, &c. Wm. PINKNEY. The hon. R. Smith, &c.

[COPY.]

From gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney. Paris, 25th Jan. 1810.

Sir, A letter from Mr. secretary Smith of the 1st of Dec. last, made it my duty to inquire of his excellency the duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his majesty the emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree; and whether, if Great-Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.

"The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the emperor of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France, or part of France, (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree."

I have the honour to be, With very high respect, &c. (Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Great Cumberland Place, February 15, 1810.

My Lord,

In pursuance of the intimation which I had the honour to give your lordship a few days ago, I beg to trouble your lordship with an inquiry, whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by G. Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of January, 1807, are understood by his majesty's government to be in force. I am not able at present to specify more than one of the blockades to which this inquiry applies; namely, that from the Elbe to Brest, declared in May, 1806, and afterwards limited and modified—but I shall be much obliged to your lordship, for precise information as to the whole.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble the marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 2, 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ult. where, in your request to be informed whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by G. Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of Jan. 1807, are understood by his majesty's government to be in force? I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the coast, rivers and ports from the river Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May, 1806—and these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the order of council of the 7th of Jan. 1807, which order is still in force.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

[COPY.]

Great Cumberland Place, 7th March, 1810.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your lordship's answer of the 2d inst. to my letter of the 15th of last month, concerning the blockades of France, instituted by G. Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of Jan. 1807.

I infer from that answer that the blockade notified by G. Britain in May, 1806, from the Elbe to Brest, is not in itself in force, and that the restrictions which it established, rest altogether, so far as such restrictions exist at this time, upon an order or orders in council, issued since the 1st day of Jan. 1807.

I infer also, either that no other blockade of France was instituted by G. Britain during the period above mentioned, or that, if any other was instituted during that period, it is not now in force.

May I beg your lordship to do me the honour to inform me whether these inferences are correct, and if, incorrect, in what respects they are so.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble the marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.

"I have the honour to enclose a copy of lord Wellesley's reply to my letter of the 7th inst. respecting the British blockades of France before the Berlin decree.

"I do not think it of such a nature as to justify an expectation that gen. Armstrong will be able to make any use of it at Paris; but I shall nevertheless convey to him the substance of it without delay."

Foreign Office, March 26th, 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockades of France instituted by G. Britain, during the present war, before the 1st day of Jan. 1807.

The blockade notified by G. Britain in May 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated, that the restrictions which it established, rest altogether on the order of council of the 7th of Jan. 1807; they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that order. No other blockade of the ports of

of Eden, as the cloud of...  
ding from the holy sl...  
nded, the answer of a good...  
ne blessings of all around...  
sweetest music, shall cha...  
; till awakened on the...  
e world, defending ange...  
daughter of Jerusalem...  
Lord.  
le character, and such the...  
ing it by education. With...  
cannot be formed; for we...  
ly ignorant, and are w...  
tion.  
lofes her desire to please...  
of herself. She looks up...  
something which can only...  
other women ugly, and...  
is written on her own face...  
which formerly embellish...  
res her person, and incre...  
ions of her old age. Pre...  
ation accompany her in fa...  
and the dies full dressed...  
colours.  
Illustrious FENELON, au...  
of Telemachus.  
an of fashion and the faint...  
lon was every where with...  
shewed himself but to some...  
friends. He united all the...  
the complaisance that the...  
women requires, with all...  
the proper to his sacred...  
red with the Duke of Ber...  
with Bossuet, brilliant with...  
of graceful manners, a lively...  
affections: theology, pass...  
virtue for the love of God...  
eyes announced the most...  
ons, and his conduct the...  
ry. Amiable genius! he ex...  
virtue by his eloquence, full...  
is, nobleness, truth and tal...  
te wisdom and humanity in...  
the throne resound with the...  
human race, trodden under...  
and the abandoned cause of...  
in him a zealous defender...  
of flattery!—What goodness...  
sincerity! What a splendour...  
images! Whoever strewed...  
a style so natural, so melod...  
under! Whoever ornamented...  
captivating a dress?



Paris, April 16, 1810.

Sir, The John Adams being yet detained, I am unable to inform you, that on the 11th instant, the emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom, should be placed in his *caisse privée*. He has also ordered to give up the Hero, and has ordered that the case be brought before the council of prizes, where condemnation necessarily ensues. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken, and another relating to our business in Naples, and am, with very high consideration, Your most obedient, And very humble servant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
Hon. R. Smith, &c.  
Paris, March 22, 1810.

Sir, The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagement to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable from the present state of commerce to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said states, to make remittance in tobacco. A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board of the American ship Hero and dispatched for the port of Copenaghen in Denmark, with orders that the proceeds should be placed in the hands of the American bankers in Amsterdam, for the purpose above mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship was much damaged and the crew quite exhausted, the captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self-preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel, and, after having taken on board two pilots and being within the fourth buoy was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the Hero failed under a certificate, granted by the government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting a national remittance.

I have thought, sir, that the peculiarity of these circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his majesty on this case, and with this view I have the honour of offering to your excellency the present representation.

Accept, sir, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
His excellency the duke of Cadore.

Paris, March 21, 1810.

Sir, I had yesterday the honour of stating to your excellency the case of the American ship Hero and requesting thereon his majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you that a number of American ships coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of protection from his majesty the king, have notwithstanding been seized and their cargoes sold "for the benefit of the life." Nor does the injury stop here. Though thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves, the captains have been obliged to submit the crews [amounting nearly to 300 men] and are now menaced with a further exaction for port charges. This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers, is literally to strip them naked, and then to demand from them the expense of doing so. As the consular agent of the United States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the king, and as he has reason to believe that the system of which this treatment is a branch, emanates from his majesty the emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your excellency, and to seek, through your intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may concur to dictate. A remark, which equally applies to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, is, that should the vessels to which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded them of returning to their country. In this event therefore, I have to propose to your excellency that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest American consul, and permitted to sail for the U. States under bond for the amount of their valuation respectively.

I am, sir, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
H. E. the Duke of Cadore.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscribers have taken out short letters, and given bond, with security, to pay all just debts, & all legacies under the last will and testament of John Galloway, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to present the same to Thomas Sellman, and those who are indebted to the deceased, are requested to make payment to the said Sellman, who we have fully authorized to settle the business of said estate.

SARAH GALLOWAY, } Ex'trices.  
MARY GALLOWAY, }  
June 12, 1810.

**Foreign Intelligence.**

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE matter of an American vessel who is arrived from France, states, that he was lately witness to the execution of several Spanish women at St. Sebastians, who were condemned to death for having conveyed provisions to some of their countrymen that were in arms against the French. He also reports that Turreau, the French minister to the United States, was recalled, and that a M. Moulrier had been appointed to succeed him.

MAY 2.

We last night received Paris papers to the 24th ultimo, but the only articles of intelligence in them, in the least degree interesting, have been anticipated by previous arrivals. The *Moniteur* of the 23d is almost completely filled with the discussions in the house of commons respecting Sir Francis Burdett, and the documents recently laid before parliament relative to the misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and general Cuesta.

An American gentleman is arrived in town, who left Paris a few days ago. Previous to his departure, he had an interview with gen. Armstrong; who told him he had passports in his possession, to enable him to leave France, and that it was his intention to return home with his family sometime between that time and the 1st of June. For this purpose he had purchased a leaguered American vessel. Mr. Armstrong, expressed his opinion, that his departure would not be conclusive of a rupture between France and America; in as much as Mr. Beckwith Livingston was to succeed him in his diplomatic character.

Letters received yesterday from N York of the 23d March, state that Mr. Macon's bill had made no further progress; nor was it supposed that it would be again considered. It was expected that the nonimportation bill would not, on its expiration, be revived; whereby the intercourse would be left open.

Whatever may be the termination of the present contest of Spain, it is evident from every account which we receive, that the most determined hostility to the French continues to be evinced by the brave inhabitants of the Peninsula, from the one extremity thereof to the other; and that in fact the peace can only be concluded in desolation. St. Sebastians, our readers will observe, is at the foot of the Pyrenees and therefore adjoining France, and yet from that quarter has the following statement been brought by an American captain:—He says, that "The women of the country had, on various occasions, procured provisions, clothing and numerous necessary articles, which in defiance of all remonstrances, they daily conveyed to small bodies of patriotic troops, who had shewn themselves in the neighbourhood. This was at length considered as an offence of much enormity against the French government, and a considerable number of those ladies were taken up and tried by a military tribunal, whose sentence consisted sixteen to be shot; and the sentence was carried into execution. He saw three of these heroines put to death, which they endured with wonderful fortitude."

Mr. Yorke's commission is now made out as first lord of the admiralty, in the place of lord Mulgrave.

Mr. Dickenson, who accompanied Mr. Mackenzie to Morlaix, is returned, and is most probably the bearer of some new proposition on the part of the French government. From the little haste shewn on the other side of the water to carry into immediate execution the arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, it is to be apprehended that some fresh difficulties have arisen. Mr. Dickenson, however, is very soon to return to Morlaix, to rejoin Mr. Mackenzie. The report of their having proceeded to Paris, and been treated with marked distinction, is quite unfounded.

**DUTCH PAPERS.**

At three o'clock this morning we received Dutch papers to the 29th ult. from which we give the following extracts:—

Paris, April 24.

"It is reported that the prince of Essing, will set out in a few days to assume the command in Spain.

"The ministers have gone to Compeigne to hold council with his majesty.

"His majesty the king of Naples has set off for his states, where, upon his arrival, events of the highest importance will most probably take place. The latest advices from Sicily affirm, that some of the inhabitants are dejected in the extreme, and that others entertain apprehensions, which are certainly well founded. It is said that the English government has at length consented to receive the king of Sicily, if he should be compelled finally to abandon his dominions. He will, in that case, proceed, not to Malta, but to England. The island is well supplied with

provisions, but not so with artillery and ammunition. The English complain of the total incapacity of the inhabitants for military service, and the latter complain of the arrogance of their guests. Numerous reinforcements were anxiously expected from Portugal, to garrison the various fortresses opposite the Continent. With this aid, it was hoped that the enemy might be refitted, or at least so far as to secure the safety of the English army.

Vienna, April 14.

"Our Court Gazette contains a formal contradiction of a report that a Mr. Hoppe had, as Austrian charge d'affaires, notified the marriage of the archduchess Maria Louisa, to the English secretary of state for foreign affairs. "We are," it says, "authorized to declare, that there is no Austrian charge d'affaires in England, nor any other political character who could have made an official notification of the marriage, and consequently that the whole of the article, both in substance and detail, is false and unfounded."

"His Imperial Majesty gave an audience to count Otto, on the 10th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at which he delivered a letter to his majesty from the emperor Napoleon, and seven cordons on the legion of honour. His majesty retained one for himself, and presented another to the Archduke Charles, intending to distribute the rest upon a future occasion."

DUBLIN, MAY 3.

Rotterdam is crowded with French soldiers, agents and Custom-house officers, all sedulously employed in suppressing commerce, in which they are unfortunately but too successful. The nature of the business, arising from the peculiar circumstances in which the Dutch traders were placed, had compelled them to have recourse to an extraordinary method for conducting it. It was the custom of these agents to stipulate, for a certain percentage, to deliver the merchandise contracted for, free of all risk, at the London Custom-house. The remuneration was lately 15 per cent. but in the present state of things, 30 per cent. would not compensate the agents for the risk they would have to encounter.

We stated several days ago, that Mr. Yorke was to go to the Admiralty, and Lord MULGRAVE to the Ordnance—the latter appointment has taken place, and the commission to the former effect is in progress.

MAY 4.

We have received the London Papers of Monday. There is not, with the exception of the prorogation of the French Legislative Body, any intelligence of moment in those papers. It is worthy observation, that although there is a solitary collateral slying against the "eternal enemies of the Continent," the speech of the Senator Regnault, does not contain the customary attack upon the people and government of England. This may be considered by many sanguine persons as indicative of the return of a pacific disposition on the part of Napoleon. The speech expatiates with great and pardonable complacency on the nuptials of the Emperor and the Archduchess of Austria. There is no doubt that this marriage was one of the first strokes of policy Napoleon ever exhibited. It secures, as his orators say, the peace of the continent; and when the Peninsula shall have been subdued it will leave him at liberty to prosecute a maritime war, or to turn the arms of the French people, as well as of his confederate legionaries, to the Ottoman Empire. The latter is mentioned slightly; but it may be for the purpose of concealing his designs. Indeed we think that a Turkish war is by no means so remote as may be generally imagined.

The last accounts from Lisbon and Spain describe the French as suffering under great want of provisions. One of these Letters says, "the French are retreating from the Portuguese frontier in want of every thing." The same want is felt in Spain, and the next account will probably bring us intelligence of their having quitted the vicinity of Cadix.

The Duke of Belluno (Victor) is stated to have died at Seville, on the 4th April, in consequence of a wound inflicted by a cannon shot, while reconnoitring the Spanish works before Cadix.

**William Duvall,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Pease, in Corn-Hill-street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, and other articles, which he will sell low for cash.

He has also commenced the PORTER BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished by the single bottle or dozen.

Cash given for empty Bottles.  
Annapolis, May 8, 1810. 4X

**Rags.**

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

**Samuel S. Brewer,**

TAKES this method of informing the Citizens of Annapolis, and the Public generally, that he has taken a Dressing Room in Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, where he carries on the Hair-Dressing business; and he solicits, and hopes to obtain, general patronage. He will, with pleasure, wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective places of residence, when required.

June 19, 1810. 107/6

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having heretofore obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of the immediate claims against said estate, and there not being a sufficient part of the property sold to answer said claims, the subscriber further gives notice, that on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, will be offered for sale, at John Welch's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, near Annapolis, the following property, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, men, women and children; and on the following day, at the subscriber's farm on the head of South River, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The foregoing property will be sold for ready cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on each day.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Exr.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on South River, near Loudon-Town, on Saturday night, the 10th instant, a Negro Lad named JOHN; he is about five feet six or seven inches high, and about twenty years of age; his clothing a top jacket and trousers of home made cloth, two oxbagging shirts, one white cotton do. a blue top jacket, and an old pair of shoes; he may have other cloaths unknown to the subscriber. It is probable he will make for Montgomery county, where he has relations living, or to the City of Washington. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in goal, if within twenty miles shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, if over that distance the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN HARRISON.

June 14, 1810.

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

June 15, 1810.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on my account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH.  
Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

**CINCINNATI.**

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Barney's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 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.  
June 11, 1810.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas W. Hewitt, late of this city, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to those who have claims to exhibit the same to MARGARET HEWITT, Ex'trx.  
Annapolis, June 12, 1810.

**The Subscriber**

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.  
Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

messenger would leave Paris... To this message I received following answer: Some days past nothing in the news and unconnected with the Emperor could be transferred... some days to come the Emperor would continue to operate... were still before the Emperor could seize the first moment... in relation to them... every thing is yet in air.

er from Mr. Pinkney to Gen... dated London, 23d March... have detained the corvette... I wished, I am not yet able... result of my application to... concerning the British blockade... prior to the Berlin decree. I... give it in a very few days... forward it to you by Mr... way of Morlaix, for it seems... government will not permit... land at any other port... honour to be, &c. &c.  
Wm. PINKNEY  
Solicitor Gen. Armstrong.

A letter from General Arm... dated Paris, 7th April, 1810... Emperor left Paris two days ago... whence he goes to Compeigne... will remain till Easter. It is... at I shall have an answer to... till he returns to Paris. The... he set out he gave me a ship... himself and family to the United... the minister recommended that... pin myself down to a day... circumstances might make... to stay somewhat longer than... The treaty between France... as ratified the 30th March... lished this day in Holland. I... it contains the following arti... les marchandises venant de... americains entres dans les ports... depuis le 1er Janvier, 1810, p... tous le sequestre et apparti... France pour en despoiler sein... et les relations politiques... Unis." You will see by the... a decree of the king of Na... put his gains beyond the reach... The ports of Prussia are op... commerce.—Avoid both Pr... ark till you have other assurances.

Naples, 14 March, 1810... Napoleon, King of the two Sicilies... freed and does decree that... In conformity to the orders... ven from Paris the 21st of Decem... we declared confiscated the Am... whose names are subjoined;... Augustus, Hercules, Zephyr, Sep... two Betseys, Kite, Sukey and... capt. Derby, Syren, Emily, Vi... Francis, Hound, Pease, V... Urania, Fortune, William, N... Hamilton Phoenix, Ourisom... Mary, Orozimbo, Amherst, M... uisians, and the John.

Such of the cargoes of the... have not yet been sold, as well... hereby directed to be disposed... by the Minister Administration... of the indirect duties, and under... of our minister of finances, or... if sold at private sale, by the... as he shall judge most conducive... The proceeds of these sales... ted in a particular bank, to be... employed as, we shall judge con... If any of the captors of the... vessels have claims upon them... think proper to advance, they... to present and explain their... in relation to the same, and we... hereupon in pursuance of the... shall cause to be made to us by... of the finances, and the minister... one and war, after having tak... on of a commission composed of... administrator generals of indirec... one member of the council of... es, and of one officer of the... ministers of the finances, of war... marine, are charged, as far as... rem respectively, with the execu... tem decree.

JOACHIM NAPOLEON

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

THE MOLE-HILL.

TELL me thou dost beneath my feet,
Thou dust that once hadst breath,
Tell me how many mortals meet,
In this small hill of death?

MISCELLANY.

THE POZEN GHOST.

From the Literary Panorama, of February.

THE following interesting account is translated from the French papers. It was originally written by the editor of the Freumuthy Journal, published at Berlin.

"I never did give the least degree of credit to apparitions; but I must confess, that the occurrence which has taken place (I may say almost under my own eyes) at the hamlet of Marowana Gossina, about two miles from, and in the jurisdiction of, Pozen, has completely staggered my former resolutions on those adventures.

About six weeks ago, Mile. de M——, a young lady, the daughter of a nobleman who resides in the neighbourhood above named, met with a violent fall from which the most serious consequences were apprehended. The young lady was about 19 years of age, possessing the most seductive charms, and above all, celebrated for her angelic piety. Every solicitation was made use of to persuade her to call in a surgeon to her assistance, but all proved in vain; and she thus fell a victim to her extreme modesty and delicacy.

A young officer passing one evening between the hours of ten and eleven along the garden of the mansion-house, perceived at a small distance before him, a lady elegantly formed, dressed in white; he quickened his pace to overtake her, and conceiving he had met with some adventure for gallantry, he ventured to seize her by the arm, but what was his terror, when he felt nothing but the cold arm and hand of a skeleton, and saw nothing but a pair of dim eyes, stern, and fixed, while a sepulchral voice uttered.

"Should one word of this meeting escape your lips, death is your portion." The phan-

tom vanished, and the officer fell motionless to the ground. Being found in this state by some passers, he was the next day conveyed to Surgeon Hahn, who, notwithstanding every possible attention, gives little hopes of his recovery.

A short time after the above adventure, a farmer very well known in the neighbourhood, passing at the close of the evening in a path which was separated from the gardens simply by a thin wooden railing, fancied he perceived two coffins, walking by the side of each other, in one of the principal walks of the garden; notwithstanding his fears, he ventured near the railing, and made a full stand, while the coffins passed on at the distance of about three feet from him; much alarmed, yet conceiving it might be but an illusion, he ventured to pick up a stone and threw at them; when he plainly heard the found of the stroke, and the stone rebounded back towards him; on this he felt a cold shivering run through all his veins, and with some difficulty tottered towards his dwelling; fully persuaded that the two moving coffins were no others but those of Mile. de M——, and father, who had died a few months before her.

Among the oldest domestics belonging to the residence, there was an old game keeper, of approved courage, and for whom the deceased young lady had always evinced a great deal of good nature and partiality. This man expressed a most earnest desire to meet the pretended phantom, being convinced he should be able to detect the imposture. Having strolled many evenings about the grounds, he at length one evening perceived her at the entrance gate: "Good evening, young lady," said he in a bold voice, and immediately walked up to the apparition: the latter inclined her head slowly, and also advanced; the light of the moon afforded him a full view of the form of the spectre, the game keeper perfectly recognised his young mistress; she was enveloped in her shroud; her countenance disclosed a profound grief, she raised her hands, and placed them on her heart and then reclined her head on her bosom. The game keeper attempted to address her again, but his words expired on his lips; the spectre then approached nearer to him, when he fancied that he inhaled a death-like scent; she then placed her left hand on his, when he gave a horrible shriek, and all vanished.

In the front of the mansion-house, at a small distance, is a brewery. Seven men, who where at work there, perceived in the midst of a pitch dark night, a very brilliant light at every window belonging to the mansion-house, which they well knew had been entirely deserted for near three months; they observed a person approaching the casement in the chamber wherein it was said the young lady de M——, had died; and who afterwards had opened it as if to look out; the great brilliancy of the lights enabled them easily to distinguish that the person was clad in black crape, fludded with silver spangles; and from her neck was suspended a small funeral cross. Her eyes far from appearing dull, sparkled with supernatural lustre, and her whole deportment was altogether imposing. Curiosity prompted the seven brewers to walk towards the casement, when suddenly the lights disappeared, and the greatest darkness reigned all around them.

So many different reports made such impression on the family of de M——, that they consented to have the tomb of the young lady opened; when it was found that the left leg was raised, and right arm placed upon her head; and it has been further asserted, that the tomb has been opened a second time, when the body was found altogether in a different attitude.

I was told that Mile. de M—— had made a will in favour of the church,—but that her family had strongly opposed the carrying it into execution."

DON TORIBIO DE BUSTAMANE

WAS postmaster at Rio Seco, when the vandals, under the orders of General Bessieres, pilfered and put to the sword the greater part of the inhabitants of that unhappy and deserted town! He had the grief to see those monsters tear from the breast of his wife his innocent infant, which they fixed on a bayonet and murdered in the most atrocious manner! His wife they violated and killed in his presence! And finally making his escape, he went to Seville, and was appointed courier of the cabinet, and swearing in the most solemn manner to revenge his wife and child, requested they would give him a few horses, and permit him to raise a party of men, who were inspired with the same feeling to avenge themselves of these cannibals for the insults offered to their families. They granted him the grade of Lieutenant—gave him six horses—and at present he has a party of 1500 men, with which he is the terror of the enemy, being greatly feared in all his operations by the knowledge he has of all the paths and passes of the kingdom. The heroine spoken of here is a niece of his, who was also determined to avenge herself of those wretches.

[Spanish pap.]

AGRICULTURAL.

—AGRICULTURE—

"The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease,
Pride of the Land, and Patron of the Seas."

From the Trenton Federalist.

ON THE FIELD CULTIVATION OF THE TURNIP.

TURNIPS, with a small share of additional labour and expense, may be had in large quantities by those cultivators who are enterprising and industrious enough to procure them, by simply sowing them at the proper season of the year among their growing Indian corn. Wherever Indian corn is good enough to turn out 30 or 40 bushels to the acre, twice that quantity of turnips or more, may, without in the least disparaging the former crop, be easily had at the same time. In England, they procure their valuable turnip crops either by a spring fallow with heavy manuring, or after a spring fallow crop of peas, in the same manner, but always after the complete reduction and pulverization of the soil, which last circumstance is that which principally conduces to their growth. In this country we cultivate the more valuable production of maize or Indian corn, in lieu of pulse; and the wide intervals of land that the cultivation of the maize admits, are a complete fallow for turnips, which continue to grow on through the remainder of the season after the former crop has matured. The process recommended, therefore, is in effect, the procuring of two crops of a season; which is in effect, to make the land doubly productive to its proprietor.

The use of the crop of turnips will be an increase to the farmer of his stock of cattle, and consequently of manure, as they will serve to fatten heaves, to feed milch cows, and to support sheep. In this latter case they will be found indispensable, whenever the attention of the American farmer shall be turned toward the improvement of his flocks and wool. The bad appearance and ill success of many flocks of sheep which are witnessed every spring, are principally occasioned by the want of suitable food in the absence of grass. Turnips are found to be the best substitute for grass; and upon these, flocks are experienced in England to do perfectly well without grain or much hay. The American farmer, therefore, in turning his attention to the propagating of sheep, must necessarily direct it to the cultivation of turnip crops for their winter support. In England, wool being their staple, they predict the ruin of the farmer, who neglects a vigorous and spirited cultivation of sheep and turnips. We are, in this country, but in the infancy of these things, and have yet to learn much, particularly how to procure a supply of turnips in large quantities, and at the least expense. The most that we do at present is to obtain a few precarious bushels for table use, in a small patch, whilst the wholesale business of field cultivation of this most useful plant is seldom if ever attempted. How great has been the emolument of this country by the successful introduction of the cultivation of cotton, and not a great while before of rice! and which is now promised by that of hemp and fine wool; and a proportional advantage would no doubt redound to the agricultural interest by a proper attention to the field cultivation of the noble plant which is the subject of the present communication. Let us remember also that the cultivation of clover, which has proved of such vast importance in agriculture is, with us, but a recent practice, borrowed lately from the mother country, and which has yet but partially become established in this country; yet in England the cultivation of clover and of turnips, is deemed of equal importance. The writer, therefore, from experience recommends to the public the following method, till a better is made known.

Let the corn be planted early, that it may be off the ground in season to admit the autumnal suns. Let the soil be pulverized by the frequent use of the plough and harrow till midsummer. Previously to the last harrowing both ways, sow turnip seed between thumb and finger, two rows of corn at a throw and sparingly. The danger will be that the plants will stand too thick, in which case they should be thinned with the hoe; if too thin, there seems no remedy, but the plants will grow larger. The proper time of sowing them in this method is of importance.—This is a month earlier than is usually done, as the shade of the corn retards the growth of the plant at first; the proper time to sow is about the 20th of the 7th month, (July.)

As soon as the corn is advanced so as to admit of topping without injury, it must by all means be topped, to admit the sun upon the young plants, which now begin to grow abundantly. Again, as soon as admissible, the corn must be husked, the stalks cut up and removed to the vicinity of the barn yard for winter use. By being fresh put up they will be highly relished by the cattle, which is an advantage compensating the trouble of removing them off the ground at this season of the year. The turnips will be fit to pull just be-

fore the setting in of the severe frosts, but in general not much before the middle or twentieth of the 12th month, whatever may be the menaces of winter, as to this time, they will continue to improve in their growth. In pursuance of the above method, the writer last year, planted an acre of turnips ploughed clover lay with manuring. The season proved unfavourable, being very dry, but from two thirds of the ground he had 100 bushels of turnips, which he disposed of in the neighbourhood at fifty cents a bushel. The corn was about 35 bushels to the acre, and apparently no wife injured by the turnips, which, though sown too thin, yielded ten bushels to one.

AGRICOLA.

Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

A TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period when persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots. The subscriber is also authorized to sell 1500 acres of good patented land in Green Briar county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory. BENJ. HODGES. May 29, 1810.

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber. HORATIO RIDOUT. Whitehall, May 25, 1810.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, as set forth for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto. GASSAWAY HAMS. May 26, 1810.

Pasturage.

THE subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) and lately occupied by Mr. William Earickson, during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN R. MERRIKEN. April 24, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise residing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted. H. M. OGLE. Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

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May 26, 1810.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1810.

[No. 3311.]

## Maus and Black's IMPROVEMENT IN THE Construction of Mills, &c.

Means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and most expensive, families, consisting of twenty thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble attending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor of Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained.

## CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and PROVISIONS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, will sell them at very low prices for CASH. Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

## Private Sale.

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CRISHOLM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 74 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, these persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80, 26, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots. The subscriber is also authorized to sell 500 acres of good patented land in Greenbrier county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

## Take Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.

BENJ. HODGES.

May 29, 1810.

## For Sale,

The house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 25, 1810.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810.

## James F. Brice,

HAS opened an OFFICE in his own house, where he means to continue the Practice of the Law.

Annapolis, May 23, 1810.

## Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

April 18, 1810.

## Samuel S. Brewer,

TAKES this method of informing the Citizens of Annapolis, and the Public generally, that he has taken a Dressing Room in Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, where he carries on the Hair-Dressing business; and he solicits, and hopes to obtain, general patronage. He will, with pleasure, wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective places of residence, when required.

June 19, 1810.

## I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLMER.

May 28, 1810.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

BENNET BISCOE, of Jas.

May 23, 1810.

## One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose and thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took no cloaths with them. I suppose them to be in or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM GATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

May 28, 1810.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers have taken out short letters, and given bond, with security, to pay all just debts, & all legacies under the last will and testament of John Galloway, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to present the same to Thomas Sellman, and those who are indebted to the deceased, are requested to make payment to the said Sellman, who we have fully authorized to settle the business of said estate.

SARAH GALLOWAY, }  
MARY GALLOWAY, } Extrices.

June 12, 1810.

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sitting of the 21st April.

Count Regnault de St. Jean de Angely, councillor of state, being introduced, closed the session with a speech, of which the following are the principal passages:

"Gentlemen,

The labours of your double session, the events which have preceded and accompanied it, will leave to the nation great recollections and high hopes. The civil and financial legislation has, during ten years, advanced by an uninterrupted progress towards perfecting the principles and completing the system of the former, and alleviating the weight of the contributions imposed by the latter. The internal organization is ameliorating—industry has followed in the course of former success. The plans for all the great public labours, & the means for their execution, have been decreed—great political views have extended, with wisdom and moderation, and always with advantage, the limits of the empire.

The continental peace which before relied only on treaties, and the perpetuity of the dynasty, which had for its foundation only the genius of a hero, and the power of a great nation, have now for their basis a prosperous, holy, august and eternal alliance.

Such, gentlemen, is the picture which you have to exhibit to the inhabitants of your provinces, and of which I have only to recall to your memory the principal features—your hearts guarantee its fidelity."

The councillor of state then proceeded to enumerate the laws passed during the session, and took a view of the interior administration of the empire. Passing next to the state of the foreign relations of France, he expressed himself thus:—

"You have witnessed, gentlemen, the senatus consultum, which unites to the French empire the city of Rome, the ancient patrimony of the Caesars and of Charlemagne. This act of the constituents of the empire, indicated by history, counselled by policy, & decreed by genius, joins parts of the western empire, which have long been separated, and establishes an alliance between the Tiber and the Seine; between Paris and Rome. Finally, this act respecting the authority, always sacred, of the church, and preparing the true glory of religion, secures the independence of thrones and the respect of sovereigns. A new department will be formed under the name of the *Department des Bouches du Rhin*, and the remainder of the ceded territory will be united to the department of the Deux Nettes, which will thus be rendered one of the most considerable, most important and most wealthy of the empire. Mean-while the confederation of the Rhine has its consideration increased, its powers confirmed, and the ties which unite its members drawn closer.

If the war still grows in those regions, the pernicious power of reaching which the English yet retain, it is either at such a distance of the frontiers of the Ottoman empire, that Europe cannot long suffer from it, and Asia alone is menaced (unless the divan return to better principles)—or, for but a short period beyond the Pyrenees, until the ports of Spain shall be opened to our arms and closed to England. From that moment the peace of Europe may be regarded as secured by the sanctity of treaties, by extent of power, the conformity of interest and the superiority of genius.

You have seen an august messenger of peace, a sacred pledge of eternal alliance, arrive in the heart of France, which has thereby been intoxicated with joy, and transported with love. It has been your destiny to be witnesses of the solemn bloods which will for ever unite Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and have at the same time united the interests of France and the interests of Austria, for the happiness of the two nations and the tranquillity of the world. All the allied nations bless an event which completes the establishment of their power, and cements the ties which unite them. Enlightened policy and consoled humanity, give it equal applause—the reason of Europe sanctions it, but it belongs in particular to France to feel all its value."

LONDON, APRIL 22.

House of Commons—April 18, 1810.

American Negotiation.

Mr. Canning rose to put a question to the honourable gentleman on the opposite bench, (Mr. Whitebread) respecting our transactions with America. It would be recollected that observations had been made tending to intimate that he (Mr. C.) had actually told a lie before that house, and in the face of the world, with regard to the instructions which

he, when in office, had given to Mr. Esikine. The papers which serve fully to elucidate this subject, had now been nearly two months before the House, & no proceeding was taken in pursuance of the object, with a view to which the hon. gentleman called for those papers. He therefore thought it necessary to ask, after such a public imputation as he had alluded to had been cast upon his character—whether the honourable gentleman meant to bring forward any motion upon this question, and at what time he would feel it convenient to do so.

Mr. Whitebread stated, that in consequence of the pressure of public business for sometime back, he had not yet been able to read the papers alluded to by the right hon. gentleman. But he would take care to examine them in the course of the recess, and if they did not serve to dislodge the impression he had been induced to entertain upon this subject, he would certainly feel it his duty to submit a motion to the house respecting it.

Mr. Canning expressed a hope that the right honourable gentleman would either bring the matter under a discussion, or state his reasons for declining it, so that the intimation, of which he had reason to complain, should not remain uncontradicted.

Mr. Whitebread replied, "undoubtedly"—and adding that he felt himself bound to apologize to the right honourable gentleman for the delay which had already taken place upon this subject.

MAY 2.

The following arrangements of titles and dislocations and creations of kings are reported in letters from Germany to have been determined on between the emperors of France and Austria, we give it as it reached us, without further comment than that some of the appointments appear to us improbable.

Napoleon I, emperor of France, &c. and king of the Romans.

Francis II, emperor of Austria and Franconia, and co-protector of the confederation of the Rhine.

The Archduke Charles, king of Spain and the Indies.

Joseph Napoleon to be king of Italy.

Ferdinand the IV. to be restored to the throne of the Two Sicilies.

Joachim to be king of Poland.

Eugene to be king of Macedonia.

Louis Napoleon to be king of Bavaria.

The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria to be king of Holland and Berg.

Jerome Napoleon to be king of Wirtemberg.

The king of Wirtemberg to be king of Westphalia.

The Grand Duke of Baden to be king of Switzerland.

The king of Prussia to cede Silesia to Austria.

The late disturbances relative to sir F. Burdett, rendered his majesty so unhappy, that he was indisposed for some days, but he is now recovered, and in as good general health as he ever enjoyed, except that he now requires external aid in his usual walks. It is said his majesty intends soon to submit to an operation on his eye.

DUBLIN, MARCH 26.

On Saturday was presented to his grace the lord lieutenant, for his inspection, a mechanical musical instrument, as a specimen of the improvement of the fine arts in this kingdom, with which his grace was much pleased, and expressed his high approbation to the inventor on his accomplishing to extraordinary a piece of workmanship.

For the gratification of the public we here subjoin a description of the ingenious machine above mentioned:—It is made in a gold box, something larger than a common five snuff box; it has round the sides four pieces of crystal glass, that the different parts of the mechanism may be seen when in action. Upon opening the lid, there is an engraved plate (silver) representing an Irish bard leaning on his harp, supposed to be listening to another bard playing at some distance. In the branch of a tree is a bird on its nest; that on touching a particular part of the box, rises and flutters while the music is playing, which is performed by percussion on a small round polished piece of steel.

We know not whether most to admire the correctness of the execution, the soft & melodious tones, it produces, or the perspicuity of the music, in which the most critical ear cannot discover an error. We had almost forgot to mention, that occasional notes are struck very gracefully. On the whole it is a most masterly piece of work, which does the inventor infinite credit; and we sincerely hope he will meet the reward due to his perseverance and ingenuity.

## Private Sale.

A decree of the honourable the court of the state of Maryland, having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of GABRIEL M. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, these persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80, 26, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots. The subscriber is also authorized to sell 500 acres of good patented land in Greenbrier county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

## Take Notice.

debted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.

BENJ. HODGES.

May 29, 1810.

## For Sale,

in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

May 25, 1810.

## NOTICE.

give notice to all my creditors, and to apply to the judges of the county court, at their next session of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810.

## Pasturage.

subscriber will take in horses, cattle, sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholson's plantation, on the north side of the city of Annapolis, Mr. James Mackubin's property, occupied by Mr. William Earick, the season. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN MERRIKEN.

1810.

## Notice.

SHAAFF is constrained to give a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their debts, which are placed in the hands of Welch, of Ben, for collection, in cases where it may be necessary to force payment.

February 20, 1810.

## e-haulers and others.

to give notice to all persons, line-hauling or otherwise, of my plantations, (Horn Point) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Feb. 27, 1810.

## ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

W. C. & SAMUEL GREEN.

Two Dollars per Annum.

## American Intelligence.

MASSAU, (N. P.) MAY 15.

Came passenger in the John Bull, from Crooked Island, Charles Richards a native of New-London, state of Connecticut, and late mate of the schooner Sloth, of Elizabeth-town, state of Maryland, B. Williams, master, who on the 15th April accidentally fell overboard, having been five days out from Cuba, bound to Baltimore, abreast of Long-Key, between 5 and 6 P. M. being about 5 miles from land, there being at that time a brisk breeze, and the vessel going at the rate of 6 miles an hour; she immediately rounded to, but having no boat, all efforts to pick me up were in vain; there remained no alternative but to swim to land; a favourable wind and current with the aid of Providence, enabled me to accomplish it, after having been 5 hours in the water, and nearly exhausted. As soon as I recovered sufficient strength to raise myself, I gave thanks to Almighty God, for my preservation, and then lay down until morning, when, with great difficulty I walked to a plantation belonging to the Hon. James Mofs, where I was most hospitably entertained. I remained on Long-Key, and on board the John Bull, until she failed for Nassau. As captain Williams must soon have lost sight of me, will probably on his arrival, report me as drowned, I therefore earnestly request the editor of the Royal Gazette to publish the foregoing statement, that all concerned may be assured of my safety as soon as possible. I also take this method of tendering my thanks to captain Fulford, commander of the John Bull, for his humane treatment and polite attention to me, and to the inhabitants of Long-Key and Crooked-Island in general.

C. RICHARDS.

EDENTON, JUNE 8.

### HORRID MURDER.

On Saturday the 26th ult. a most daring Murder was committed on the body of Mr. James Hayes, of Bertie county. As Mr. Hayes was taking his usual walk to observe the progress of his Negroes, finding little or nothing done he observed to Anthony Wiggins, an indented mulatto, who acted as an overseer, that more work must be done. The mulatto replied they could not and should not do more. Incensed at his insolence, Mr. Hayes, threw a root at him, which hit him on the breast. Anthony then struck him with a hoe which brought him to the ground, and in spite of the old man's prayers and entreaties continued his blows until he terminated his existence. The Negroes present, though they did not assist in perpetrating the horrid deed, appear to have been willing spectators of the dreadful scene. Anthony, assisted by the Negroes, tied a rope to the body, dragged it to the side of a branch, covered it with brush, and then set fire to the pile. Mr. Hayes being missing for some days suspicion fell on the Negroes. A negro woman, who for fear of assassination, with which she was threatened, dared not make an alarm, was examined and disclosed all the circumstances. The Negroes were taken up and carried before the Magistrates, when they made a full confession of their guilt. They are now in close confinement, to wait their trial at Bertie Superior Court in October next.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) JUNE 15.

Yesterday Hannah Trott, of Swanzy, was committed to prison in Taunton, for trial in October next, charged with being the mother of two children, whose birth she had secreted. For some weeks previous, she had been suspected of having had a child, and murdered it. The suspicions of her guilt were such as to induce a number of females of the neighbourhood in which she resided, to assemble on the 13th inst. at the house of her father, with an intention to search the house, to ascertain if any thing could be discovered to confirm their suspicions. They communicated their intentions to the young woman and to her mother, each declared that there was not the least ground for their suspicions, and to convince them of the truth of their declarations, gave them permission to search the house throughout. In doing which the remains of two infants were found buried in the cellar. The young woman then confessed that she was the mother of the infants, and that they had been buried there 7 weeks—but denied she had murdered them, saying they were dead born. A jury of inquest was called, which after much inquiry and examination, brought in a verdict, "that Hannah Trott was the mother of the infant twins, and had wilfully secreted their birth."

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

### FROM TARRAGONA.

A letter from Tarragona to a merchant in this town, dated March 25, 1810, says— "We have within nine miles of this place, two armies, 20,000 French and 30,000 Spaniards. We believe it is the intention of the French to commence the siege of this place, as they bring with them 18 pieces of battery cannon, 24 pounders, and a number of mortars. This place is strong by art, and still

stronger by nature; and if only tolerably well defended, will hold out 6 months at least, provided the French do not cut off the communication with the Mole, which in my opinion will be difficult. In this event the city must surrender for want of provisions. They say many French privateers are out of Malaga.

JUNE 19.

### FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Paine, who arrived on Saturday from Lisbon, left that city on the 9th of May. The French had not entered the Portuguese territory; and the inhabitants were in excellent spirits, and sanguine in their expectations of not giving the grand king maker the trouble of appointing them a master. The Regency had adopted the best measures for organizing the whole population, as far as practicable, in military bodies, for the defence of their country; and the people cheerfully conformed to the measures adopted. The native troops had become very respectable for their numbers, appearance and discipline. In May, 6,000 British troops marched from Lisbon to the frontiers—many remained in the city—and the harbour was full of men of war. Provisions were scarce and high, and the markets appeared to be still rising. An embargo had been laid on Portuguese vessels, in consequence of five Algerine cruizers coming out of the Straits. At Cadiz, affairs remained as at the previous dates. Markets for provisions are also good there.

### FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Webster, from Cadiz, informs, that from the indefatigable efforts of the Spaniards and the English, 400 pieces of heavy ordnance had been mounted in different fortifications to protect that place on the land side; and that there were 10,000 British troops, and 10,000 Spanish, devoted to its defence. When these facts, and its insular situation are considered, it must be thought perfectly safe for a long time.

At Cadiz 11 British ships of the line and 1 frigate.

We have a report from Washington, that the French minister has remonstrated warmly against the seizure of French privateers at New-Orleans; and required the dismissal of commodore Porter from the service, for the part he has had in it.

The proceedings at N. Orleans have undoubtedly not exceeded what the law requires. We do not see, therefore, that the remonstrance can effect any thing. The French are very ready to find fault, but not prompt to do justice.

SALEM, JUNE 20.

Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, brig Mentor, Capt. Richard Pedrick, from Alicante, and 54 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Wm. Fairfield, his two mates, one seaman, and two passengers, late of the ship Margaret of this port, wrecked at sea on the 21st of May, came home in this vessel.—They were put on board the Mentor from the brig Poacher, bound to Boston, who picked up the Margaret's long boat with 15 men on board, after being from the wreck 5 days.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

A letter from Naples of the 23d of March to a gentleman of this city, (which letter we have seen,) says—"All American property here has been confiscated, including the vessels, and will be sold at public auction in a few days."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

A gentleman from Havana, has favoured us with papers of that place to the 3d inst. from which we have made a few translations for this day's Gazette. We also understand from him, that it was uncommonly sickly in the port of Havana, attended with great mortality.

MEXICO, APRIL 26, 1810.

The faithful city of Mexico, in conjunction with the illustrious vice-king, gave yesterday a signal proof of their energy, and the contempt in which they hold the vile efforts of the detestable Joseph Buonaparte to subvert our royal minds. During last week, and while the faithful were celebrating the mystery of our redemption, and imploring at the foot of the altar assistance in these trying times, there fell into the hands of the government, through an act of Divine Providence, a number of proclamations which the infamous Joseph Buonaparte had sent to America by faithless emissaries, equally ignorant as himself.

These proclamations abounding with promises, threats, foolishness, perfidy and brutality, met the reception they justly merited, it being ordered that they should be committed to the flames, which was done yesterday morning, with all the solemnity usual in cases of flagrant delinquency.

The portrait of our beloved and legitimate sovereign Ferdinand 7, was elevated in the grand square, in front of which was constructed a pyramid, where in the presence of a notary and consables of the court, the public executioner set fire to the despicable and indecent proclamations of the Quixotte King. The whole square was lined with troops of

cavalry and infantry; and a concourse of at least a hundred thousand persons filling the vast extent of this square, the tops of houses, steeples and balconies, who had united to pronounce the public anathemas with which a religious and faithful nation condemns in its heart a tyrannic usurper, who in his dreams thinks it his. Destruction to the Buonapartes and live Ferdinand VII. resounded through the air at the moment the vile Proclamations were thrown into the fire—this was the general voice, which like a torrent shook on his throne the Demon of rebellion and discord, and hurried him to destruction.

After the ceremony finished, there appeared a proclamation of the vice-king, calling upon all good citizens who should have or know of any of these seditious papers, to give immediate notice to the civil authority on pain of amercing.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Hamburg, April 15.

"We confirm our last respects of the 5th of Dec. The sentiments we expressed at the time, regarding the unwarrantable measures adopted by Denmark towards American property, have since been realized, and the whole of it released from sequestration. The first accounts reaching you must necessarily have caused much uneasiness to those interested in this trade; fortunately your confinement per the Betsy had been previously realized at favourable prices. Since the opening of the navigation, there have been considerable arrivals at Tonningen from the U. S.—Prices of sugar and cotton continue to hold out encouragement for speculation. White Havannas are selling at Altona from 28 to 32, brown 22 a 24, Georgia cotton 40, New-Orleans 42. On the other hand coffee has experienced a considerable depression, and does not offer a flattering result. Ordinary is selling at 13 1-2, finer qualities in proportion.

"The quantity which has been imported, is of such magnitude that it will require a good deal of time, before it can be expected to be realized, notwithstanding the facilities which have of late been granted of exporting it to friendly ports in the Baltic, as a very great part of the purchases that have been made, continue locked up in Holstein. Many of our speculators are already so deeply engaged in this article, that notwithstanding the complexion of our present prices, they do not for a moment wish to engage deeper until they have realized a part of their old purchases at high prices. We have nothing to communicate respecting the political situation of the Holstein ports. They continue friendly to the American commerce; and we see no reason to change the opinion we entertained of the security of new arrivals, those which have lately taken place, have been freely admitted after examination; and altho' the restrictions to which the forwarding of goods have been subjected have caused a good deal of alarm, we do not participate in the nervous fears entertained by many. Holstein is the pivot on which the great masts of continental importations turn, it consequently becomes the point to which the eye of all our speculators are turned.

"The object of our late exertions has been to organize some outlets into the Baltic, sufficiently important to keep pace with the expected arrivals; and the arrangements we have made, will, we flatter ourselves, in a great measure, answer the desired purpose. We shall take the liberty of communicating to you from time to time the state of our market."

JUNE 19.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Lisbon May 4.

Our political situation is as yet the same. The French are every where on our frontiers. The English have left their head quarters at Vizen, to go and meet the enemy at Ciudad Rodrigo, and it is expected an action of importance will soon take place. We are still under no apprehensions. There is yet much to be conquered of Spain; and I expect they will not think of advancing against this country until that kingdom is entirely subdued. Cadiz may hold out for a considerable time: it is well provided and defended by numerous troops. The French has taken but one fort, Malagorda, which cost them very dear.

"The exportation of wine has just been prohibited, in consequence of its scarcity throughout the kingdom."

FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 23.

At a meeting of the Culpeper Sheep Shearing Society, held at Culpeper court-house, (Fairfax,) on Friday the first day of June, 1810, the respective Lambs being weighed and carefully sheared, the premiums were adjudged:—

1st. To Mr. Wm. Major's Lamb, 107 1-2 gross—5 lbs. 14 oz. clean washed dry wool.  
2d. To Col. John Jameson's do. 80 1-2 gross—5 lbs. 8 oz. ditto, ditto.  
3d. To Mr. B. Davenport's do. 98 gross—5 lbs. 2 oz. ditto, ditto.

Published by order of the Society,  
JOHN THOM, Sec'y.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1806.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little

no attention to calls of this kind, yet

Subscriber deems it necessary, once more

for the last time, to request all persons

debited to pay off their respective balances

which, though small to each individual

are, in the whole, of great importance

him. Each person's account will be enclosed

and forwarded by the first opportunity; and

he is under the necessity of informing all who

refuse or neglect to settle, that measures

and will be taken to compel them—this

be extremely disagreeable, but his circum-

stances demand it of him, and he hopes to be

excused by those who, by their neglect

will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ARRIVED off this port, yesterday morning

the United States brig HORNET, Captain

Hunt, from Norfolk.

### TO THE HUMANE.

The following detail and chain of evidence regarding lieutenant Thomas John Peshall, and his companions, wrecked in a schooner belonging to his majesty's British frigate La Franchise, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 26th of January, 1806, is addressed by Lady Peshall, the unhappy mother of lieutenant Peshall, to Merchants, Traders and Inhabitants of Spanish America; who, by having extensive means of inquiry, may endeavour to obtain accounts of her son and his companions, ascertained, as this detail sets forth, to have survived the wreck, and to have been picked up in their boat near Campeche by a Guarda Costa. This unhappy mother conjures each and every person, whose eye may meet this recital, to extend their inquiries as widely as they can, and not to be deterred by the most fatal intelligence they gained, to keep her in ignorance of events that may have fallen her son. After the evidence that has reached her, it is impossible but that some of the unhappy sufferers must be found in a part of Spanish America.

Extract of a Log-Book Account from La Franchise British frigate, transmitted by her commander, captain Dashwood, to Admiral Dacres on the Jamaica station.

"On the 7th of January, 1806, I, Thomas Peshall, Wallace midshipman, Mr. Allwright, a Surgeon, and 27 seamen, belonging to La Franchise, were sent in the El Carmen schooner, (a tender of La Franchise) to take a body of Spanish prisoners at Campeche. It is ascertained that, after landing the prisoners, the schooner failed in the morning of the 9th of January, at the commencement of a severe gale. On the 26th of January, La Franchise fell in with a part of the wreck of the schooner on the Coast of Tabasco; and it is feared, only those who could find themselves by means of a good boat they left with them, will be heard of.

1. Capt. Vanstuart, of his majesty's British frigate La Fortune, within 16 days after the schooner El Carmen landed her prisoners, was informed by two vessels spoken to in the Gulf of Mexico, one a week ago from the other, that a boat with a lieutenant, a midshipman, and some seamen, belonging to La Franchise frigate, were taken up at sea near Campeche by a Guarda Costa who made them prisoners, and abandoned the boat on a ship of war having in sight—N. B. A corroborating circumstance occurs in this evidence, viz. that capt. Dashwood reports the boat of the schooner was found adrift near Campeche.

2. Lieut. Simpson, belonging to the Spanish sloop of war, reports that while a prisoner at Cartagena, in January 1806, he heard a British naval lieutenant was a prisoner among the Spaniards, having been saved from a wreck—N. B. No other lieutenant has been missed from the Jamaica station, but Lieut. Peshall.

3. Mr. Duncan, purser of a sloop of war, reports, that while cruising off the Jamaica station, in the spring of 1806, a Spanish trader told him that lieut. Peshall was a prisoner among the Spaniards, and that the trader was told so by some smugglers at Barbano, on the South side of Cuba—N. B. Mr. Duncan at the time had never heard Lieut. Peshall had lost any of her people; and not knowing such an officer as lieut. Peshall, made no minute inquiries of the Spaniards.

4. Capt. Dashwood, of La Franchise frigate, reports, that some weeks after he wrecked his schooner, and found part of her wreck, he captured some of the prisoners lieut. Peshall had landed, and that they informed him his schooner had been wrecked 21 miles below Campeche, and that some of the crew had been saved—N. B. The letters from which these extracts are taken are in Lady Peshall's possession; to whom they have been addressed by the several parties.

Capt. Dashwood's observation has been, that the schooner did not fall in with communication of the loss of the event known but arrived at Jamaica in a vessel annexed was persons quoted from be arch.

Again, therefore, this detail, conveys the information, and aid inquiry in her should Heaven crown with success, they might be gained, with immediate, and letters, to provide for contingencies.

DIRECT

Lady PESHALL,

Road, London, E.

Or, (for

To the care of M

HARDY, & CO.

To the care of M

PHY, Vera Cruz

To the care of W

WELL, Esq. W

U. States; Or,

To the care of

BAKER, No. 3

timore.

The original of this

is 29th, 1807.

(Signed)

REBECCA I

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It is common to pay little attention to calls of this kind, get into a habit of neglecting them, and when it is necessary, once more, to request all persons to whom they are addressed, to call on their respective business, and to attend to each individual, whole, of great importance to the person's account will be excluded by the first opportunity, and the necessity of informing all who are to be settled, that measures must be taken to compel them—this is disagreeable, but his circumstances are such, and he hopes to be able to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

off this port, yesterday morning, the States brig HORNET, Captain Norfolk.

THE HUMANE.

ing detail and chain of evidence, Lieutenant Thomas John Pethall, wrecked in a schooner belonging to the British frigate La Franchise, Gulf of Mexico, on the 17th of 1806, is addressed by Lady Pethall, happy mother of Lieutenant Pethall, clients, Traders and Inhabitants of America; who, by having extensive acquaintance, may endeavour to obtain the son and his companions, in this detail sets forth, to have wrecked, and to have been picked up near Campeche by a Guano boat. This unhappy mother conjures every person, whose eye may see, to extend their inquiries as to the person, and not to be deterred by the intelligence they gained, to let the intelligence of events that may have taken place. After the evidence that it is impossible but that some sufferers must be found in a part of America.

Log-Book Account from the British frigate, transmitted by Alexander, captain Dashiwood, on the Jamaica station. 7th of January, 1806, from the place midshipman, Mr. Allan, and 27 seamen, belonging to the ship, were sent in the El Carmen, tender of La Franchise, to the Spanish prisoners at Campeche, who, after landing the schooner failed in the morning of January, at the commencement of the gale. On the 26th of January, fell in with a part of the wrecked on the Coast of Tabasco, and only those who could be rescued by means of a good boat they will be heard of.

Vanfittart, of his majesty's ship La Fortune, within 16 days after the El Carmen landed her prisoners, and by two vessels spoken to the coast of Mexico, one a week after, that a boat with a lieutenant, shipman, and some seamen, belonging to the frigate, were taken to Campeche by a Guano boat, and abandoned the ship of war heaving in sight, corroborating circumstance occurs, viz. that capt. Dashiwood, of the schooner was found in Campeche. Simpson, belonging to the States, reports that while a prisoner at in January 1806, he heard a lieutenant was a prisoner among the Spaniards, having been saved from the Jamaica station, but lost.

uncan, purser of a sloop of war, while cruising off the Jamaica coast in the spring of 1806, a Spanish ship that capt. Pethall was a prisoner of the Spaniards, and that the ship was by some smugglers at the South side of Cuba—N. B. at the time had never heard of the loss of any of her people; and such an officer as lieutenant Pethall, minute inquiries of the Spaniards, Dashiwood, of La Franchise frigate, that some weeks after her wreck, and found part of her wreck, some of the prisoners were rescued, and that they informed him had been wrecked 21 miles from Campeche, and that some of the crew were saved.—N. B. The letters from extra are taken in lady Pethall; to whom they have been sent the several parties.

Capt. Dashiwood's observation to lady Pethall has been, that the foregoing chain of evidence must be founded in fact, as La Franchise did not fall in with any vessel to make communication of the loss of her people, nor the event known but in his own ship, till arrived at Jamaica in March; and the frigate annexed was received by the frigate quoted from between January and March. Again, therefore, this distressed and afflicted mother, conjures the individuals who may be attracted by this statement, to use exertion and aid inquiry in her unhappy cause; &c. should Heaven crown their humane efforts with success, they will communicate all that might be gained, with minute exactness, immediately, and send duplicates of their letters, to provide for loss of vessels and other contingencies.

DIRECTION.

Lady PESHALL, Circus-street, New-Road, London, England; Or, (for her) To the care of Messrs GARNETT, HARDY, & CO. Jamaica; Or, To the care of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Or, To the care of GEORGE BARNWELL, Esq. Wall-Street, N. York, U. States; Or, To the care of Doctor SAMUEL BAKER, No. 30, Light-street, Baltimore.

The original of this statement bears date 29th, 1807.

(Signed) REBECCA HYDE PESHALL.

Cure for the Toothach.

An eminent apothecary in the vicinity of London, has lately recommended, as an effectual cure for the toothach, the following remedy, which he has been in the habit of using for many years, and out of the number of cases eight-tenths have succeeded, viz. to mix three table spoonsful of Brandy; adding to it one drachm of camphor, with thirty or forty drops of laudanum, and then dropping a spoonful on some lint & applying it to the tooth affected, keeping the lint moist for five minutes only on the tooth and gum.

[Lon. pap.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Holland, to another in Baltimore, dated

"Tonningen, April 20. The insecurity of American property, as well as the depression of prices, is every day greater; owing to the number of ships originally destined for this port, and the late part of which must come here, afford most melancholy prospect indeed—and I cannot too much discourage any adventures on this market at present. The only exportation now permitted from this place, is by way of Kiel; and even there, it is said, the mouth of the harbour is blockaded by French privateers."

More British Friendship.

His Britannic majesty's sloop of war Atamora, about the 1st of May, in the vicinity of the Western Islands, brought to the ship's bay of B-shon, James Percival master, and the schooner's gib and mainmast were hauled down the English officer, in a most unbecoming manner, ran his vessel foul of said ship, and drove in her broadside. The officer and crew of the ship, after getting on board the sloop of war, requested the use of a boat to save their cloths and a considerable amount of specie, from on board the schooner they were infolently refused; at the same time their boat was ordered on board of a frigate then in company, with the news of this most gallant and humane exploit!

Supposed to be an 18 gun brig, FRED. DICKER, commander. [Boston Patriot.]

Remarkable interference of Providence.

During the gulf on Sunday the 27th ult. a singular circumstance of Providential mercy took place in Halifax township, adjoining the plantation of Major William Moorhead. Mrs. Francis Hunt, his wife, and five children, were seated in his house between the stove and fire-place. The lightning struck the house. The electric fluid descended through the stove-pipe, the shock of which immediately prostrated the whole family. They remained in that situation for some time; but have all recovered, except one of the girls, who is yet unable to walk, being considerably scorched.

What renders this circumstance remarkable, is, that two cats lying under the stove, and a hen that was in the room) within a short distance of the family, were instantaneously killed. In this circumstance is most strikingly depicted the merciful interference of Divine Providence. How many of our fellow-citizens annually fall a sacrifice to this destroying element? And yet how many are miserably refused from its dangerous effects?

[Dauphin Guardian]

BOSTON, JUNE 20. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival yesterday we received London papers to the 14th May. They are not fruitful of events.

Excepting that the appointment of Mr. Morier, as secretary of legation to the U. States, had been gazetted, we had nothing on the subject of our relations with England.

Every thing remained quiet in England—Burdett was in the tower, and his friends did not increase in Parliament. The great oppositionists, lords Grey and Grenville, had declared in favour of parliamentary privileges. The speaker of the commons had obtained leave to defend against Burdett's action.

A singular attempt had been made by the British government to induce Ferdinand the 7th to escape from his prison in France—but he had refused to accede to it—had given information to his prison-keeper of the attempt, and had obtained the arrest of the agent; and had requested to be adopted as Napoleon's son.—So say the French papers. Circumstances render the account of the attempt probable.

The English accounts from Cadiz are to the 1st May. They state the French approaches against it to be forward; and that they had taken fort Malagorda, on the N. E. side of the harbour. The city was well fortified, and had a strong garrison. An incessant cannonade was kept up by the besiegers & beleagued. Their Lisbon accounts are not so favourable as ours. Massena was to command the invaders of Portugal, with Ney, Junot and Regnier under him.

Napoleon was making tours in company with his lovely empress, who was said to have acquired a commanding influence over him. They were visiting Antwerp. The Archduke Charles was becoming a favourite with Buonaparte; who had advanced him to the highest dignity in his legion of honour, & it was said, would make him king of Spain.

There were no indications of peace. A British fleet had arrived in the Baltic.

From papers by the schooner Resolution, Bates, from Plymouth, Eng.

Paris, April 29, 1810.

The minister of police, [Fouche,] has announced to the Emperor, that the commandant of the castle of Valantay has given information of the introduction into that castle of a Baron de Kelli, calling himself a Minister of England to Prince Ferdinand, [the legitimate king of Spain, a prisoner in that castle.] Kelli is now a prisoner in Vincennes. The diamonds, &c. of which he was the bearer, are deposited at the police office. [Here follows a letter from Ferdinand approving the Frenal Governor of the conduct of Kelli—Also a certificate of the Marquis Wellesley, as a credential for Kelli—Also a letter from the British king to Ferdinand, assuring the latter of his friendship and alliance, of the means employed to rescue Spain from her invaders, and exhorting him to escape from his serinitade. Then follows a letter from the governor of Valantay, giving an account of the celebration of the 1st April, in honour of the Emperor's marriage; at which the Spanish princes testified their joy on the event, and when Ferdinand 7th gave as a toast—"Our august sovereigns Napoleon the great, and Maria Louisa his august spouse"—and also a letter from Prince Ferdinand, declaring his wish to become the adopted son of Napoleon.]

On the examination of Kelli, he said he was Charles Leopold, Baron de Kelli, aged 32, a native of Ireland, and minister to Ferdinand 7th.—That he came to France with proper credentials and letters to Ferdinand; that he had funds with him to the amount of 800,000 francs; that his project was to effect the escape of Ferdinand from his confinement; by stationing relays of horses and carriages to the coast, where a squadron of 1 sail of the line, a frigate, a brig and a galliot, under Commodore Cockburne, were stationed to receive them.—That he was accompanied by M. de St. Donnel; that under pretence of having some curious articles, [diamonds] he attempted to obtain an interview with Prince Ferdinand, in order to put into his hand the letters he was intrusted with; but that the Prince refused either to hear or see him; and he had reason to believe that he sent information of his proposals to the Governor of the castle, which occasioned his arrest.

London, May 14, 1810.

The Gazette contains gen. Graham's and capt. Maclaine's official account of the evacuation of the fort of Matagorda, situated on the main land opposite to Port Punta, in the inner harbour of Cadiz. It was garrisoned by 142 British soldiers and seamen, under capt. Maclaine. It stood a two months investment, and was a heap of ruins when left. The gallant defence cost us the lives of maj. Lefevre, of the engineers, and 15 privates; we also had a lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and 33 privates wounded.

The French papers are full of official accounts of actions and skirmishes in Spain; in at least half of which the Spaniards were the assailants; but who, as is always the case in the French accounts, were dispersed and cut to pieces.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that count Tilley and a French spy, had been sent from that garrison, to Cadiz to be tried. The reports of victory over the French in Catalonia, by general O'Donnel, are corroborated.

Our squadron under sir James Saumaraz, has safely arrived in the Baltic.

The emperor Napoleon is on a visit to Holland. On the 4th May king Louis set out to meet him.

We learn from Malta, that the sublime porte had given Mr. Adair the most positive assurances of the grand seignor's determination to maintain inviolate his alliance with G Britain.

NORFOLK, JUNE 22.

A small French privateer of 4 guns and 50 men, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday evening. It is said she is in distress, and that she landed upwards of 40,000 dollars in this place before she was boarded. Yesterday the Revenue Cutter brought her along side one of our frigates, where she is anchored. We also learn that she has many packages of dry goods on board.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent assortment of Ladies' RED MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of the best quality, which he now offers for sale at first Cost, by way of closing sales.

1027 1/2 JOHN WELLS, Church-street, Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by the most pressing circumstances thus publicly to notify all persons indebted to him in any manner whatever, that unless immediate payment is made of their respective accounts, suits will be indiscriminately instituted for the recovery of the same.

LEWIS DUVALL. June 21, 1810.

To be Rented, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE Farm now occupied by Mr. Baruch Fowler, called MILLER'S PLACE ON SEVERN, within a few miles of Annapolis. For terms apply to Nicholas Swormstedt, living near the Lower Ferry on Patuxent. NICHOLAS SWORMSTEDT: June 27th, 1810. 1027 1/2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on yesterday morning, a negro man named SOLOMON RODGERS, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black smooth skin, fine set of teeth, and round face; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, thin cotton waistcoat, and dimity trousers, a tolerable good hat, and shoes and stockings; he also took other cloths with him that are not recollected. I am informed he went up to Baltimore in one of the Annapolis packets. He has two brothers living in Baltimore, who call themselves James and John Richardson, they are freemen, the former is employed in a lumber yard, and the latter as waiter to some gentleman in the city. Solomon is also well acquainted with a free black man named Ben Williams, who keeps a dray, and with the family of a mulatto man named Jerry Wats; with some or other of these people I am certain he may be found. I am inclined to believe that when interrogated he will say that I gave him permission to look out for another master, but the fact is not so, he went off entirely without my knowledge or consent; and I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, and all legal expenses if brought home.

HORATIO RIDOUT. Whitehall, near Annapolis, June 26, 1810. 1027 1/2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on South River, near London-Town, on Saturday night, the 10th instant, a Negro Lad named JOHN; he is about five feet six or seven inches high, and about twenty years of age; his clothing a top jacket and trousers of home made cloth, two ornabrig shirts, one white cotton do. a blue top jacket, and an old pair of shoes; he may have other cloths unknown to the subscriber. It is probable he will make for Montgomery county, where he has relations living, or to the City of Washington. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in goal, if within twenty miles shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, if over that distance the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN HARRISON. June 14, 1810.

Treasury Department, May 23d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions made by law for the reimbursement of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that the residue of the principal of said stock should be reimbursed on the first day of January next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to the proprietors of the certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the act aforesaid, that the principal of the whole amount of said stock, not heretofore reimbursed, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1811, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the treasury or at the loan office where the stock thus to be reimbursed, may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is farther made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock from the books of the treasury, or of any commissioner of loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next; and that the interest of the whole amount of said stock will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury. May 23. Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of the immediate claims against said estate, and there not being a sufficient part of the property sold to answer said claims, the subscriber further gives notice, that on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, will be offered for sale, at John Welch's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, near Annapolis, the following property, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, men, women and children; and on the following day, at the subscriber's farm on the head of South River, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The foregoing property will be sold for ready cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on each day.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Exr.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or to some Judge thereof in the recess of the court, (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT: June 15, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Peach, without any just cause, has quitted my bed for sometime past, and did become a prostitute, and also lately eloped from my board; therefore I am constrained to forewarn all persons from crediting the said Mary Peach on any account, as I am determined not to comply with any contracts of her making after the date hereof.

JOHN PEACH. Prince-George's county, June 18, 1810.

CINCINNATI.

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Barney's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 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. June 11, 1810.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas W. Hewitt, late of this city, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to those who have claims to exhibit the same to MARGARET HEWITT, Exr. Annapolis, June 12, 1810. 3X

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas W. Walker, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement. BENJ. HODGES, Executor of T. W. W. May 16, 1810. X 6.

**POET'S CORNER.**

SELECTED.

**SUMMER EVENING.**

HOW sweet the summer gales of night,  
That blow, when all is peaceful round;  
As if some spirit's downy flight,  
Swept silent through the blue profound.  
How sweet at midnight to recline,  
Where flows the cool and fragrant stream;  
There half repeat some raptur'd line;  
There court each wild and fairy dream.  
Or idle mark the volumed clouds,  
Their broad, deep mafs of darkness throw,  
Where, as the moon her radiance shrouds,  
Their changing sides with silver glow.  
Or see where from that depth of shade,  
The ceaseless lightning faintly bright,  
In silence play, as if afraid,  
To break the deep repose of night.  
Or gaze on Heaven's unnumber'd fires,  
While dimly-imag'd thoughts arise,  
And fancy, loosed from earth, aspires,  
To search the secrets of the skies.  
What various beings there reside,  
What forms of life to man unknown,  
Drink the rich flow of bliss, whose tide,  
Swell from beneath the eternal throne.  
Or life's uncertain scenes revolve,  
And musing how to act or speak,  
Feel some high wish, some proud resolve,  
Throb in the heart, or flush the cheek.  
Mean-while, may reason's light, whose beam,  
Dimm'd by the world's oppressive gloom,  
Sheds but a dull, unsteady gleam,  
In this still hour its rays resume.  
Then oft in this still hour be mine,  
The light all meaner passions fear,  
The wandering thought, the high design,  
And fairy dreams to virtue dear.

**MISCELLANY.**

**RURAL ECONOMY.**

From the Boston Chronicle.

**MERINO SHEEP.**

THE following observations on the management of Merino sheep, the breeding of which has within a short time occupied the attention of the most distinguished agriculturalists in the U. States, were written by an English gentleman many years resident in Spain. The value of such communication, derived from an authentic source, will be duly appreciated by every practical farmer. There are two sorts of sheep in Spain; some have coarse wool, and are never moved out of the province to which they belong; the others, after spending the summer in the northern mountains, descend in the winter to the milder regions of Estremadura and Andalusia, and are distributed into districts therein. These are the Merino sheep, of which there are computed to be about four or five millions, as stated under.

The Duke of Infantado's flock contains about	40,000
The countess del Campo de A-lonzo Nangrette	30,000
The Paular convent	30,000
The Escorial convent	30,000
The convent of Gadalupe	30,000
The marquis Perales	30,000
Ten flocks containing about 20,000 each, belonging to sundry persons	200,000
All the other flocks in the kingdom, taken collectively, about	3,800,000

The word Merino is Spanish; it signifies governor of a small province, and likewise him who has the care of the pasture of cattle in general. The Merino mayor is always a person of rank, and appointed by the king. The duke of Infantado is the present Merino mayor. The mayors have a supreme jurisdiction over the flocks in Estremadura which is called the mesta, and there the king is the Merino mayor. Each flock generally consists of 10,000 sheep, with a mayoral or head shepherd, who must be an active man well versed in the nature of pasture, as well as in the diseases incident to his flock. Under this person there are 50 inferior shepherds, with 50 dogs, five of each to a tribe. The principal shepherd receives about 55l. sterling, or 333 dollars for his wages, and has a fresh horse every year. The inferior servants are paid small annual wages, with an allowance of two pounds of good bread per day for each dog. The places where these sheep are to be seen in the greatest numbers, are in the Montana and in the Molina de Arragon, in the summer, and in the province of Estremadura in the winter. The Molina is to the east, and the Montana to the north of Estremadura, the most elevated part of Spain. Estremadura abounds with aromatic plants; but the Montana is entirely without them.

The first care of the shepherd in coming to the spot where the sheep are to spend the summer, is to give the ewes as much salt as

they will eat; for this purpose they are provided with 25 quintals of salt for every thousand sheep, which is consumed in less than 5 months; but they do not eat any salt while on their journey, or during the winter. The method of giving the salt to them is as follows:—The shepherd places 50 or 60 flat stones, about 5 steps distant from each other; he strews some salt on each stone, then leads his flocks slowly by them, and every sheep eats at pleasure—this practice is frequently repeated, observing not to let them feed on any spot where there is limestone.—When they have eaten up all the salt, then they are led to some argillaceous spots, where from the craving they have acquired by eating the salt, they devour every thing they meet with, and return to the salt with redoubled ardour. At the end of July, each shepherd distributes the rams amongst the ewes, five or six rams being sufficient for one hundred ewes. These rams are taken from the flocks and kept apart, and after a proper time are again separated from the ewes. The rams give a greater quantity of wool though not so fine as the ewes; for the rams will weigh 20 pounds, & it requires four fleeces of the ewes to produce the same. The disproportion of their age is known by their teeth; those of the rams not falling before their eighth year; whilst the ewes, from delicacy of frame or other causes, lose their teeth after five years. About the middle of September they are marked, which is done by rubbing their loins with ochre (these earths are of various colours, red, blue and green.) It is said the earth incorporates with the grease of the wool and forms a substance which protects the sheep from the inclemency of the weather; others pretend that the pressure of the ochre (which is applied plentifully) has a tendency to keep the wool short and prevent its being of an ordinary quality—others again imagine that the ochre acts as an absorbent, and sucks up the excess of perspiration, which would render the wool ordinary. Towards the end of September these Merino flocks begin their march to a warmer climate; the whole of their route has been regulated by laws and customs from time immemorial; they have a free passage through pastures and commons belonging to villages; but as they must go through such cultivated lands as lie in their way, the inhabitants are obliged to leave them an opening 90 paces wide through which these flocks must pass rapidly, going sometimes six or seven leagues a day, in order to reach open and less inconvenient places, where they may find good pasture, and easy repose. In such open places they seldom exceed 2 leagues a day, following the shepherd and grazing as they go along. The whole journey, from the Montana to the interior parts of Estremadura, may be about 155 leagues, which they perform in about 40 days, being equal to 11 or 12 English miles per day.

The first care of the shepherds is to lead them to the same pasture in which they have lived the winter before, and in which the greater part of them were brought forth; this is no difficult task, for if they were not to conduct them they would discover the grounds exactly by the sensibility of their olfactory organs, to be different from the contiguous places, or were the shepherds so inclined, they would find it no easy task to make them go farther.

The next business is to order and regulate the folds, which are made by fixing stakes fastened with ropes (made from grass) one to the other to prevent their escape and being devoured by the wolves; for which the dogs are likewise stationed without as guards. The shepherds build themselves huts with stakes & boughs; for the raising of which huts, as well as to supply them with fuel, they are allowed to lop or cut off a branch from every tree that grows convenient to them; this law in their favour is the real cause of so many trees being rotten and hollow in the places frequented by these flocks of sheep.

A little before the ewes arrive at their winter quarters, is the time of their yearning or bringing forth their young, when the shepherd must be particularly careful of them. The barren ewes are separated from breeders, and placed in a less advantageous spot, reserving the best pasture for the most faithful, removing them in proportion to their forwardness; the last lambs are put into the richest pasture, that they may improve the sooner and acquire strength to perform their journey along with the early lambs.

In March the shepherds have four different operations to perform with the lambs that were yearned in the winter: the first is to cut off their tails five fingers breadth below their rump for cleanliness; the second is, to mark them on the nose with a hot iron; the third is, to saw off the tips of their horns in order that they may not hurt one another in their frolics; fourthly and finally, they castrate such lambs as are doomed for belwethers to walk at the head of the tribe, which operation is not performed by incision, but merely by squeezing the scrotum until the spermatic vessels are twisted and decayed.

In April the time comes for their return to the Montana, which the flock expresses with great eagerness, and show by various movements and restlessness, for which reason the

shepherds must be very watchful, lest they make their escape, whole flocks having sometimes strayed two or three leagues whilst the shepherd was asleep. On these occasions they generally take the straightest road back to the place from whence they came.

In May they begin to shear, unless the weather is unfavourable; for the fleeces being usually piled one above the other would ferment and rot in case of dampness; to avoid which injury the sheep are kept in covered places in order to shear them the more conveniently; for this purpose they have buildings that will hold thousands at one and the same time; which is the more necessary as the ewes are so very delicate, that if immediately after shearing they were exposed to the chilling air of the night they would most certainly perish. One hundred and fifty men are employed to shear one thousand sheep; each man is computed to shear eight per day; but if rams, only five; not merely on account of their bulk, and the greater quantity of wool on them, but from their extreme fickleness of temper and the great difficulty to keep them quiet, the ram being so exasperated that he is ready to strangle himself when he finds that he is tied. To prevent his hurting himself they endeavour by fair means and caresses to keep him in temper; and with much soothing, and having ewes near him so that he can plainly see them, they at last engage him to be quiet and voluntarily suffer them to proceed and shear him. On the shearing day, the ewes are shut up in a large court, and from thence conducted into a sudatory, which is a warm place constructed for the purpose, where they are kept as close as possible to make them perspire freely, in order to soften the wool and make it yield with more ease to the shears. This management is peculiarly useful to the ram, whose wool is more stubborn and more difficult to be cut.—The fleece is divided into three sorts and qualities.

The back and belly produce superfine wool.

The neck and sides produce fine wool. The breasts, shoulders and thighs, produce coarse wool.

The sheep are then brought into another place and marked; those sheep which are without teeth being destined for the slaughter house, and the healthy sheep are led out to feed and graze if the weather permit; if not, they are kept within doors until they are gradually accustomed to the open air. When they are permitted to graze quietly, without being hurried or disturbed, they select and prefer the finest grass, never touching the aromatic plants, although they may find them in great plenty; and in case the wild thyme is entangled with the grass, they separate it with great dexterity, moving on eagerly to such spots as they find to be without it. When the shepherd thinks there is a likelihood of rain he makes proper signals to the dogs to collect the flock and lead them to a place of shelter; on these occasions the sheep (not having time given them to collect their pasture) pick up every herb indiscriminately; were they in feeding to give a preference to aromatic plants, it would be a great misfortune to the owners of bee-hives as they would destroy the food of the bees and occasion a decrease and disappointment in the honey and in the crops. The sheep are never suffered to move out of their folds until the beams of the sun have exhaled and evaporated the night dew; nor do the shepherds suffer them to drink out of brooks or out of standing waters wherein hail has fallen; experience having taught them that on such occasions they are in danger of losing them all.

The wool of Andalusia is coarse because the sheep never change their place, as is practiced by the Merino flocks, whose wool would likewise degenerate if they were kept on the same spot; and the wool of Andalusia it is highly probable would improve in quality, were their sheep accustomed to emigrate as the Merinos do.

Between 60 and 70,000 bags of wool were annually exported out of Spain. A bag generally weighs eight Spanish anobas, of 25 Spanish pounds each anoba, which are equal to 214 English pounds.

Upwards of 30,000 bags of Spanish wool were sent annually to London and to Bristol, so that the English manufacturers have consumed about one half the quantity of wool produced in Spain. This wool (since the Spanish revolution) has been worth, when warehoused in England, 26s. sterling the pound, or 5 dollars 75 cents.

The wool of Paulet, which is the largest fleeces though not the best in quality, is reserved for the royal manufactures which belong to the king of Spain.

The common dresses as well as the shooting dresses of the royal family of Spain, and the dresses of their attendants, were made of the cloth of Segovia, an ancient populous city in Old Castile, where the best woollen clothes in Spain were all manufactured. The crown of Spain received annually, from all the duties when added together, paid on wool exported, upwards of 60 millions of reales de vellon, which are equal to 2,666,666 dollars 66 cents.

The following statement when trade was not materially interrupted, may shew the

wants of England; none but the finer kinds were exported to that country.

London; from Sept. 1804 to Sept. 1805, 25,300  
Bristol; from Sept. 1804 to Sept. 1805, 12,300

Total number of bags imported in one year, 37,600  
London; from Sept. 1805 to Sept. 1806, 36,200  
Bristol; from Sept. 1805 to Sept. 1806, 10,200

Total number of bags imported in one year, 46,400  
London; from Sept. 1806 to Sept. 1807, 8,124  
Bristol; from Sept. 1806 to Sept. 1807, 25,276

Total number of bags imported in one year, 33,400

**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.**

An account of the wool purchased from foreign countries for the purpose of manufacturing the fine woollens of England in the years 1802, 1803 and 1804.

Whence imported.	
Directly from Spain,	16,986,644 lbs
Portugal,	400,723
Holland,	405,400
Gibraltar,	288,275
France,	232,222
Germany,	122,150
America,	10,637
Prussia,	3,357
Denmark,	381

18,467,718 lbs in 3 years.

Of this quantity about 16,307,718 lbs were imported in neutral vessels, and of this last quantity 165,778 lbs were made wool.

Of Spanish wool the proportions were, of the finest sort, about

12,000,000 at 6s.	720,000
2,000,000 at 5s.	100,000
1,227,020 at 4s. 6d.	122,702
14,920 at 3s.	44,760

Lamb's wool, 165,778 at 4s. 3d. 680,000  
Making together 15,307,718 lbs. valued at 4,391,044 pounds sterl. the price at which the clothiers bought it.

The remaining 3,160,000 lbs. imported in British vessels amounted to nine hundred and six thousand four hundred and forty pounds sterling, so that the sum paid in three years (including the merchant's profit) was 5,297,493 pounds. Upon the whole the average sum paid to foreign countries for fine imported wool, by the British merchants, was at that period 1,560,000 per. ann. No wonder the fine clothes of the country are now so dear; nor is it any wonder that Buonaparte looked with suspicious eyes at Spanish hostility against G. Britain. 12 Rep. Arts p. 403.

Does not the preceding statement shew the infinite importance of attending to the breed of sheep? Sheep that afford wool worth 10s. a pound currency, even when bought by millions of pounds! in England, worth in this twelve month, 26s. sterling have been given for a fine lot of Spanish wool; this too, when common English wool was worth more than 14d. sterling. Some years ago his majesty made Arthur Young, Esq. the secretary of the board of agriculture, a present of a Merino ram; there being then not more than two or three in the kingdom. Since that the Spanish government made Gen. III. a present of 3000 Merino Sheep. Of these 1,522 died within a twelvemonth; the remaining 1,478 were sold by auction; a prudent measure, as those who paid the highest would take the most care of them. I think they brought from 200 to 450 pounds each.

**Notice.**

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

**To Seine-haulers and others.**

THIS is to give notice to all persons either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's) that they will certainly be prosecuted. H. M. OGLE. Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

**Rags.**

Cash given for clean Linen & Rags. RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVith Year  
Foreign Int  
BY AN ARRIVAL  
FRENCH PA  
of the minister  
the emp  
PA  
INFORM your ma  
Berthemy, officer o  
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of Valancay, had  
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Koll, calling himself  
since Ferdinand, who  
by office, I transmit  
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Signed)

No. 1. Is a letter to t  
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No. 2. Is a letter fro  
Mr. Berthemy, gov.  
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Koll.

No. 3. Is a copy of  
the office of gen. pol  
No. 4. Is a letter fr  
to the king of E  
concerning the marriag  
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Downing-street, Feb.

No.  
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Koll.

SIR—MY BROTHER  
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suit to your majest  
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I am, sir, my br  
Your wort  
(Signed)  
(Counterigned)

At the Queen's P  
London, Jan. 31,