

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1809.

[No. 2242]

## Maryland Gazette.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, March 1.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I am submitting my observations to my fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, the distant idea or impression ever prevailed by mind that they would become the subject of comment or animadversion; how far the PACIFICATOR may have intended his notice to operate upon the public mind, or how far he intended to compliment me or myself, is left for the public scrutinizing eye to judge; at any rate, as far as he conceives the PACIFICATOR's attempts to "harmonize" is laudable, I hope he is not afraid the voice of the people will be turned against him; for never he may be consoled under the advantages of political opposition or "party spirit." I am satisfied the way to obtain the confidence of public opinion, and "melt into" the federalist and republican, is not by keeping alive that distraction, that confusion, that rancorous opposition, which marks the day of the present day. In time of peril and dismay, every republican heart should be high about the public welfare; this is to be obtained by the best means pointed out by the constitution, and if we have not men "pre-eminent," and standing aloof from common prejudices, may be entitled to the honor of high public opinion, and come as they will to "discreet and sensible men" as any man now have in the representation, or perhaps "Moderators" to aid them. When I look at and take a retrospective view, behold! I can see the names of sages enrolled among the votes and proceedings of preceding legislatures; there you can discover you have to represent you a Johnson, a Hall, a Washington, a Paca, a Mercer, a Carroll, a Seney, and that worthy and inflexible patriot and statesman Duvall, beloved and respected by all men—while I live I will reverence them.

Did those men ever inculcate discord? Did those men ever trample upon the people's rights, or labour to keep alive opposition, or party rancour? No! These were men competent, ever faithful; they were and may truly be said to come under the class of "discreet and sensible," nor did they ever resort to violent abuse or malevolent rage to give alive "opposition" by abusing one party to advocate the other, as the test of patriotism. Will any reasonable man in his day differ with the PACIFICATOR, who recommends union among the people; can any reasonable individual who has an interest at stake, and has an interest and feels a disposition to unanimity among his fellow-citizens, concur in this attempt. It will be agreed with the "Moderator" that an opposition in a particular way, and at particular times may carry with it salutary appearances, and to a certain extent have its uses; but in a moment pregnant with dangers, when foreign foes threaten with bloody and humiliating war, I think party rancour can be of no use, and the duty of every good citizen is to crush it to dust.

What says the immortal Washington? Party associations become potent engines, which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be able to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; this spirit is unfortunately inseparable from our nature, having its roots in the strongest passions of the human mind; it exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed, but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy; it opens the door for foreign influence and corruption." This invaluable precept and admonition should be preserved by the Americans, and perpetuated as faithfully as holy writ. What situation are we in at the present day; from north to south you find alive this "party spirit" and rancour, and that at a moment when the country is on the point of being engaged in war with two of the most formidable nations upon the earth. What an opening for opposition; what an avenue for foreign influence; what an opportunity for the exertion and intrigue of foreign emissaries; two contending parties, reproaching each other with the opprobrious epithet and pretension of federalist and republican; never the name oflander nor the badge of any more improperly applied, or a more singular instance of the perversion of language, than in the abuse of those two terms, which is where artful, designing men, have misled the public mind by misrepresentations have poisoned the hearts of many of

the people, and have endeavoured to subvert that very Federal Government which their veteran ancestors laboured hard to establish upon solid republican principles; I say this is neither virtuous nor honourable, it is neither prudent nor wise, and not for this contention there would be no party strife and contention. I think there can be but little doubt "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," or to express the same thing in different words, we are all friends to order, friends to our country, and when the pull comes, when need requires, I hope none will be wanting in firmness and attachment to the constitution and government of the United States; this being a state so desirable, this being a matter of so much importance at the present day, can any attempt in Pacificator be condemned to bring about that state of "harmony," to set aside party strife, and kindle up the milder spirit of "conciliation," and as a band of brothers join hand in hand. If ever there was a time since the era of American Independence it was necessary, it is this time. A majority of the people admire the grand principles of the American revolution, they have a just sense, and estimate the worth of the characters by which it was achieved, and if not misled, justly appreciate the advantages to be derived from this government, the offspring of the glorious blessings of our independence and liberty; here then I doubt not, but "Moderator" will think with me as respects the people, and to continue the happy blessings of this government they are federalists, and in all their respects too they are republicans, for republicanism and federalism is in fact the same thing, and no person can be a federalist without being a republican, and that republicanism only is desirable in a country which effectually and happily guards against the extremes of tyranny and licentiousness, each of which prostrates liberty to the dust. Can any thing be more alarming and improper than hearing your native born citizens in your states, and more particularly the representatives of the United States, quarrelling about the system of policy to be pursued; one member positively charging the other with an undue attachment and submission to the ruling power of France, and others retorting and accusing their opponents of being under the influence of British gold.—Unhappy state of the public mind, perhaps within their walls, and the hearing of them debates, flands some foreign emissary or spy, recording those very observations in order to report the same to his government. It was with much pleasure I beheld, after the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Baltimore, who in their haste had worded their resolves in such a way that prudent and thoughtful men saw proper to withdraw by public disavowal such sentiments as was contained in one of them resolves, tend further to inflame "Party Spirit," and cast odium and reflection upon every individual who did not think with them on the same subject. This was patriotic principle, here was evinced truth and boldness, the principle of "conciliation," the spirit of pure republicanism; those individuals will Pacificator take hand in hand, for he is an advocate and firm friend to good order, and entirely at variance and enmity with every species of oppression; he is an advocate for an equal distribution of justice, founded upon immutable right, one who wishes to see his country independent, who wishes the prosperity of every individual, and to see those individuals happy, who is not only anxiously earnest but desirous to secure the blessings of the present generation, and let liberty and independence be perpetuated to the latest posterity. In the remarks of "Moderator" upon the "man of science," here let me observe to that gentleman, that a knowledge in the affairs of government has ever been held as a science, and a very important one too; that of a knowledge to regulate the affairs, and bind and govern the concerns in human society, and well deserves a fostering hand. Let me further tell that gentleman, in his remark upon the man of "independent judgment," I contend that the principle is a sound one, that no man in his political transactions and decisions, intoxicated and overwhelmed with rage, can be said to act with independent judgment, or what is the same thing, given to "blind prejudice," or "misguided" rancorous party spirit.

### PACIFICATOR.

### DEGREES OF COLD.

On Thursday the 9th Feb. at 7 o'clock P. M. 7 miles west of this city, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, sunk to 53 1/2 deg. below freezing point.—At the same time, at Bridgeport, it fell 9 degrees below 0. This is the severest winter experienced here since 1780. [Conn. Gaz.]

### American Intelligence.

HARFORD, (C.) Feb. 15.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer at Sunrise.			
Thursday 9th Feb.	17 degrees	below	0
Friday 10th	3 do.	above	0
Saturday 11th	7 do.	do.	0
Sunday 12th	18 do.	below	0

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

### LATEST NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana, to his correspondent in this city, dated January 26, received by the Diana.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the ship Fortune, from Liverpool, (which place she left the 20th ult.) the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Buonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions; he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the marquis Romana, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces, and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beat them in detail, one after another.—One of his Bulletins says that he is within sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to learn that he has taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th December."

From the arrival yesterday in 12 days from the Havana, we learn that a ship had just arrived there in 30 days from Liverpool; the accounts brought by her were kept a profound secret, and all the papers she brought were taken by government; still it was ascertained that the news she brought was very unfavourable; that the armies of the Junta had been entirely routed, and in a great measure destroyed, and that the French army had arrived, with little opposition, before Madrid. There are no dates given.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Diana, politely favoured us with the Havana Aurora, of the 28th ult. It contains Liverpool dates to the 20th December, brought to Havana by the ship Fortune.

The Editor of the Havana Aurora cautions his readers against giving full credit to the reports which were in circulation of the disastrous state of the patriotic cause in Spain. The accounts which were published in the London papers to the 12th December, he says, were copied from the French Bulletins, and therefore must be received with great allowance. He adds, the success of the French is always exaggerated and very often is totally unfounded. It is within the recollection of every person, that at the moment when Dupont was surrendering his army to the victorious patriots, the French official papers were filled with accounts of his successes against the Spanish insurgents, as they arrogantly called them.

The same paper contains a statement of the patriotic forces in Spain:—Gen. Castanos's army is composed of 18,000 men; gen. Palafox 75,000, the marquis de la Romana 90,000, & an army of reserve of 140,000 men.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 21.

### SPANISH VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havana, to a merchant in this city, dated January 25, 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived this morning from Malaga, and brings an account of a battle having taken place on the 9th of December, between the combined English and Spanish armies and the French. The French lost 14,000 men killed, and 16,000 prisoners. No mention is made of the loss of the English and Spaniards, though the English, it is said, suffered severely."

[To remove all doubts of the authenticity of the above letter, the name of the writer has been made known to the editors of the Freeman's Journal. The letter was received by an arrival at Boston, and has the Boston post-mark on it.]

In addition to the above, we are informed there is a Jamaica paper in town, containing a confirmation of the above intelligence, received at Jamaica via Gibraltar. The Jamaica paper states the whole loss of the French at 45,000 men.

Letters from Antigua of the 26th January state, that three major-generals, with 14,000 troops, under the command of gen. Beckwith, had arrived at Barbadoes, to go against Martinique. Certain accounts had been received there of the capture of Cayenne by an expedition from the Brazils.

### SPAIN IS TRIUMPHANT.

By the British brig Fox, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the 10th of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported events in Spain, and leave our readers to make their own deductions. [Poll. Gaz.]

### IMPORTANT.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Buonaparte with 200,000 troops, had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, following very different, and most glorious information, has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of gen. Blake's retreat; on the 17th of Dec. whilst the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromlie, Esq; paid a visit to Capt. Bridson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the capt. of which he said, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there, express from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by marshal Ney; and that the loss of the French amounted to no less than forty-five thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed; something prior to this action, which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant Sir J. Moore had joined them with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as to entirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the marquis de Romana.

The captain adds that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated, and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

About two thousand five hundred dollars of Counterfeit Bank Notes, principally of the New-York and other eastern banks, were found this morning in a lumber yard in the upper part of the city. A man had been observed going into the yard, who it is supposed had concealed them there, but on missing them, made his escape before the police could interfere. They are very badly executed. Among them are several Vermont notes of 50 cents each. One of 5 dollars of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, is executed with much ability, excepting the signatures, which are easily detected. [Rel'y's Philadelphia Gaz.]

The heavy rain of Saturday last broke up the ice in Brandywine, and occasioned to tremendous a fresh in that river, as to carry away the wooden superstructure of the bridge, demolishing also part of the stone abutments and the piers. No material injury we understand was done to the valuable mills erected on that stream. The progress of the Southern mail has been greatly impeded by this accident.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to deliver to the French his famous service of gold; it was conveyed to Berlin under an escort of gen. Blucher's hussars, called the "Death's Heads." A serious affray took place between these hussars and some French troops who had insulted them, and several lives were lost before order was restored. [Lon. paper.]

No dispatches have been received by government as has been suggested in some of the gazettes; nor has any information been received at the department of state relative to the arrival of the Union. [Wash. Monitor.]

### CINCINNATI, (Ohio) Jan. 26.

On Wednesday forenoon, as Francis J. Mennellier was weighing some gun-powder in his father's store, and at the same time smoking a cigar, the powder in the scales took fire and communicated to a canister containing about six or seven pounds—which occasioned a tremendous explosion, by which F. J. Mennellier was much burnt in his face and other parts of the body. His mother (Mrs. Mennellier) was knocked down by the forcing away of a partition; the doors and windows shattered to pieces and driven out. We hope that the hurt will not prove fatal to Mr. Mennellier, but rather that to cigar smokers it will prove a warning, not to indulge themselves when gun-powder is so near.

COUNTY,  
January 5, 1809.  
has been made to  
records of Calvert  
in, in writing, of  
aid county, pres-  
of assembly for  
ers, on the terms  
ule of his proper-  
s, on oath, as far  
being annexed to  
subscriber being  
nce, that the said  
the two preceding  
Maryland prior to  
and the said Wil-  
presenting his pa-  
writing, the said  
as have due to  
thirds of the debts  
referring his said  
William Tyler having  
both given the re-  
by the acts re-  
; it is thereupon  
the said William  
of this order to be  
Gazette weekly,  
ly, before the said  
nce to his creditors  
of Calvert county  
day of May next,  
mending a trustee  
aid William Tyler  
oath prescribed by  
up his property.  
NLEY CHASE,  
e third judicial dis-  
YLAND, sc.  
orphans court, Ju-  
1809.  
tion, of HENRY  
rator of ELIZABETH  
-Arundel county,  
ut he give the notice  
ors to exhibit their  
deaf, and that the  
each week for the  
cks, in the Maryland  
AY, Reg. Will  
l county.  
VE NOTICE,  
of Anne-Arundel  
the orphans court  
in Maryland, to  
the personal estate of  
of Anne-Arundel  
persons having claims  
are hereby warned to  
the vouchers thereof,  
before the nineteenth  
may otherwise be by  
benefit of the said estate  
this 17th day of Ju-  
S, Administrator.  
WAY.  
my custody as a re-  
man calling himself  
he belongs to Jen-  
near Herring Creek  
del county; said de-  
22 years of age,  
dark complexion,  
wearing a blue cloth  
wearing Marcellus  
old straw hat, yan-  
shoes. His owner  
ay, or he will be fall-  
any fees, &c.  
ENEY, Sheriff of  
Arundel county.  
& COLLINSON  
a large assortment  
of almost every de-  
d to sell for cash  
course will be fold  
ms. Their Nail  
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quantity of plank,  
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10

**LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.**

**NEW-YORK, February 24.**  
 The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received, via Philadelphia, the Kingston (Jamaica) Royal Gazette, of the 28th January, containing London news of the 15th December, and the 5th to the 12th Bulletins of the French army in Spain. From the late hour at which they came into our possession, the publication of the Bulletin is deferred until to-morrow; but in the mean while the curiosity of the politician will be gratified in some degree by the brief abstract of them, which we find incorporated in the following miscellaneous articles:

**LONDON, Dec. 14.**  
 We this morning received Paris papers of the 11th inst. containing the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th bulletins of the French army in Spain. The 11th bulletin is dated Aranda de Duero, and gives an account of the defeat of Castanos. The action took place on the 23d at Tudela. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended in the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish army, of which 23,000, including 300 officers, were taken prisoners, and 4000 were left on the field of battle or driven into theebro. The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarracona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 25th inclusive, on which day a division of French cavalry arrived at Roa. The number of prisoners taken in the interval between that and the 23d, amounted to 1000, all of the line. No quarter was given to the armed peasants.

It is remarkable, that although the Monitors to the 11th have been received, yet the 12th, is contained in the paper of the 6th, and the following Monitors contain no intelligence whatever from Spain. At the latest date, the 27th, Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the Duero, about 30 leagues north of Madrid, to which capital, the bulletin boats, it is only a pleasant walk. Besides the killed, wounded, and taken, in the disastrous battle of Tudela, the Spaniards lost 30 pieces of cannon. The French generals particularly engaged in the action, were the duke of Montebello (Lalnes), and the duke of Corneghiano (Moncey).—Had the division of the duke of Eichingen (Ney,) been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 11th, relate chiefly to the operations against Blake's army. The French force that defeated it consisted chiefly of the divisions of the duke of Belluno (Victor,) duke of Dalmatia (Soult,) and the duke of Dantzig (Lefebvre.)

In the battle of Tudela on the 23d, the Spanish army, under Castanos, amounted only to 45,000 men. Its position is said to have been absolutely bad, and that it did not make a formidable resistance.

**December 15.**  
 The Rotterdam papers state that an English vessel from South America, sent into the Meuse by a Dutch privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their mission, that Liniers had received very extensive powers from Joseph Buonaparte, and had declared his definitive resolution to remain the faithful ally of France.

**SECOND EDITION.**

**STAR OFFICE, three o'clock.**—We stop the press to insert such particulars as have been allowed to transpire from the government officers:

**BULLETIN.**—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 16th, stating general Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavourable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of the Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa.

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state, that the Arragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by gen. Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Atevola the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighbourhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

**TRANSLATED**

For the COURIER, from the *Havanna Aurora* of the 28th January.

**LONDON, Dec. 15.**  
 The Government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation proposed by Russia and France:—

"THE proposals made by the governments of Russia and France have not terminated in negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of peace between Great-Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or of those who preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself.—These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquillity, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Esturth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his majesty to believe that the emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his imperial majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the royal family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity, of an independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to his majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any other basis whatever compatible with justice, honour and equality; his majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour real and sincere on his part. His majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his majesty than the most solemn treaties; and that his majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. The answer given by France to this proposal of his majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed, at once, the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterises as an infraction, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his imperial majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

"Wellminster, Dec. 15th, 1808."

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.**  
 Upwards of 250 persons, 40 of whom were women, were confined in the goal of Baltimore county, 52 days each, and liberated from their debts, under the act of assembly of 1774, since the embargo was laid.

**ALBANY, (N. Y.) Feb. 17.**  
**BRITISH AGGRESSION.**  
 A gentleman of the first respectability, at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, writes to his friends in the legislature, under date of the 4th inst. as follows:

"A most violent outrage has just been committed upon our national character.—Eighty barrels of ashes were lately seized by Mally, at Port Putnam, and received by R. M. Esselstine, on account of government. On the 31st ult. about fifty Canadian Tories, with twenty-eight sleighs, came over from Kingston, (Upper Canada,) and by force of arms broke into the store of Esselstine, contrary to the remonstrances of capt. Spinnings, the deputy collector, who required them to desist in the name of the United States; but they carried off the property. A part of this banditti were secretly armed, I was called up at midnight by the commanding officer at Sacket's harbour, and requested to go with him to the collector and take affidavits of the facts, that they might be represented to government, which I did, and returned yesterday. Capt. Bennet has the affidavits and will send them on immediately. I fear we have Tories among us that are at the bottom of this. The detachment was directed by a certain capt. Richardson, of Kingston. I expect they will come to Watertown next, and take away our cattle. I wish you to represent this transaction to his excellency."

**NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.**  
**LATEST NEWS FROM HAYTI.**  
 A gentleman who came passenger in the ship True American, in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, informs us, that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a very bloody battle had taken place at Cape Nicholas Mole, between the armies of Peytion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss, at least 1,000 being left dead on the field.

Our informant further states, that the city of St. Domingo was in a very tranquil state, and had not been attacked by Spaniards or British, and that general FERRAND was still living.

We further learn, that an American brig, laden with provisions, had recently been captured by one of Christophe's cruisers, and had been condemned.

A British ship had arrived at Port-au-Prince, from London, laden with flour, other provisions and dry goods. This ship brought accounts of the defeat of the Spanish patriots. Flour was 25 dolls. pork 30, beef 25—fish abundant, and cheap, and other provisions worth little more than prime cost.

The British brig Nassau was to sail in a few days for N. York.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.**  
 Swartwout is said to have arrived at Amelia Island in a 22 gun ship from Liverpool.—Burr is expected in the U. S. from England in May next. The Liverpool merchants appear to have embarked largely in the smuggling business on our southern frontier on the sea board.

**SMUGGLERS TAKE WARNING!**  
 Officers look out!  
 The schooner Wendell, from Boston, was yesterday seized by the collector of Baltimore for a violation of the non-importation act. The following species of goods, &c. were found on board:

Superfine Broadcloth,  
 Scotch Thread,  
 Irish Linens, &c.

In all, upwards of 60 packages, estimated at about 40,000 dollars.

The owner of this schooner is said to have gone off in a hurry from Baltimore, the day before yeste day—and to have five similar vessels engaged in smuggling Baring's goods into our sea ports.

**Port of Philadelphia, Feb. 24.**  
 Vessels in the port of Philadelphia, 21st Feb. 1809, including those at the Point:

142 ships  
 92 brigs  
 59 schooners

203  
 5 ships } 7 on the stocks, ready to  
 2 schr's } launch.

**MANHUS, (N. Y.) Feb. 7.**  
 Every traveller from the lakes brings accounts of the constant violation of the embargo laws. To adventurers of this description, the extreme cold weather we have lately had, has been very favourable. Almost all our western waters are completely frozen over. By a gentleman from Buffalo we learn, that the river Niagara is passable upon the ice, to within a short distance of the falls.

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**BRITISH AGGRESSION.**  
 A gentleman of the first respectability, at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, writes to his friends in the legislature, under date of the 4th inst. as follows:

"A most violent outrage has just been committed upon our national character.—Eighty barrels of ashes were lately seized by Mally, at Port Putnam, and received by R. M. Esselstine, on account of government. On the 31st ult. about fifty Canadian Tories, with twenty-eight sleighs, came over from Kingston, (Upper Canada,) and by force of arms broke into the store of Esselstine, contrary to the remonstrances of capt. Spinnings, the deputy collector, who required them to desist in the name of the United States; but they carried off the property. A part of this banditti were secretly armed, I was called up at midnight by the commanding officer at Sacket's harbour, and requested to go with him to the collector and take affidavits of the facts, that they might be represented to government, which I did, and returned yesterday. Capt. Bennet has the affidavits and will send them on immediately. I fear we have Tories among us that are at the bottom of this. The detachment was directed by a certain capt. Richardson, of Kingston. I expect they will come to Watertown next, and take away our cattle. I wish you to represent this transaction to his excellency."

**NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.**  
**LATEST NEWS FROM HAYTI.**  
 A gentleman who came passenger in the ship True American, in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, informs us, that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a very bloody battle had taken place at Cape Nicholas Mole, between the armies of Peytion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss, at least 1,000 being left dead on the field.

Our informant further states, that the city of St. Domingo was in a very tranquil state, and had not been attacked by Spaniards or British, and that general FERRAND was still living.

We further learn, that an American brig, laden with provisions, had recently been captured by one of Christophe's cruisers, and had been condemned.

A British ship had arrived at Port-au-Prince, from London, laden with flour, other provisions and dry goods. This ship brought accounts of the defeat of the Spanish patriots. Flour was 25 dolls. pork 30, beef 25—fish abundant, and cheap, and other provisions worth little more than prime cost.

The British brig Nassau was to sail in a few days for N. York.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.**  
 Swartwout is said to have arrived at Amelia Island in a 22 gun ship from Liverpool.—Burr is expected in the U. S. from England in May next. The Liverpool merchants appear to have embarked largely in the smuggling business on our southern frontier on the sea board.

**SMUGGLERS TAKE WARNING!**  
 Officers look out!  
 The schooner Wendell, from Boston, was yesterday seized by the collector of Baltimore for a violation of the non-importation act. The following species of goods, &c. were found on board:

Superfine Broadcloth,  
 Scotch Thread,  
 Irish Linens, &c.

In all, upwards of 60 packages, estimated at about 40,000 dollars.

The owner of this schooner is said to have gone off in a hurry from Baltimore, the day before yeste day—and to have five similar vessels engaged in smuggling Baring's goods into our sea ports.

**Port of Philadelphia, Feb. 24.**  
 Vessels in the port of Philadelphia, 21st Feb. 1809, including those at the Point:

142 ships  
 92 brigs  
 59 schooners

203  
 5 ships } 7 on the stocks, ready to  
 2 schr's } launch.

The above does not include coasters, of which there may be 15 or 20, principally schooners.

On the 14th Feb. the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Hull, sailed from Norfolk on a cruise.

**Annapolis:**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1809.**

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.**

**WEDNESDAY** last, the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated here with military honours. The companies of infantry under the command of Captains Duvall and Galloway, and captain Mui's company of artillery, assembled on the Stadt House hill at 10 o'clock, and from thence marched to college green, where they went through a number of evolutions and firings in honour of the day.—In the evening there was a

**NEW VOLCANO.**

A letter from J. B. Dabney, Esq. American Consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

**FAYAL, AZORES, June 25, 1808.**  
 "A phenomenon has occurred here, unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years. It was calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property.—On Sunday, the first of May, P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the Island of St. George, leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of the island, and this rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful extraordinary nature. I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British consul, and other gentlemen for St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the first of May had broken out in a ditch, in the middle of fertile pastures, three leagues E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days, it had thrown out cinders, or pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to three feet in depth, half a league in width, and three in length; then passing the channel, leagues, had done some injury to the point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another smaller crater opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphureous smoke of which driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. We came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to the large ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and first in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept earth lighted up a little. The mouth of the fire seemed struggling for vent; the fire with which a pale blue flame issued forth resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed; horrid blowings were occasionally heard in the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small port town, two leagues south of Vellas, we viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before mentioned, and which had turned the most valuable vineyard in the island into a frightful desert. On the 4th day, the 4th of May, we ventured to Foz and on the fifth, and succeeding days, twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from chasms before described, and threw out quantity of lava, which travelled on towards Vellas. The fire of these small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day a large volcano, that had lain dormant for many days, burst forth again like a roaring lion with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at leagues distance, throwing up prodigious stones, and an immense quantity of lava, emanating at night the whole island. It continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle, of a perfect river of lava distinctly seen from Fayal, running into

On that day, the volcano ceased entirely, but its crater from the sea level, its elevation about hundred feet. The lava in many the town of Ursulina and cottages adjacent from houses, throughout the island, gave timely notice of the inhabitants, and of the inhabitants remaining in the vicinity, endeavouring to save themselves, were scalded by flames without injuring their clothing, but the persons were thus, some of whom died on the same day. Numbers of persons left the island very early, and anxiety were felt among the people, that concerns were abandoned, they were in danger of ready baked bread were their relief, and large boats way the inhabitants, who wells. In short, the ch in cattle, corn and wine, and a scene of greater has seldom been witnessed.

**FROM SPANISH**

**Proclamation of the Central Junta of the French Republic.**  
 "SPANIARDS,  
 The central junta, after having considered the power to drive back the enemies, who with continuing advanced to the neighbourhood, we address itself to you, in the name of the artificer, which the perfidious enemies have spread alarm among a number of the enemies, amount to 8000 men, according to the generals, who previously sent to defend the others of Guadarrama. People of Madrid, the of you, your circumstances all tried valour are a fortifies its defence, trust how how to assist the arrangement general and of the force, in order to detect an inexorable arm of the so will now more than opportunity of introducing difficulties the activity with which to the points marked out of the 2d of May, when stance, and even of the yourselves, your valour granted the applause of the "The central junta cannot confidence with which in the enthusiasm of the following in preparing to combat beloved Ferdinand, our nation. Our allies, the justice of the earth, and animated with faith, have been invited, which likewise from Escorial in order to strengthen the wife generals have taken care of our van guard already begun to drive the oppressor and tyrant Spaniards.—Cowardsice a son, will attempt by every the dangers which the disposed exaggerate, in order and which alone could be exertions of the junta, confidence upon your unparalleled fidelity.  
 By decree of the Supreme Junta of Madrid.  
 "MARTEN  
 Royal palace of Aranjuez"

**Abstract of the Naturalized**

have been registered as Aliens in the different custom-houses, to wit:

In the year 1796	Do.	1797	
Do.	1798	Do.	1799
Do.	1800	Do.	1801
Do.	1802	Do.	1803
Do.	1804	Do.	1805
Do.	1806	Do.	1807
Do.	1808	Do.	1809
Total number			

The returns for the year 1809, have not been received, it being longer than longer than

OLIS:

MARCH 1, 1809.

BIRTH DAY.

the 22d of Feb. the birth of Wash. here with milit. Duvall and G. company of art. Hoofe bill at. nee marched to they went through and frings in burning there was a

CANO.

ney, Esq. American St. Michael. June 25, 1840. occurred here, out of which there years, it was for, and has been ion of lives and the first of May, colony of my house, like the report, and concluding in the vicin of St. George, ed a dense column ense height; it no had burst out, island, and this night came on, appearance. Be wonderful exertion the third day of bluish conful, and George; we ran arrived at Vellas, M. We found panic struck, religious ceremonies that the fire of out in a ditch, three leagues immediately formed twenty-four acres, out cinders, or fong N. E. wind which, independent round the cam one foot to league in width, affing the channel injury to the e of this large ce in the evening per smaller crater th of the large ce from Vellas, Al, we visited the ous smoke of wh red it impracticab large one. Wle of the crater, every direction; some of the ch leaping over some windings to an length arrived with the spot; and su re, distnally at ioke which swept e. The mouth of ds in circumfercng for vent; the flame issued forth n engine, multi wood was desean had a treman and seemed convl occasionally heard th, and earhqu remaining here abed to town; the ted their houses, or under tents. s, and the next Uruilina, a small south of Vellas, country covered ioned, and which ble vineyard in the desert. On the ve ventured to E succeeding days, es broke out in the 3d, from d, and threw on travelled on flow of these small lava ceased roning; on which day ain dormant for like a roaring dly heard at up prodigious quantity of lava, whole island. The force until the awful yet perfect river of al, running into

On that day, the 25th, we experienced that its force began to fall; and in a few days after it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about three thousand five hundred feet. The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulius, and country houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the arm houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remaining in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their hair, but their flesh. About thirty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned; and, amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were sent to bring away the inhabitants, who had just lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country.

FROM SPANISH PAPERS.

Proclamation of the Central Junta, on the advance of the French towards Madrid. "SPANIARDS, The central junta, after having employed, and while it is employing, all the means in its power to drive back and destroy those enemies, who with continued temerity have advanced to the neighbourhood of Samosierra, now addresses itself to you, in order to apprise you of the artifices and intrigues with which the perfidious agents of Napoleon strive to spread alarm among us, exaggerating the number of the enemies, who scarcely amount to 8000 men, according to the statement of the generals, whom the junta had previously sent to defend that important post, and the others of Guadaramma. People of Madrid, the country stands in need of you, your circumspection and your tried valour are a fortress upon which relies for its defence, trusting that you will know how to assist the arrangement of your own general and of the tribunal of vigi- lence, in order to detect and deliver over to the inexorable arm of the law, the traitors who will now more than ever, have the opportunity of introducing disorder, and repressing the activity with which you ought to halt to the points marked out for you; mind- ful of the 2d of May, when deprived of all assistance, and even of the liberty of defend- ing yourselves, your valour and loyalty still merited the applause of the whole nation. The central junta cannot express to you confidence with which it has been filled the enthusiasm of the soldiers of the nation in preparing to combat the enemies of beloved Ferdinand, our country and our religion. Our allies, the English, strongly pressed with the justice of the cause we are defending, and animated with the same en- thusiasm, have been invited, and are ready to march likewise from Escorial, where they are in order to strengthen the positions which our wife generals have taken, and protect the frontiers of our van guard, which will be already begun to drive back the slaves of the oppressor and tyrant of all nations. Spaniards—Cowardice alone, inspired by fear, will attempt by every means to in- crease the dangers which the cowardly and dissipated exaggerate, in order to dishearten and which alone could be able to frustrate the exertions of the junta, which, however, relies confidence upon your tried obedience and unparalleled fidelity. By decree of the supreme junta. "MARTEN DE GARY. Royal palace of Aranjuez, Nov. 21."

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number. Total number 449.

CONGRESS.

By a passenger in the southern stage, we learn that the house of representatives were engaged until one o'clock on Sunday morning, on the non-intercourse bill from the Senate as reported by the committee of the whole, without coming to a decision. A motion was made to raise the embargo on the 4th of March and negatived. The 15th of March was then proposed and carried by a majority of 70.

[American.]

A young man, who called himself Thomas Pleasant, and said he formerly was employed in the U. S. mint, was apprehended in the state of Ohio for passing and attempting to pass counterfeit Eagles, and committed to prison. In his saddlebags were found the necessary implements used for coinage. His residence was within 14 miles of Williamsburg, in that state, where much counterfeit money had been lately in circulation.

His majesty's gun brig Attentive, lately cruising off Guadaloupe, chased two French luggers into a harbour near Baffeterre, and sent a boat on shore the night following—the officer and men of which entered the fort, found the sentinel asleep, spiked all the guns up, and returned on board. The Attentive then took possession of the luggers, got them under way, and carried them safe to Mariagalante. They proved to be from Bresl, and their cargoes worth 13000l. sterling. On the alarm being given that the luggers were taken, the French soldiers ran to the fort and attempted to discharge the guns; but finding the trick that had been played, took revenge on the poor sentinel, who was immediately hung up on the flag-staff.

[Jamaica paper.]

[From the WASHINGTON MONITOR] A friend to whom I am under many obligations, favoured me yesterday with a Gibraltar Chronicle of Dec. 10, 1808.—The following article which I extract from it, is conclusive as to the disasters of the Spaniards. The supreme junta has fled to Badajoz, a distance of 252 English miles. The force of the French must be overwhelming, and the terror of the Spaniards and English great, to impel them thus to relinquish Madrid.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 10, 1808.

It is stated, in letters from Marseilles, that Charles IV. and the Prince of Peace are in that city.

The general mail which became due on Thursday last, has not been received.

On that day capt. Kittoe, of his majesty's ship Sabrina, whose departure for Madrid we announced a fortnight ago, returned to the garrison. We understand, that on the morning of the 11th inst. when capt. Kittoe set out, the French were within a few leagues of the capital—their numbers not known.—The inhabitants were preparing to defend themselves with the greatest resolution; detachments of armed peasantry; and several regiments of foot and horse, were met on the road by capt. K. stocking from all quarters for their assistance.—The central board had successively removed from Aranjuez to Toledo, and from Toledo to Badajoz.

The Knell.

Departed this life, on Friday night last, after an illness of only 13 hours, in the 54th year of his age, JOHN GWINN, Esquire, of this city, clerk to the late General Court. His character while a public officer need not here be delineated, the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his official duties will best bespeak it; but living as it were almost entirely secluded from the world, remote from its bustle, and occupied solely in the exercise and enjoyment of his domestic duties and endearments, a knowledge of his private character is perhaps less general. To one who knew him well it may be permitted to say, that he was liberal, humane and good, warm and sincere in his friendships and attachments, ever ready to succour distress and relieve want, gentle and unassuming in his manners, a good husband and a fond father, he was justly dear to his friends, and beloved and respected by all who knew him. When we are suddenly deprived of a friend, in vain do we look to Philosophy to sustain it, we must deplore our loss tho' reason may tell us our tears are unavailing, and Religion assures us, that when we go hence, prepared as we trust he was, we leave a world of woe for "a blissful eternity, where we will find the "gall of life converted into the sweets, the "purest sweets of immortal felicity." All who knew him lament his death; those who possessed his friendship weep for him, and society at large regret in him the loss of one of its most valuable members. On Sunday his remains were attended to the silent tomb by a large number of respectable citizens.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE.

March 18, 1809.

THE rate of tuition for students in the English School of this Seminary, from the 15th instant, will be six pounds per ann. if they also learn French nine pounds will be required, to be paid quarterly.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about leaving town, will dispose of, at public sale, the HOUSE and LOT he now occupies. The terms will be, one third cash, the remaining two thirds in equal annual payments. He will warrant and defend a fee-simple title in the property. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on Monday, the sixth of March, on the premises.

ABRAM CLAUDE.

N. B. After the sale of the house a few articles of household furniture will be sold.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the 23d instant, at his late dwelling-house,

THE personal property of JOSEPH COWMAN, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, and household furniture. The terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums above ten dollars, and cash for all sums under ten dollars.

JOHN HALL, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on the 22d day of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the store of ASSAIL LINTHYCOM, on the head of South River,

ALL the personal property of MARGARET CONNAWAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young negro woman and male child, one negro girl about twelve years old, and one other negro woman, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, for all sums under eight dollars the cash to be paid on the day of sale, for all sums above eight dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JASON JONES, Administrator. March 1, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A SMART likely negro BOY, about 15 years of age. Any person that wants to purchase will make application to FRANCIS WELCH or CHRISTOPHER HOBBS March 1, 1809.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

February 22d, 1809.

THE president and directors have declared a dividend of one dollar on each share of the capital stock of the company, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, on or after the seventh day of March next.

By order of the board, THEOPHILUS F. DOUGHERTY, Secy.

The editors of the Frederick-town Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and Star (at Easton) are requested to publish the above three times, and send their bills to the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SALE OF NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree in the high court of chancery of Maryland, for sale of sundry NEGROES, the property of THOMAS LYLES, Esq; and appointing the subscriber trustee for making the same, will be exposed to public sale, and at the house of said Lyles, on the tenth day of March next, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter, sundry valuable negroes, men and women, among which are several good carpenters. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months after the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Trustee. January 17, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE PILOT STAGE.

THE proprietors feel grateful to their friends for their kind patronage since their establishment, and hope to receive from a generous public that support which it shall merit; and the conveyance is quick, and has been long wished for, but not until this line started could it be obtained. The stage will leave the Globe Inn, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at capt. Thomas's, in Annapolis, at 2 o'clock, P. M. return from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen will please to apply in Annapolis for their passage to Mr. Samuel Green, Postmaster.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL

Low for CASH, the following ARTICLES the greater part of which were received fall, viz.—

SUPERFINE and second clothes, milled casimers and fancy wools, velvets, thickets, and corduroys, De and president's coats, fine fasonels, halfthicks, and kerseys, long laws, line cambrick pocket handkerchiefs, stirring brick and cambrick muslins, plain, mulmul and leno muslins, silk shawls, handkerchiefs, calicos, dimities, cotton chintz shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted ings, cotton and black patouet faces, black, and coloured crapes, plaid and silk, extra long, short kid, and silk and many other articles in the dry goods too numerous to insert, with a few pair and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN

N. B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia are requested to call for the 8th vol. and who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. earnestly requested to come and get them unless they are more punctual in taking away, it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are compensated for. M. & B. C. Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the State of Delaware, hath lately demanded of the executive of Maryland, a certain PURNEL CARTY, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be at large in Talbot county, and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eight, charging said Purnel Carty with felony, in kidnapping a certain Hester Carty and her two children—I have therefore issued this proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this State, to arrest and commit Purnel Carty, to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, if the executive of Delaware may be duly notified thereof, that he may be brought to trial agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, the Maryland Herald, at Hagers-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

CITY TAVERN AND HOTEL. ALEXANDRIA:

At the Sign of the Grapes.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, Maryland, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that jolly celebrated inn, in this city, called The City Tavern and Hotel, lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the union; and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters. Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month, or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, at his Farm, near Annapolis, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE. October 31, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

...ing a Full Blown Rose in the month of NOVEMBER.

I lovely daughter of the Spring,
I scent't the air with sweet perfume,
Poets all delight to sing,

ON SUICIDE.

FROM THE GRAVE, A POEM.

...IF there is an Hereafter,
that there is, Conscience, uninfluenc'd
suffered to speak out, tells every man;

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their
friends, and a generous public, for past
favours, and hope, by strict attention in the
purchase of goods, to be able to sell on the
best terms.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of
Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely,
Weems and Co. on open account, are re-
quested to call and pay up, or settle the same
by bond or note, and those who owe them
on bond or note are desired to make payment;

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE time of a negro girl, who has to
serve about five years and six months.
Apply to the printers.

February, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton
RAGS.

JOHN WELLS,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Annapolis, and the public in general,
that he has commenced the above business
in part of the house occupied by Mr.
JOSEPH MERRIKEN, fronting Church-street,

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase be-
tween two and three thousand bushels
of good RYE, for which Groceries or Cash
will be given.

JAMES MACKUBIN, Jun.
Corner of Cornhill and Market space.
Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Prince-
George's county, the subscriber will SELL,
at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on
THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, at the resi-
dence of JOSEPH RAMSEY HODGES, sen.

ALL the personal estate of the said de-
ceased, belonging to his late dwelling
plantation, consisting of a number of valuable
Negroes, amongst which are many young men,
women, boys and girls, Household Furniture,

And on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March
next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the
subscriber will sell, at public sale, to the high-
est bidder, at the residence of Joseph Ramsey
Hodges, jun near the Brick church, in Prince-
George's county, all the personal estate of the
said deceased, belonging to the said planta-
tion, consisting of twenty valuable Negroes,

Sale at each place will commence at 11
o'clock, and the property will all be sold with-
out reserve.

BENJ. HODGES, Adm'r.
February 20, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, Fe-
bruary 8, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL
SANDS, administrator of RICHARD
GOODWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans court
of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate of
RICHARD GOODWIN, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the
8th day of May next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th
day of February, 1809.

SAMUEL SANDS, Adm'r.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on
Monday, the 30th ult, an apprentice
to the Printing Business, named DANIEL
BELL TAYLOR, between 17 and 18 years
of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown hair,
of a fair complexion; had on when he went
away, a black broadcloth coat, striped swan-
down waistcoat, dark coloured velvet pants-
loons, and a white fur hat. It is believed that
he has made the best of his way to St. Mary's
county, as he was born and lived on Herring
creek, in said county, till he was about 14
years of age, and has relations living in that
neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said ap-
prentice, and secures him, so that I get him
again, shall receive the above reward, and all
reasonable expenses, if brought home.

THOMAS GRIEVES.
Herald-Office, Hagar's-town, }
February 2, 1809. }

N. B. All persons are forewarned from em-
ploying or harbouring said apprentice at their
peril.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 3, 1809.

ORDERED, That the resolution of the leg-
islature, passed at the last session, request-
ing the governor and council to procure in-
formation as to the probable expenses of erec-
ting and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing annually
one thousand stand of arms complete, be
published twice a week for the space of
four weeks, in the American and Federal
Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Ga-
zette, at Annapolis; the Republican Ad-
vocate, at Frederick-town; the National
Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at
Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at
Eaton.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor and
council be requested to procure, and
submit to this house, at their next meeting,
information as to the probable expenses of erec-
ting and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing, annually,
one thousand stand of arms complete, fifty
brace of horseman's pistols, one hundred horse-
man's swords, and one hundred swords suitable
for artificers, and the practicability of pro-
curing workmen sufficient for the same, and
the usual wages for such workmen, and as to
the most eligible site for the erection of such
buildings, the machinery of which, if neces-
sary, to be worked by water, steam or other-
wise; and that by publication of this resolu-
tion, they give notice that they will receive
description of, and proposals for the sale of
such site. And that they procure if practica-
ble, the annual report of the different estab-
lishments of the same kind in the United
States.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, con-
taining 746 acres, situated in Anne-
Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the
head of West river, 12 miles from Annapo-
lis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a
tract of land formerly the property of Mrs.
Pemberton, and is calculated to produce
wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded
with timber suitable for ship building, most
excellent meadow, and a good landing on
West river, which is navigable for large ves-
sels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood
is one of the best in the state of Maryland.
For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq;
Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river,
or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the orphans court in Maryland, letters
of administration, with the will annexed, on
the personal estate of WILLIAM JOYCE,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said estate are
requested to bring them in, legally authenti-
cated, and those indebted to make payment, to
ELIZABETH JOYCE, Adm'r. w. a.
February 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my credi-
tors, that I am under the disagreeable
necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-
Arundel county court, or to some one of
them, in the recess of the said court, after
this notice shall have been published two
months, for the benefit of an act of the ge-
neral assembly of Maryland, passed at No-
vember session, eighteen hundred and five,
entitled, An act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors, and of the supplements there-
to.

JOHN KNIGHTON.
February 13, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Montgomery
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in
Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of ANNE GAITHER, late of
the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons
who have claims against said estate are re-
quested to bring them in legally authenticated,
and lodge the same with JOHN GASSAWAY,
Register of Wills, and those who are in any
manner indebted to the estate to make pay-
ment to myself, or to the said John Gassaway,
who I hereby authorize to receive the same in
my absence.

HENRY GAITHER, Executor.
Feb. 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on
the lands of the subscriber, lying in
the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained
him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon,
with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing
on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.
September 23, 1808.

LAND TO RENT.

THE plantation of the subscriber, near
South-river church. For terms apply to
FRANCES YATTE.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Annapolis, January 3, 1809.

APPLICATION having been made to
the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert
county court, by the petition, in writing, of
WILLIAM TYLER, of said county, pray-
ing for the benefit of the act of assembly for
the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms
mentioned therein, a schedule of his propert-
y, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far
as he can ascertain them, being annexed to
his said petition, and the subscriber being
satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the said
William Tyler has resided the two preceding
years within the state of Maryland prior to
the passage of the said act; and the said Wil-
liam Tyler, at the time of presenting his pe-
tition, having produced, in writing, the list
of such of his creditors as have due to
them the amount of two-thirds of the debts
due by him at the time of preferring his said
petition; and the said William Tyler having
satisfied the subscriber he hath given the notice
prescribed and directed by the act relat-
ing to insolvent debtors; it is therefore
ordered and adjudged, that the said William
Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly,
for three months successively, before the 31st
day of May next, give notice to his creditors
to appear before the judges of Calvert county
court, on the second Monday of May next,
for the purpose of recommending a trustee
for their benefit, on the said William Tyler
then and there taking the oath prescribed by
the said act for delivering up his property.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,
Chief judge of the third judicial dis-
trict.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, Ju-
nuary 17, 1809.

ON application by petition, of HENRY
CHILDS, administrator of ELIZABETH
JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans court
of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate of
ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the nineteenth
day of July next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 17th day of Janu-
ary, 1809.

HENRY CHILDS, Administrator.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a
negro, a negro man calling himself
JACK OFFER, and says he belongs to Jer-
ingham Drury, living near Herring
church, in Anne-Arundel county; said
negro appears to be about 22 years of age,
height 9 inches high, dark complexion,
slender made; his clothing a blue cloth
with yellow buttons, flowered Marcellus
white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat,
stockings, and coarse shoes. His owner
desired to take him away, or he will be kept
as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
January 20, 1809.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON,

HAVE just received a large assortment
of GROCERIES of almost every descrip-
tion, and as they intend to sell for cash,
produce, their goods of course will be sold
on very accommodating terms. Their Nail
factory will be in operation on the first of
January, they will then be ready to furnish
of every description, wrought and cut, on
shortest notice. All orders from the country
or otherwise, will be thankfully received, and
punctually attended to.

N. B. They have a quantity of plank,
bran, and corn, also Alexandria cracked
loaf sugar.

W. Whittington, of John, requests
persons indebted to him, either by note
open account, to come forward immedi-
ately and settle their respective balances, as
other indulgence cannot be given, he
compels him to settle his old business,
engaged in a firm.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVth YEAR.]

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

ANSWER

of the President of the U
Governor Tyler's letter
Address of the General
Gazette, (published in the
of the 23d ult.) also
Address.

WASHINGTON

SIR,

HAVE duly received
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To the General Assemb

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Feb. 16, 1809.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1809.

[No. 33]

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, March 8.

### ANSWER

of the President of the United States to Governor Tyler's letter to him enclosing the Address of the General Assembly of Virginia, (published in the Maryland Gazette of the 23d ultimo,) also his answer to the Address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE duly received your favour of the 11th, covering resolutions of the general Assembly of Virginia on our foreign relations, and an address to myself on my approaching retirement, and I ask leave through the same channel to return the enclosed answer. Nothing can give me more sincere satisfaction than this kind and honourable testimony from the general assembly of my native state, a state in which I have drawn my birth, and shall draw my latest breath, and to which I retire with inexpressible pleasure. I am equally sensible of your goodness in the approving terms in which you have made this communication. The concurrence of a veteran patriot, who, from the first dawn of the revolution to this day, has pursued unchangeably the same honest course, cannot be flattering to his fellow labourers. I beg you to accept the assurances of my sincere esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

His Excellency Governor Tyler.

To the General Assembly of Virginia.

I RECEIVE with peculiar sensibility the affectionate address of the General Assembly of my native state, on my approaching retirement from the office with which I have been honoured by the nation at large. Having been one of those who entered into public life at the commencement of an era the most extraordinary which the history of man has yet presented to his contemplation, I am nothing more, for the part I have acted in, than a common merit of having, with others, faithfully endeavoured to do my duty in the several stations allotted me. In the labours which you are pleased particularly to approve, I have been aided by the wisdom and patriotism of the national legislature, and the talents and virtues of the able coadjutors with whom it has been my happiness to be associated, and to whose valuable and faithful services I with pleasure and gratitude bear witness.

From the moment that, to preserve our liberties, a change of government became necessary, no doubt could be entertained that republican form was most consonant with the rights, with the freedom of our people, and with character and situation of our citizens. To the sincere spirit of republicanism are naturally associated the love of country, devotion to its liberty, its rights and its honour. Our preference of that form of government has been so far justified by its success, and the prosperity with which it has been attended. In no portion of the earth were liberty and property ever so securely established, and it is with infinite satisfaction that, withdrawing from the active scenes of life, I find the sacred deposit of these blessings committed to those who are sensible of their value and determined to defend them.

It would have been a great consolation to have left the nation under the assurance of a sound peace. Nothing has been spared to effect it; and at no other period of history did such efforts have failed to ensure it. Neither belligerent pretends to have been made by us, or can say that we have in any manner departed from the most faithful neutrality; and certainly none will charge us with a want of forbearance.

The desire of peace, but in full confidence of safety from our unity, our position, our resources, I shall retire into the bosom of my native state, endeared to me by the ties which can attach the human heart. Your assurances of your approbation, and that the conduct has given satisfaction to my fellow-citizens generally, will be an important incident in my future happiness; and that the Supreme Ruler of the universe may have your country under his special care, will be the latest of my prayers.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 16, 1809.

A new volume of a Dictionary of the English Language has been published in London. It forms more than 1000 quarto pages, and contains 26,764 articles, although it includes only the first five letters of the alphabet.

AMUEL GREEN.

## CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.

This morning his excellency Gov. Trumbull met both branches of the legislature in the Council chamber, and delivered the following

### SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

IMPRESSED with the importance of the communications which I have now to lay before you—prompted also by the concurrent petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, conveyed to me with their resolutions adopted in their several town meetings, convoked for the purpose; and having had under my own consideration, the very alarming crisis of our national affairs, arising from a variety of measures adopted and contemplated by our national legislature, more especially from the permanency of the embargo, with the means resorted to for its more rigorous enforcement, and particularly the late law of congress, passed on the 9th day of January last, containing many very extraordinary, not to lay unconstitutional provisions for its execution; I have reviewed the prospect so momentous and threatening that I have not hesitated to convene the legislature of the state, at this unusual time, in order that they may have opportunity to consider and deliberate on the extraordinary situation into which our country seems about to be plunged, if not speedily prevented; and to devise such constitutional measures as in their wisdom may be judged proper to avert threatening evil.

It will be useful for the legislature to take a view of the various measures of the national legislature, during their present and preceding sessions, not only those which have immediate relation to the embargo, but other acts which have been and are under their consideration, affecting the rights, interests, welfare and even the peace of the nation. Indeed it would be useful for the general good, if the state legislatures were often to cast a watchful eye towards the general government, with a view, candidly to consider, and judiciously discern, whether the powers delegated to the United States are not exceeded, or are so exercised as not to interfere with or counteract those which are reserved by the people for their own management. When under the direction of a wise and prudent discernment, a temperate caution—not an over jealous disposition, such an examination will always prove a wholesome measure.

On the present occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any particular statement of our private sufferings, or the threatening aspect of our public situation in relation to the unprecedented acts of our general government, which are accumulating upon us. The individual feelings and experience of the members of this legislature, now convened from all parts of the state, will speak the private distresses which have been produced by these acts; and your general information will give you, gentlemen, a correct view of the dangers which impend, our public interests, liberty, rights and property, arising from the same source. Despairing of substantial relief from any other quarter, the people are now looking with anxious solicitude and hope to the wisdom and direction of the legislature of their own choice; and seem confident that some mode may be devised to remove the pressure under which they are at present suffering. To your collected wisdom and prudence they submit the task—And may it not be hoped, that, with our united efforts, under a temperate, discreet and firm consideration of our situation and circumstances, we may be able, by the influences of Divine aid, to fulfil the just and reasonable expectations of our fellow-citizens?—Whenever our national legislature is led to overleap the prescribed bounds of their constitutional powers, on the state legislatures, in great emergencies, devolves the arduous task—it is their right—it becomes their duty, to interpose their protecting shield between the rights and liberties of the people, and the assumed power of the general government.

Several communications will now be made for your consideration—among which you will observe a correspondence between me and the secretary at war of the United States—the particulars of this correspondence, with its object and its result on my part, will doubtless gain your most serious and solemn attention.

In all our deliberations on this momentous occasion, may the Divine Wisdom guide us in the path of duty, and lead us to the happiest results for the general good, the peace and security of the people.

J. TRUMBULL.

Extra Session, Feb. 23, 1809.

From the Norfolk Herald.

SIR,

READING in your paper of the 15th inst. an extract concerning news borrowers, it led me to reflect on the folly of mankind, in spending money for things, when they can so easily get them without the cost of a single farthing. For instance, who would be at the expense and trouble of keeping a horse, a chair, a fiddle, a wheelbarrow, &c. &c. when his neighbours have these conveniences at his service? and as it is only a very little while he wants them, no one could refuse. To push the matter still further, how many characters in life do we see, living entirely at the expense of their neighbours. Their houses, their furniture, their servants, their cloathing, their groceries, and sometimes their horses and carriages, are the voluntary contributions of their obliging fellow-citizens. Sometimes, indeed, these contributions are generously repaid—in promises—but these cost little, and therefore may be profuse. Now who would be toiling day and night to make a little money in an honest way, when he can procure all the necessaries, and great part of the luxuries of life, without that trouble? Maugre the advanced price which tradesmen may demand; their wares are taken home, and they are paid—in promises—I say advanced price, for (jesting apart) it is but reasonable to suppose that the store-keeper, the cabinet-maker, the hatter, the shoemaker, the tailor, &c. must compensate themselves some way, or they could not live. One bilks them, another disputes their accounts, and probably, after three, four or 7 years dunning, agrees to pay about half the demand; a third, more reasonable, acknowledges the demand to be correct, but begs to be excused for the present, as he cannot satisfy it without a manifest inconvenience to himself and family.

Now, hear the extent of this inconvenience:—that the debtor is about to give a grand entertainment—all the great folks in town are to be invited—therefore, if he parts with a few dollars to a needy creditor, he cannot entertain with sufficient splendour; and it is ten to one but he always has a similar excuse, and thinks it better that the tradesman should starve, than himself be curtailed in the least of his luxuries.—These are serious inconveniences to the tradesman; he must find some method to counteract it or starve. The only expedient he can adopt is to make his good customers compensate him for what he loses by his bad ones.

I told a shoemaker the other day, that I thought 10 dollars an exorbitant price for a pair of common boots; he frankly told me that he thought so himself; but, said he, let all my customers pay me as regularly as they ought, and I could afford the same boots for eight. Thus the man who has the effrontery to run in debt without the means, or the intention of paying, does not, in fact, live on his creditors, but on the community; and the community ought to make a point of exposing and abjuring every such character as they would one who had a design upon their pockets. If it were possible to enact an arbitrary law in this free country, I would vote for one, making it a penalty to any mechanic (not absolutely independent) who sent work out of his shop without having value received for it.

In addition to the extract concerning news-borrowers, I have only to remark, that "such things are;" nor do I know any remedy for the Printer, but a law prohibiting the loan of newspapers to nonsubscribers, under a severe penalty:—But here I question if evil would not break out at another corner. There are already those, who not having other employment, take upon themselves to collect all the news they can in the morning, to retail it out in the afternoon; so that if a vessel arrives, or a mail, with news, the inhabitants are pretty generally acquainted with it before an extra can come out; and all by the officiousness of these WALKING TELEGRAPHS. Think, Mr. Editor, what would be the situation of the fraternity of the type, having the utility of their vocation thus almost totally precluded by a set of interlopers.

I have heard these news-borrowing gentlemen questioned, why they did not subscribe to the Ledger? seeing they were always anxious to read it.—They have replied, "I abhor the Editor's political principles; I believe him to be an arrant Tory; and, therefore, instead of giving him my patronage, I would do any thing to thwart him." To which I have silently added, (thinking the speaker meant it,) "But I will read his paper nevertheless, as I can always do so without subscribing." The same thing they have observed with regard to the Herald; the Editor is one thing to-day and another to-

morrow; a man of both parties; and another party. "A murrain take such a fellow; a body can't find out which he is on; who would subscribe to his paper for me, for one; besides, if I want to read easily borrowing."

If men would confine themselves to the limits of their income—if they would be (with a modern writer) that "we are all low-travellers on life's highway," and instead of pushing a passenger in the mire, forth their arm to save him from it; if they were clear-sighted enough to discern that it is more honourable to apply themselves industriously to an occupation, however mean, than to purchase the exteriors of high life, a price every honest man would scorn to pay, society would flourish beyond calculation, even the embargo would lose its terrors, and I should not have had occasion to trouble you with these remarks.

I am, Sir, &c.

HONESTUS

From a London paper.

### FRUIT TREES.

THE Chinese, instead of raising their fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—They select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope made of straw, smeared with cowdung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch; immediately under this ball they divide the bark down to the wood, for near two-thirds of the circumference of the branch a coconut shell or small pot is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small, that water put therein will only fall in drops; thus the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks it is supposed that some of the roots have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood, and repeated in three weeks more. In about two months, the roots are seen interfecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to shake off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree. It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for this operation in England, from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years is sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing. Timber trees, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

### General abstract of the return of the Militia for the year 1808.

New-Hampshire,	24,300
Massachusetts,	71,250
Vermont,	17,921
Rhode-Island,	7,863
Connecticut,	20,917
New-York,	92,566
New-Jersey,	37,925
Pennsylvania,	104,243
Delaware,	8,573
Maryland,	39,037
Virginia,	65,676
North-Carolina,	51,117
South-Carolina,	22,606
Georgia,	29,597
Kentucky,	32,233
Tennessee,	16,822
Ohio,	15,224
District of Columbia,	2,245
Mississippi Territory,	2,159
Indiana Do.	2,067
Orleans Territory,	5,626
Louisiana Territory,	2,438
Michigan Territory,	1,028
Total,	674,387

### Meteorological Observations, Made at Charleston, (S. C.) for Jan. 1809.

Thermometer, highest 68
lowest 29
mean 48 30
Barometer, 30 0 to 30 50
Hydrometer, damp, 60 to 145
Prevailing wind, N. E.—N. W.
Fall of rain, 5 inches
Days of rain, 8.

### Extract of a letter from York, Pennsylvania, to a gentleman in Baltimore, Feb. 23.

"The long desired law, for extending the Baltimore and York Turnpike road from this place to the Conawago Canal, passed both branches of the legislature yesterday. No doubt is entertained but that the governor will immediately sign the same."

**Annapolis:**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1809.

PROUDLY wishing to settle his tem-  
perament, the Subscriber, most earnestly  
requests all persons indebted  
to him for payment of their respective balances,  
to attend to the same, as the same, though trifling to each individual, are,  
in the aggregate, of considerable importance  
to him. He hopes proper attention will be  
paid to this, his last request, and assures those  
who refuse or neglect to comply with it, that  
he will, though with reluctance, resort to  
measures, which are both disagreeable  
and expensive. He, in a particular manner,  
requests all those in this city and county, who  
are arrears to him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN.

**APPOINTMENT**

of the Governor and Council of Maryland,  
March 4th, 1809.

The Honourable SAMUEL SMITH, Sena-  
tor, to represent this State in the Senate of the  
United States from the third of March, in-  
tending to attend to the next meeting of the Legislature.

**INAUGURATION SPEECH.**

WASHINGTON, March 4.

On this day, at twelve o'clock, his Excellency  
JAMES MADISON, Esquire, President  
of the United States, delivered in the Hall  
of the Representatives, the following inau-  
gural address, and was immediately sworn  
into office, amidst an immense concourse of  
spectators.

UNWILLING to depart from examples  
of the most revered authority, I avail myself  
of the occasion now presented, to express the  
proud impression made on me, by the call  
of my country to the station, to the duties of  
which I am about to pledge myself, by the  
solemnity of functions. So distinguished a  
mark of confidence, proceeding from the de-  
corate and tranquil suffrages of a free and  
virtuous nation, would, under any circum-  
stances, have commanded my gratitude and  
devotion, as well as filled me with an awful  
sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the  
various circumstances, which give peculiar  
solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both  
the honour and the responsibility allotted to  
me are inexplicably enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed  
without a parallel, and that of our own coun-  
try full of difficulties. The pressure of these  
is the more severely felt, because they  
have fallen upon us at a moment when the  
national prosperity, being at a height not be-  
fore attained, the contrast resulting from the  
change has been rendered the more striking.  
Under the benign influence of our republican  
institutions, and the maintenance of peace  
with all nations, whilst so many of them were  
engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the  
fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an un-  
rivalled growth of our faculties and resources.  
Proofs of this were seen in the improvements  
of agriculture, in the successful enterprises  
of commerce, in the progress of manufactures  
and useful arts, in the increase of the public  
revenue, and the use made of it in reducing  
the public debt, and in the valuable works  
and establishments every where multiplying  
over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection, that the transi-  
tion from this prosperous condition of our  
country to the scene which has for sometime  
been distressing us, is not chargeable on any  
unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any  
involuntary errors in the public councils.—  
Indulging no passions which trespass on the  
rights or the repose of other nations, it has  
been the true glory of the United States to  
cultivate peace by observing justice, and to  
entitle themselves to the respect of the na-  
tions at war, by fulfilling their neutral obli-  
gations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If  
there be candour in the world, the truth of  
these assertions will not be questioned. Pos-  
terity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail  
against the injustice and violence of the bel-  
ligerent powers. In their rage against each  
other, or impelled by more direct motives,  
principles of retaliation have been introduced  
equally contrary to universal reason and ac-  
knowledged law. How long their arbitrary  
edicts will be continued, in spite of the de-  
monstrations that not even a pretext for them  
has been given by the U. States, and of the  
fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocati-  
on of them, cannot be anticipated. Assuring  
myself that under every vicissitude the deter-  
mined spirit and united councils of the na-  
tion will be safeguards to its honour and its  
essential interests, I repair to the post assigned  
me with no other discouragement than what  
springs from my own inadequacy to its high  
duties. If I do not sink under the weight of  
this deep conviction, it is because I find some

support in a consciousness of the purposes  
and a confidence in the principles which I bring  
with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse  
with all nations having correspondent disposi-  
tions, to maintain sincere neutrality towards  
belligerent nations, to prefer in all cases  
amicable discussion and reasonable accommo-  
dation of differences, to a decision of them  
by an appeal to arms, to exclude foreign in-  
trigues and foreign partialities, so degrading  
to all countries, and so baneful to free ones,  
to foster a spirit of independence, too just to  
invade the rights of others, too proud to sur-  
render our own, too liberal to indulge un-  
worthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated  
not to look down upon them in others, to  
hold the union of the States as the basis of  
their peace and happiness, to support the con-  
stitution, which is the cement of the union  
as well as its limitations as in its authorities,  
to respect the rights and authorities reserved  
to the States and to the people, as equally in-  
corporated with, and essential to the success  
of the general system, to avoid the slightest  
interference with the rights of conscience or  
the functions of religion, so wisely exempted  
from civil jurisdiction, to preserve in their  
full energy the other salutary provisions in  
behalf of private and personal rights, and of  
the freedom of the press, to observe economy  
in public expenditures, to liberate the public  
resources by an honourable discharge of the  
public debts, to keep within the requisite li-  
mits a standing military force, always re-  
membering that an armed and trained militia  
is the firmest bulwark of republics; that  
without standing armies their liberty can ne-  
ver be in danger, nor with large ones safe,  
to promote by authorized means improvements  
friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and  
to external as well as internal commerce, to  
favour in like manner the advancement of  
science, and the diffusion of information, as  
the best aliment to true liberty, to carry on  
the benevolent plans which have been ve-  
neratoriously applied to the conversion of our  
aboriginal neighbours from the degradation  
and wretchedness of savage life to a partici-  
pation of the improvements of which the hu-  
man mind and manners are susceptible in a  
civilized State; as far as sentiments and in-  
tentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment  
of my duty, they will be a resource which  
cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have  
the path in which I am to tread lighted by  
examples of illustrious services, successfully  
rendered, in the most trying difficulties, by  
those who have marched before me. Of those  
of my immediate predecessor, it might least  
become me here to speak. I may, however,  
be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy  
with which my heart is full, in the rich re-  
ward he enjoys in the benedictions of a be-  
loved country, gratefully bellowed for ex-  
alted talents, zealously devoted, through a  
long career, to the advancement of its highest  
interests and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aid  
which alone can supply my deficiency is in the  
well tried intelligence and virtue of my fel-  
low-citizens, and in the councils of those re-  
presenting them in the other departments af-  
filiated in the care of the national interests.  
In these, my confidence will, under every  
difficulty, be best placed, next to that which  
we have all been encouraged to feel, in the guar-  
dianship and guidance of that Almighty Be-  
ing, whose power regulates the destiny of na-  
tions, whose blessings have been so conspicu-  
ously dispensed to this rising republic, and to  
whom we are bound to address our devout  
gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent  
supplications and best hopes for the future.

**LAW OF THE UNION.**

An ACT freeing from postage all letters and  
packets to Thomas Jefferson.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of Ame-  
rica, in Congress assembled, That all letters  
and packets to Thomas Jefferson, now Presi-  
dent of the United States, after the expirati-  
on of his term of office and during his life,  
shall be carried by the mail, free of postage.

[Approved and signed, Feb. 28, 1809.]

From our Washington Correspondent.

The Senate have rejected the bill (which  
passed the House) imposing an additional duty  
of fifty per cent. ad valorem on goods.

[Fed. Gaz.]

The President of the United States, on the  
1st inst. approved and signed the "Act to in-  
terdict the commercial intercourse between  
the United States and Great-Britain and  
France, and their dependencies; and for  
other purposes;"—[which repeals the Em-  
bargo Laws, except as they relate to Great-  
Britain and France and their dependencies,  
on the fifteenth of this month.] [Ibid.]

The top of the Light-House at Cape Hat-  
teras, was blown off about the 10th of Janu-  
ary. No lights can therefore be raised at  
this time. [Virg. Eng.]

**The opinion of an unknown Correspondent.**

Mr. HAWES,  
BELIEVING it a duty every individual  
owes to society to make known whatever  
may in any degree relieve the afflicted, you  
will please to publish in your paper the fol-  
lowing cure for that dreadful malady, the

**CROUP.**

Take the juice of Garlic or Onions, and  
rob the SPINE of the patient; repeat it as of-  
ten as the cough or wheezing returns.—It  
will relieve in ten or fifteen minutes. *Quers.*  
Would it not be serviceable in the Whooping  
Cough? [Fed. Gaz.]

**Extract of a letter from Washington.**

"The city was never more crowded with  
strangers than on Saturday to see the inau-  
guration. The morn was ushered in by a fede-  
ral salute at the navy yard at George-town  
and Alexandria. The different military corps  
of the city and its vicinity assembled at their  
respective parades, and thence marched to  
the capitol, where they formed the line. At  
12 the president arrived in his carriage at the  
capitol, and was received at the door of the  
hall of representatives by the committee of  
the Senate. After he had delivered his in-  
augural address before an immensely crowded  
audience, he was sworn into office by the  
chief justice of the U. S. and was afterwards  
attended to the door by the committee of the  
Senate. The president was then attended by  
the commanding officer and his staff, and  
passed the troops in review on foot, receiving  
the accustomed salute. He then retired in  
his carriage, attended by Mr. Cole, the pri-  
vate secretary of the late president. Mr.  
Madison was dressed in a full suit of black,  
from the manufactory of col. Humphreys.  
The cloth is of the finest texture from the  
Merino wool, and esteemed superior to any  
ever imported into this country, and would  
sell for twenty dollars per yard. The scene  
was truly pleasing and magnificent. The day  
was cloudy, which with the rain which fell  
the evening before, rendered it disagreeable.  
In the evening a splendid ball was given, at  
which were present the President, his lady,  
foreign ministers, consuls, strangers and ci-  
tizens. This closed the honours of the day.

"The Senate will sit until Wednesday  
to make appointments under the new admini-  
stration. General Smith was appointed by the  
governor and council of Maryland, to fill  
interim the vacancy in the senate occasioned  
by the refusal of the house of delegates to ap-  
point a senator. He was informed thereof by  
express, and has taken the necessary qualifi-  
cations. Mr. Jefferson will leave Washington  
about the latter end of the week, for Mon-  
teicello, carrying with him in his retirement  
the benedictions of a grateful people."

[American.]

The Charleston Times says—"There has  
been a very desperate action fought between  
the Africa man of war and 50 sail of Danish  
gun-boats. The Africa, capt. Barret, sailed  
from Carlserona on the 14th Oct. with about  
440 vessels, bound to Gottenburg. The  
Danes being in expectation of this fleet, col-  
lected at Kalmo a large fleet of gun-boats;  
and the British commercial fleet, under con-  
voy of the Africa, having arrived off that  
port, the Danish gun-boats came out and at-  
tacked them. The Africa took immediate  
measures to defend her charge, and gallantly  
opposed the enemy. In the contest, how-  
ever, three of the British ships were driven  
on shore, and but for the desperate manner  
in which capt. Barret fought his ship, many  
others must have shared the same fate. In  
this unequal contest the Africa has suffered  
very much. At one time 30 of the enemy's  
boats were engaged upon her together for a  
considerable time. She had 20 killed and 40  
wounded. The loss of the enemy was not  
known, but it must be considerable, as the  
Africa during the contest, was like a perfect  
volcano, and several of the enemy's boats  
went to the bottom."

**From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) paper.**

Passed through this town last week,  
on their way to the City of Washington, eleven  
chiefs and warriors from the tribes of the  
Onondaga, Oneida and Buffalo Indians, ac-  
companied by an interpreter. While here  
they performed a variety of war dances and  
religious ceremonies. It is said that under-  
standing the U. States were likely to be en-  
gaged in war, they have been delegated to  
offer the alliance of their respective tribes to  
the general government of the American na-  
tion, in case of such an event. [They are  
now in New-York.]

**From a Charleston paper of February 17.**

"A gentleman who came passenger in the  
Revenge, from Bermuda, states, that a Bri-  
tish cruiser had arrived there, which had spo-  
ken a vessel from Spain with dispatches for  
Havana. They informed them, that a de-  
perate battle had been fought on the 16th of  
Decr. near Madrid, between the French and  
the combined forces of Spain and Britain, in  
which 27,000 of the French were left dead on  
the field, and their army completely defeated."

**From Halifax.**

Mr. Lee, from Halifax, has favoured us  
with papers to the 17th inst. By British or-  
ders of council, dated Oct. 26th, the ports  
of St. John, Shelburn and Halifax, are de-  
clared open for importations from, and expo-  
rtations to, the United States, in British and  
American vessels. This order is in pursuance  
of an act of parliament passed subsequent  
to the late war. The British brig Emulous, of 18  
guns, has had a battle with a French corvette  
of 20 guns. The Emulous had 12 killed and  
16 wounded. The Frenchman sheered off,  
and escaped. The frigate Juno, from France  
for Martinique, fell in with the British squa-  
ron, and remained with them two days and  
discovered, repeating all the private signals.  
When the squadron was off a harbour of  
Martinique, being conveniently situated,  
she suddenly made more sail, and ran  
in! Incredible! Several vessels from Gua-  
daloupe for France have been recently captured  
by British cruisers. One cause of the delay  
of the Martinique expedition is said to have  
been a dispute between Gov. Beckwith and  
Gov. Prevost, as to rank. [Boston paper.]

The editor of the Norfolk Ledger gives  
the following review of foreign intelligence,  
drawn from Jamaica papers, received at that  
place.

The revocation of the MILAN Decree by  
Bonaparte, rests upon very slender authen-  
ticity, and we apprehend is one of those pro-  
mises, of which the London Journals are so  
prolific.

In respect of the affairs of Spain, we are  
sorry to say that such accounts of them, as  
are presented in a more authentic shape, are  
not pleasing to those who are the friends of  
that much injured nation, and the enemies of  
Corrican despotism. But we do not place the  
smallest dependence in those accounts, which  
state that Great-Britain contemplates with-  
drawing her aid from the Spanish patriots.  
Every thing authentic which we see, has a  
very opposite complexion. It will be remem-  
bered in the declaration of the 15th December,  
of the British government, before notice  
of the British government, before notice  
of that that government declared its determina-  
tion to sustain the Spaniards. We notice in  
a London paragraph of the 12th December,  
issued by authority, that 100,000 suits of  
uniform had that week been shipped for the  
Spaniards, with double the number of pairs  
of shoes, stockings, &c.

It cannot however be doubted for a mo-  
ment, that the French have gained conside-  
rable advantages over the Spaniards, but that  
they had not reached Madrid on the 29th of  
November is proved beyond doubt, by the ac-  
counts from Spain under the Boston Gazette.  
The latest accounts from the French army  
are to the 27th of November, contained in  
the 11th bulletin. It is well observed in  
the London paper, that the Paris papers for  
the 6th to the 11th of December, contain  
not a word about the French armies. They  
might have been accounted for, if they had  
advanced further into Spain, but that they  
had not, we have before noticed; and the  
papers to the 29th of November having been  
received at Boston.

Our readers will notice the various ac-  
counts from various quarters, of a great vic-  
tory in which the British are said to have  
engaged about the beginning of December.  
Although these accounts vary a little in  
dates and details, yet they all agree in this,  
that a battle has been fought in which the  
French have been defeated. It is true that  
they are all Spanish or British accounts, but  
it would appear difficult for such a corrobo-  
ration without any foundation. A very few  
days however must relieve us from this  
of uncertainty.

Arrived, ship Junista, Mezick, from Bos-  
ton, via Isle of May. At the 1st inst. we  
May no accounts had been received from  
that port, that confidence could be placed  
in. Several British merchantmen had been  
there, but their reports were vague and con-  
tradictory. About the 20th of Feb. off  
Cape Cod, the British frigate Junista, of 18  
guns, fell in with the British frigate Juno,  
of 18 guns, and Driver loop of war, having in  
company the frigate Juno, which they captured  
the 12th, after a desperate action, in which  
the captain of the Frenchman was killed,  
thirty men, and lost her mast. The cap-  
tain and first lieut. of the Juno were  
killed, and lost her mainmast, mizzenmast  
and foretopmast.

The dispatch ship Union, has arrived  
from France. [American.]

**CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.**

The French brig Papillon, which put  
this port some days since, dismasted, cap-  
tured on the 22d ult. the British ship Margot,  
Mary, capt. Williamson, of London, bound  
to Nassau, after a short and bloody  
skirmish of 15 minutes. Capt. Williamson  
had only a crew of 12 men and 8 boys,  
though his ship mounted 16 guns. Capt.  
Williamson had been in company with the  
American frigate Juno, from N. York, bound  
to Orleans, who was first boarded by the  
brig, and who gave them information of  
the force on board the British ship.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

Just Received, and  
THOMAS SHAW

An Extensive Assortment  
of Seeds, consisting of the following  
Peas, Beans, Parsnips, Carrots, Spinage,  
Cabbage, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Potatoes,  
Onions, Peppers, Sweet Marjoram,  
Celery, Onion, Peppercorn, Nasturtium,  
Pumpkin, Pepper, English Sorrel,  
Cress, Sea Kail, &c. &c.

ALSO  
An Assortment of FLOWERS  
AND PATENT MACHINES  
March 6, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE  
NOTICE THAT the subscriber  
letters of administration  
in the estate of JAMES REED,  
deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, who has claims against the  
estate, to produce them, legiti-  
mately, to Robert Welch, of E.  
in any manner indebted to the  
said Robert Welch, or his  
successors, is hereby authorized to receive  
the same.

WILLIAM SEWELL

FOR SALE  
A STOUT healthy Negro  
girl about twelve years  
old, the property of  
the printers.  
March 6, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY  
ON application to me, the  
clerk of the court, of the  
recess of the third judicial  
court, by petition, in writing,  
of Anne-Arundel county,  
benefit of the act for the relief  
of solvent debtors, and the seve-  
ral acts, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said petition, a  
schedule of his property, and  
creditors, as far as he can  
ascertain, annexed to his peti-  
tion, and the testimony of  
John E. Tilly having satisfied  
me of the truth of the facts  
and circumstances therein  
stated, and having prayed  
for the relief therein men-  
tioned, I do therefore  
order that the said Jasper E.  
be discharged from his imprison-  
ment, and that a copy of this  
order be published in the  
Maryland Gazette, weekly,  
for the first day of July  
next, and that he be bound  
to his creditors to appear  
before the court of said county,  
on the third Monday in Sep-  
tember next, to recommend a  
plan of recommending a  
plan, and to show cause, if  
any, why he should not be  
discharged, and the benefit of  
the relief of insolvent debtors  
be granted to him under my  
hand and seal, on the 1st  
of February, one thousand  
eight hundred and nine.

RICHARD H. H.

AN ACT  
to remit certain forfeitures  
under the act, entitled, An act  
to amend the Fire Insurance Company  
law.

BE it enacted, by the General  
Assembly of the State of  
Maryland, That any for-  
feiture of any subscribers, in  
any company, who have here-  
tofore forfeited, by force of the  
said law, be annulled, remitted  
and restored to the company,  
and the President and directors  
of the company, provided no re-  
lief be granted under this act  
shall be granted, by the assent  
of two thirds of the directors,  
next hereafter, next hereafter,  
without the payment of the  
cost of the installment.

And be it enacted, That  
the directors shall, thirty  
days next election of directors,  
be published in two or  
three issues of the city of Baltimore,  
and in the  
Washington, and in the

And be it enacted, That  
the next election of directors,  
be published in two or  
three issues of the city of Baltimore,  
and in the  
Washington, and in the

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at THOMAS SHAW'S STORE, An Extensive Assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of the following kinds: Beans, Parsnip, Turnip, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Cucumber, Thyme, Radish, Carrot, Parsley, Asparagus, Celery, Onion, Spinage, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Pepper Grass, Bush Squash, Nasturtium, Pepper, Endive, Mustard, Chervil, English Sorrel, Watermelon, Sea Kail, Vegetable Oysters,

ALSO An Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS AND PATENT MEDICINES. March 6, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration de bonis non in the estate of JAMES ROYSTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to Robert Welch, of Ben. and those in any manner indebted to make payment to the said Robert Welch, of Ben. whom I have authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM SEWELL, Adm'r. D. B. N.

FOR SALE, A STOUT healthy Negro Man, also a girl about twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers. March 6, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC. ON application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E. TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of handry solvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having attached in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months after the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debt, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jasper E. Tilly should not be benefited by the several acts of assessor for the relief of insolvent debtors. Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

AN ACT To remit certain forfeitures incurred under the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any subscriber, or the executors of any subscriber, for shares in the company, who have heretofore incurred forfeiture of his, her or their shares, under the force of the said law, may have the same annulled, remitted and made void, on application to the President and Directors of the company, provided no remittance of any nature under this act shall take place, until by the assent of two thirds of the whole of directors, next hereafter to be chosen without the payment of principal and interest of the installment neglected to be paid.

And be it enacted, That the said president and directors shall, thirty days previous to the next election of directors, cause this act to be published in two or more newspapers of the city of Baltimore, in one paper at Annapolis, one at Frederick-town, one at the city of Washington, and in the Maryland Gazette.

And be it enacted, That so much of the above recited act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore, as is inconsistent with, or repugnant to this act, be and the same is hereby repealed. The Editors of the National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, the Maryland Gazette, and Star (at Easton) are required to publish the above three times, and their bills to the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

RED CLOVER SEED.

Just received, and for Sale, at RIDGELY & WEEMS'S STORE, CHURCH-STREET, A QUANTITY of prime RED CLOVER SEED, cured in Pennsylvania. March 6, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,

A LOT of ground within the city of Annapolis, with several houses thereon, late the property of SMITH PRYCE, deceased. One of the said houses is fronting on the street, and a most excellent stand for a grocery; there is on the said lot some of the most choice fruit trees. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. The creditors of the said SMITH PRYCE are hereby notified to bring in their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within four months from the day of sale.

LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Trustee. March 7, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on the 29th day of March, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of BENJAMIN WATKINS, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household Furniture. The terms of sale are CASH.

JOHN WATKINS, of Stephen, acting Executor. March 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, my attorney in fact, to settle the estate of Doct. WILLIAM S. BISHOP, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them to him properly authenticated.

CHARLES EMORY, Adm. of William S. Bishop. March 5, 1809.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims against the estate of RICHARD DORSEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, are desired to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

ANNE DORSEY, Executrix of Richard Dorsey.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was set free by JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her cloathing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county. March 6, 1809.

In CHANCERY, March 6, 1809.

John Welch, of Robert, vs. The State of Maryland, and the legal Representatives of John and Samuel Buchanan.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a deed from the Chancellor for a tract of land called WELSH'S FOLLY, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county. The bill states that about the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, the complainant being indebted to a certain John Buchanan, a subject of the king of Great-Britain, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-two pounds eight shillings and three pence, sterling, to secure the payment of the same assigned to a certain Samuel Buchanan, son of the said John Buchanan, a certificate of the said tract, purchased of the then lord proprietor, by the complainant, and as an additional security executed his bond for the payment of the said sum, with interest: That it was agreed, in writing, between the said Samuel Buchanan and the complainant, that a patent should issue on the said certificate, so assigned, in the name of the said Samuel Buchanan, and that upon the complainant's paying up the sum due on his bond the said Buchanan would make a conveyance of the land to the complainant, and deliver up his bond to be cancelled; that patent did accordingly issue in the name of the said Samuel Buchanan, and that the complainant has fully discharged the money due on his said bond. The bill further states that Gilbert Buchanan is the sole surviving representative of John and Samuel Buchanan, that being a British subject, and not entitled to hold real property within the state, the complainant has been unable to obtain the legal title to said land; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, published in the city of Annapolis, three successive weeks, before the 10th day of April next, to the intent that the said Gilbert Buchanan, as the representative of the said John or Samuel Buchanan, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of August next, to show cause why a conveyance should not be had as prayed.

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

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past favours, and hope by strict attention in the purchase of goods, to be able to sell on the best terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, bought in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, sugars, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel. All of which they offer for sale low for cash, and to punctual customers only on the usual credit.

RIDGELY and WEEMS. Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them on bond or note are desired to make payment; such as cannot discharge the principal are called upon for the interest thereon, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

RIDGELY and WEEMS. Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

A PROPOSAL, FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, ENTITLED, THE CASSET; AND LITERARY COMPANION.

BY CHARLES CANDID, ESQ.

BY the cessation of 'The Companion,' the devotees of literary amusement sustained a sensible loss, to supply a remedy for which the 'CASSET' has been commenced, and (the Editor announces it with pleasure) under the most flattering auspices. The first number, giving an impression of the character and appearance of the work, being published, reference must be had to that for further satisfaction on this subject.

CONDITIONS. The paper shall be issued every Saturday to city subscribers; and to those at a distance it will be forwarded through the post-offices. The price to subscribers will be Four Dollars per ann. or ONE DOLLAR every quarter. Distant subscribers will be required to pay in advance, or give responsibility in Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE LOW FOR CASH, the following ARTICLES the greater part of which were received full, viz.

SUPERFINE and second clothes, milled casimers and fancy waistcoats, velvets, thickets, and corduroys, Beavers and president's cords, fine flannels, halfthicks, and kerseys, long lawn, line cambric pocket handkerchiefs, shirting brick and cambric muslin, plain, mulmul and leno muslin, silk shawl handkerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton chints shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted shawls, extra long, short kid, and silk, and many other articles in the dry goods too numerous to insert, with a few pair and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN. N. B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia are requested to call for the 8th vol. and who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. earnestly requested to come and get them unless they are more punctual in taking away, it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are compensated for. M. & B. C. Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the executive of the State of Virginia hath lately demanded the executive of the State of Maryland to detain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going large in this State, and hath transmitted inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and six, in Cumberland county, in said State of Virginia, charging said George Gordon with feloniously shooting and killing a certain Negro slave called Berkeley; I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this State to arrest and commit said George Gordon to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Virginia may be duly notified thereof agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third. ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the executive of the State of Delaware hath lately demanded of the executive of Maryland, a certain PURNEL CARTY, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be at large in Talbot county, and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eight, charging said Purnel Carty with felony, in kidnapping a certain Hester Craig and her two children—I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Purnel Carty, to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Delaware may be duly notified thereof, that he may be brought to trial agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third. ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council. ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton. Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809.

[No. 32]

## GARDEN SEEDS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at  
**THOMAS SHAW'S STORE,**  
An Extensive Assortment of Fresh Garden  
Seeds, consisting of the following kinds:  
Beans, Parsnip, Turnip,  
Cabbage, Lettuce, Cucumber, Thyme,  
Radish, Carrot, Parsley, Asparagus,  
Onion, Spinage, Sage,  
Sweet Marjoram, Pepper Grass,  
Lush Squash, Nasturtion,  
Pepper, Endive, Mustard, Chervill,  
English Sorrel, Watermelon,  
Peas, Sea Kail, Vegetable Oysters,  
ALSO  
An Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS  
AND PATENT MEDICINES. 2  
March 6, 1809.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on the 29th day of March, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of BENJAMIN WATKINS, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household Furniture.—The terms of sale are CASH.  
**JOHN WATKINS,** of Stephen, acting Executor.  
March 6, 1809. 2

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration de bonis non of the estate of JAMES ROYSTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to Robert Welch, of Ben. and those in any manner indebted to make payment to the said Robert Welch, of Ben. whom I am authorized to receive and settle the same.  
**WILLIAM SEWELL, Adm'r.**  
D. B. N.

## FOR SALE.

**STOUT** healthy Negro Man, also a girl about twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.  
March 6, 1809. 2

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, sc.**  
ON application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E. TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for benefit of the act for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the said county of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having attached in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jasper E. Tilly should not be benefited by the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.  
Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.  
**RICHARD H. HARWOOD.**

## BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

February 22d, 1809.  
THE president and directors have declared a dividend of one dollar on each share of the capital stock of the company, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, on or after the seventh day of March next.

By order of the board,  
**PHILIPUS F. DOUGHERTY, Sec.**  
The editors of the Frederick-town and the Maryland Gazette, and Star (at Easton), are requested to publish the above notice, and send their bills to the Editor of the Federal Gazette.  
3X

## RED CLOVER SEED.

Just received, and for Sale, at  
**RIDGELY & WEEMS'S STORE,**  
—CHURCH-STREET—  
A QUANTITY of prime RED CLOVER SEED, cured in Pennsylvania.  
March 6, 1809. 2

## DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past favours, and hope by strict attention in the purchase of goods, to be able to sell on the best terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, bought in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, sugars, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel.—All of which they offer for sale low for cash, and to punctual customers only on the usual credit.

**RIDGELY AND WEEMS.**  
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

## AN ACT

To remit certain forfeitures incurred under the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any subscriber, or the assignees of any subscriber, for shares in the said company, who have heretofore incurred a forfeiture of his, her or their shares, under and by force of the said law, may have the same annulled, remitted and made void, on petition to the President and Directors of the said company, provided no remittance of any forfeiture under this act shall take place, unless by the assent of two thirds of the whole board of directors next hereafter to be chosen, nor without the payment of principal and interest of the installment neglected to be paid.

II. And be it enacted, That the said president and directors shall, thirty days previous to the next election of directors, cause this law to be published in two or more newspapers of the city of Baltimore, in one paper at Easton, one at Frederick-town, one at the city of Washington, and in the Maryland Gazette.

III. And be it enacted, That so much of the above recited act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore, as is inconsistent with, or repugnant to this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick-town Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and Star (at Easton) are requested to publish the above three times, and send their bills to the Editor of the Federal Gazette. 2

**STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.**  
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 8, 1809.  
ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL SANDS, administrator of RICHARD GOODWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of RICHARD GOODWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1809. 4  
**SAMUEL SANDS, Adm'r.**

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them, in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

**JOHN KNIGHTON.**  
February 13, 1809. 5

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,

A LOT of ground within the city of Annapolis, with several houses thereon, late the property of SMITH PRYCE, deceased. One of the said houses is fronting on the street, and a most excellent stand for a GROCERY; there is on the said lot some of the most choice fruit trees. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said SMITH PRYCE are hereby notified to bring in their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within four months from the day of sale.

**LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Trustee.**  
March 7, 1809. 2

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Prince-George's county, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the residence of JOSEPH RAMSEY HODGES, sen. deceased, near Baldwin's tavern, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, belonging to his late dwelling plantation, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, amongst which are many young men, women, boys and girls, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Plantation utensils.

And on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Joseph Ramsey Hodges, jun. near the Brick church, in Prince-George's county, all the personal estate of the said deceased, belonging to the said plantation, consisting of twenty valuable Negroes, amongst which are young men, women, boys and girls, household furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils.

The terms of sale are, twelve months credit for all sums above twenty dollars; for all sums of twenty dollars, or less, Cash will be demanded.

Sale at each place will commence at 11 o'clock, and the property will all be sold without reserve.

**BENJ. HODGES, Adm'r.**  
February 20, 1809. 4X

## PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the 23d instant, at his late dwelling-house,

THE personal property of JOSEPH COWMAN, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, and household furniture. The terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums above ten dollars, and cash for all sums under ten dollars.

**JOHN HALL, Administrator.** 3X

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on the 22d day of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the store of ASSAIL LINTHCOM, on the head of South River,

ALL the personal property of MARGARET CONNAWAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young negro woman and male child, one negro girl about twelve years old, and one other negro woman, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, for all sums under eight dollars the cash to be paid on the day of sale, for all sums above eight dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

**JASON JONES, Administrator.**  
March 1, 1809. 3X

## NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, my attorney in fact, to settle the estate of Doct. WILLIAM S. BISHOP, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them to him properly authenticated.

**CHARLES EMORY, Adm. of**  
William S. Bishop.  
March 5, 1809. 2

## JOHN WELLS, CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in part of the house occupied by JOSEPH MERRICK, fronting Church-street, where he has on hand, and intends keeping general and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, warranted to be of best quality, which he will engage to sell as low as they can be purchased in this city. As he has been regularly bred to the business he hopes to merit and obtain a share of public custom. Country Physicians will be greatly to their advantage by giving him a call.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809. 4

## NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims against the estate of RICHARD DORSEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, are desired to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER C. MAGRUD, of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to pay immediate payment to him, as much as possible, as indulgence cannot be given.

**ANNE DORSEY, Executor**  
of Richard Dorsey.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them bond or note are desired to make payment such as cannot discharge the principal called upon for the interest thereon, as their indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

**RIDGELY AND WEEMS.**  
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

## A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself FANNY, who says that she was free from JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her clothing, striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

**JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff**  
Anne-Arundel county.  
March 6, 1809. 2

## A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JACK OFFER, and says he belongs to Jeremiah Drury, living near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county; said fellow appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and slender made; his clothing a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, flowered Marcellis vest, white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

**JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff of**  
Anne-Arundel county.  
January 20, 1809. 2

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, with excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the State of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM GOORE, Esq. Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

**ANN PEMBERTON.**  
January 9, 1809. 2

## SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE rate of tuition for students in the English School of this Seminary, from the 1st instant, will be six pounds per ann. if they also learn French nine pound will be required, to be paid quarterly. 3X

## FOR SALE.

A SMART likely negro BOY, about 15 years of age. Any person that wants to purchase will make application to FRANCIS WELCH or CHRISTOPHER HONNE.  
March 1, 1809. 3X

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY ARRIVALS AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, March 9.

A paper received from Charleston, the following intelligence is extracted.]

The Charleston City Gazette of March 1. LATE IMPORTANT NEWS, received by the brig Nelson, from Liverpool.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN Of the French Army in Spain.

ST. MARTIN'S, NEAR MADRID, Dec. 2. On the 29th ult. the head quarters of the emperor were removed to the village of Seals; on the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Belluna presented himself at the foot of the Sierra; a division of 13,000 of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountains. The enemy fought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched the narrow pass, called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the pass; the 96th upon the caufeway; and the 1st followed by the side of the heights on the left. Gen. Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the caufeway. The action commenced by the firing of musquetry cannon.

A charge made by gen. Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the day, it was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved worthy to form a part of the imperial army; cannons, flags, musquets, foldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and seven have been wounded. Among the last captain Dzinvanofski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, marshal of the emperor's household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 wagons laden with all kind baggage, and the military chests of the regiments, are the fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the colonels and lieutenant-corporals of the Spanish division. All the officers would have been taken, if they had not thrown away their arms, and dispersed in the mountains.

On the first December the head quarters of the emperor were at St. Augustine, and on the second, the duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d, the intelligence which we hitherto have received leads us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded.—The weather is very fine.

Camp, at Madrid, Dec. 4.

The town of Madrid has capitulated.—Our troops entered this day at noon. [This intelligence is contained in the Moniteurs of the 13th and 14th Dec.]

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood is under orders for the coast of Spain. The precise point is not known, as he is going upon a secret service. He will hoist his flag on board the Zealous, of 74 guns, his former and favourite ship. The Zealous, which was on her way to the Downs, to relieve the Christian VII. has returned to Portsmouth, and the latter is to remain upon the Flushing station.

We have received this morning, the Hamburg Correspondent to the 30th ult. It appears that great commercial failures have occurred in Austria. These the unfortunately owes to the restricted state of her trade, thro' the part she is compelled by France to take. This is the price at which the purchases a nominal peace, and what Buonaparte calls entering into the continental system.—We are sorry to hear that the revolutionary Daendels has arrived safely at Batavia, as governor. The Prussian king defers from time to time his return to his capital. Alas! his entry will be no cause of joy or triumph to him, whatever marks of affection may be shewn him by some of its loyal citizens! He brings back with him no court splendours or expensive establishments, to revive the gaiety and activity of his metropolis. Potsdam, Sans Souci and Charlottenburg, will present only to him the faded abodes of his ancestors, polluted by the recent infection of his most cruel enemies.

December 17.

Capitulation of Madrid—Entrance of the French Army into that City.

By the flag of truce, which returned last evening to Dover, with Mr. Shaw, messenger, on board, we have received Paris papers to the 15th inst. Their contents are of great importance, and the French troops entered on the 4th inst. at noon. This intelligence is stated from the French camp, at Madrid, and is officially announced in the Moniteurs of the

16th and 14th. So far back as Thursday, the 8th inst. we announced the advance of a French corps of 8000 men to Somosierra, a town about 40 miles north of Madrid. For this information we had official intelligence. It was announced in a proclamation, addressed by the supreme junta to the people of Spain, and particularly those of Madrid, recommending the conduct which they ought to observe under these circumstances. This proclamation was dated from the royal palace of Aranjuez, on the 21st ult. and consequently we may presume that the first appearance of the enemy at Somosierra took place about the 18th or 19th. What became of this corps is not mentioned. It was probably pushed rapidly forward, for the purpose of alarming the country, a manoeuvre often practised by the French with success. If such were the case, it probably retreated as rapidly as it advanced. That a large portion of the enemy had not advanced so far at that date we may presume, as the defeat of the force under Castanos upon the Ebro did not take place until the 23d. The details of the approach of the French to Madrid are contained in the 13th bulletin, dated St. Martin, the 2d inst. It states, that on the 30th ult. the Duke of Belluna (marshal Victor) arrived at Somosierra with a corps of 13,000 men, when he found the Spaniards in a strong post, defended by sixteen pieces of cannon. Here however, as in the battle of Tudela, the French derived great advantage from their cavalry. A charge made by the Polish light horse decided the day, and the Spaniards sustained a total defeat. Buonaparte, on the following day, the 1st Dec. removed his head quarters to St. Augustine, and on the next to St. Martin, on which day the Duke of Istria, with his cavalry, took possession of the heights which command Madrid, and the infantry were expected to arrive on the 3d.

Here the 13th bulletin ends; but, as we have already stated, the Moniteurs add, that the town capitulated, and was entered by the French on the 4th. The proclamation of the supreme junta, to which we have alluded, farther stated, that the posts of Guadarrama and Escorial, between Somosierra and Madrid, were strongly fortified, and would make a formidable resistance. As the 13th bulletin, however, does not notice any action subsequent to that of Somosierra, it is probable that the French did not advance on that line, but proceeded South East, in a circuitous route by Butriego. Of the Spanish force at Guadarrama and Escorial there is no notice, nor are the English armies once mentioned.

We have also extracted from the Moniteurs an article from Copenhagen, which states that Mr. Adair has failed in his mission to the Sublime Porte.

Globe Office, 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shaw arrived in town this morning from France. The two ladies, nieces of Talleyrand, who failed from Dover with the foreign messengers, arrived in Paris on Monday last. It was then known in that city, that the French army was at Madrid, but it caused no sensation, being considered a matter of course.

Mr. Shaw reached Paris on Tuesday, and delivered his dispatches to M. Champagny, the French minister for foreign affairs, who received him with great politeness, and gave orders that every possible attention should be paid to him. He was entertained in the minister's house until Wednesday, when he left Paris with the answer to his dispatches.

An English officer arrived this morning with dispatches from Mr. Frere, at Madrid, and our armies. The dispatches from our armies are dated the 7th. They were then in high spirits. They had not heard of the arrival of the French at Madrid. It was understood, on the contrary, that Buonaparte had not followed up the victory of Tudela with his usual energy. He represents the Spaniards as greatly in want of cavalry.

The earl of Liverpool, the father of lord Hawkesbury, died at his house in London, on the 17th December. Lord Hawkesbury being his eldest son, is now Earl of Liverpool.

THE UNION ARRIVED.

The United States dispatch ship Union, arrived, on Wednesday last, at New-Castle, on the Delaware.—She failed from England on the 3d of January. The messengers lieutenant Gibbon and Mr. Purviance have returned in her. London papers to the last of December have been received.—Extracts follow:—

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, the French garrison left this city. At 9 the commandant-general, St. Hilaire, proceeded to the residence of Prince Ferdinand. The keys of the town gates were then delivered up to his highness, being presented to him on a cushion. Having thanked the officers of the Burgher Guard for the service they had performed, the general returned and reviewed his troops. The French marched out at the Postdammer Gate, escorted by a company of Burgher Guard. The French post-office was removed on Wednesday, and our court is expected to return here by the end of this month.

COYSSACOUR, Dec. 16. The first ship of the new East-India Company, called the Hope, and commanded by capt. Andrew Floodberg, set sail on the 12th inst. under English convoy, bound for Bengal. [Gottenburgh Gaz.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Admiral Berkeley will sail in the course of a day or two from Portsmouth, in the Conqueror, of 74 guns, to take the command on the coast of Portugal. Sir C. Cotton will return in the Hibernia.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the loss of his majesty's frigate Crescent, of 36 guns, on the coast of Juland.—Capt. Temple, and all the crew, with the exception of about 40 men, unfortunately perished.

December 28.

At length intelligence has arrived from Spain, and we rejoice to say, that it is of a favourable nature. The Orestes is arrived at Falmouth in 11 days from Corunna.

The dispatches received by government from Corunna are to the 14th December—and from Sir John Moore of the 8th inst.—It was known at Corunna that the French were in possession of the Escorial, but it was believed in Galicia and Asturias, that they had been repulsed from Madrid with very great slaughter.

Sir John Moore has pushed a corps to Zamora, and Sir David Baird was on his march to join him. The united force of the British army would then be 40,000 men. The marquis de Romana's army, at Leon, exceeds 20,000, and is daily increasing. The Spaniards, so far from being depressed, are full of spirits, and as determined as ever to persevere in their just and glorious cause.

The dispatches from Sir John Moore are dated from Salamanca on the 8th. They stated that the latest intelligence he had received was that Madrid held out. What the date of that intelligence is we have not heard.

Sir David Baird, he adds, was advancing towards a junction with him.

We know not how to reconcile the above intelligence with the statement in the last Paris papers received of the 14th instant.—[See Charleston head.]

Sir John Moore's account that the city still held out, would shew that the French were besieging it.—Yet according to the French papers it made no resistance, and capitulated as soon as the enemy appeared before it. Salamanca is not more than 100 miles from Madrid, and later intelligence than the 4th might have reached Salamanca on the 8th.

The account does not mention that Madrid was in a state of siege—but that the enemy had been repulsed from it, and had marched to the Escorial, in order to place themselves between Madrid and our army which might be advancing by that road to the assistance of the capital.

A heavy firing has been heard at Dover, supposed to proceed from the coast near Boulogne. The cause of it has not been ascertained.

Thursday a detachment of the 50th regiment, consisting of eight officers and 150 men, marched from Hythe, on their route to Portsmouth, to embark for Spain, to join the 1st battalion of that regiment now on service there.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Gazette of last night contains the following order of council relative to two acts connected with the orders of November, 1807.

"His majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the 48th year of his majesty's reign, the one entitled, "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandises therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council;" and the other entitled, "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation of Ireland of goods, wares and merchandises therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, until further order shall be made here-in, the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been or shall be imported direct from such country into any port or place of the U. Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, and manufacture:

"And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be in like manner suspended as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, which have been or may be condemned as prize."

The Loire frigate failed sometime ago from this country for Spain, with two millions of dollars, arms, &c. for the use of the patriots. On her passage, when off L'Orient, she was approached during the night by a large ship, which the soon found to be a frigate of the enemy, who poured a broadside into her. The Loire returned the charge, undisturbed by the enemy's superiority, and continued a sharp action of half an hour with the frigate. The captain of the Loire, mindful, however, of the nature of the service upon which he was sent, and of the risk to which he might be exposed in so unequal a contest, thought it prudent to sheer off, returning the enemy's compliment with a salute of a broadside. We are happy to hear, that the loss of the Loire in this gallant action is very inconsiderable, and that she pursued her destination without having received any material damage.

The 4th Swiss regiment, about 870 strong, which revolted from the French service, and the evacuation of Lisbon by Junot, and arrived at Portsmouth, have been engrafed into our service; the Swiss into De Roll's regiment, and the Italians into the Sicilian regiment in Sicily.

The Sydney Gazette of the 20th January states, that the arrival of an American ship from China had a wonderful effect upon the price of tea. In the short space of two days that article experienced a decrease of five shillings in the price of a single ounce.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 25.

"The Orestes is arrived in 11 days from Corunna, with dispatches. From the papers which I handed them, I gained the following intelligence:—That the British armies had effected a junction; that the Spaniards were again in high spirits; and the French had not entered Madrid, at the time of the news. "I am sorry to announce the loss of the Jupiter, in turning into Vigo."

Baltimore, March 8.

THE GUADALOUPE NEWS.

Last evening, after many of our papers were in circulation, we stop the press to insert the following article, which was entered on the coffee-house books:—

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

ARRIVED, French schooner L'Estimé, 20 days from Guadaloupe, bound to Bourdeaux in distress, having sprung both masts in chafe. The news brought by this vessel is of the most important nature, the particulars that have reached us are, that the British were repulsed in two attacks on Martinique, to the loss of 2000 men, and a 74 (the Capucine) which grounded in the attack. They had possession of the town of St. Pierres. Guadaloupe was expected to be attacked. The islands are blockaded by about 60 vessels of war. An express boat had arrived there with dispatches. Buonaparte and his brother entered Madrid on the 4th Dec. The French had surrendered themselves. The French were on their march to Portugal, with Junot at their head. The British troops were treating to the coast.

It was said the Spanish ports were shut against their embarkation.

We copy from the American the following additional items:—

The French burnt all the vessels in the Royal harbour, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

Several British vessels had arrived at Dominique with the wounded from Martinique.

The British have not attacked the Royal, the strong hold of the island, in the Gibraltar of the W. Indies.—Their attack was directed against St. Pierres, commercial capital; they landed in three divisions, one immediately in the city and the right and left; they were repulsed by the latter points with great slaughter, the city being an open road, and defended by but two small batteries, could not easily be their landing.

Vast quantities of English goods have been seized in Spain and confiscated.

Bilboa was taken, with a number of British vessels which were in harbour.

The Bulletins down to the 15th had been received at Guadaloupe, but our information did not know their contents.

THE GUADALOUPE NEWS AGAIN.

The following paragraph is from the New-York paper; March 6:—

Capt. Mathal, of the Swedish schooner Harriet, who arrived here last night 12 days from St. Bartholomews, informs us 2 days before he failed, intelligence was received, that the island of Martinique was taken by the British, under gen. Prevost, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French still possessed.

Confirmation.

A postscript of a letter dated Antigua, 8, per the schooner Harriet, arrived at New-York: "The British troops have been repulsed at Martinique, with the loss of only 15 men."

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

ANXIOUSLY wishing moral affairs, the Subscriber respectfully, requests of him to pay off their respective debts, which, though trifling to each, in the aggregate, of considerable amount to him. He hopes proper aid to this, his last request, who refuse or neglect to comply, he must, though with legal measures, which are tedious and expensive. He, in a particular manner, calls on all those in this city who are in arrears to him, for signature.

FREDERICK

APPOINTMENT

THE following gentlemen appointed to the offices respectively their names, having been nominated by the United States Senate.

Robert Smith, of Maryland.

William Eastis, of Massachusetts.

Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.

Thomas Sumter, junior, of South Carolina.

Henry Hill, Consul at St. Louis.

David Holmes, of Virginia.

John Boyle, of Kentucky.

Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Territory.

Francis Xavier Martin, of Louisiana.

Peter Bryan Bruin, a Judge of the Territory.

Obadiah Jones, of Georgia.

John Smith, of Illinois Territory.

Thomas Nelson, Collector of the Territory.

Mark, in Virg. to be Commissioner of the State of Virginia.

NAVY AGENCIES

Samuel Storor, Portland.

Langdon, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Francis Johnson, Boston.

Joseph Hull, Middle-town, New York.

John Stricker, Philadelphia.

Richard Armistead, Norfolk.

Abraham and Son, Charleston.

Triffin, Lexington, K.—Kentucky.

Archibald S. Bullock, New York.

Daniel Carmick, now a captain in the navy.

James Thompson, Edward F. Phelps, now first lieutenants in the navy.

Samuel C. Miller, now a first lieutenant in the navy.

John Hand, of Pennsylvania, now a first lieutenant in the navy of the United States.

Samuel Blair and Samuel H. Blair, to be surgeons mates in the United States.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Brigadier General

Regiment of Light Artillery

Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Colonel—Leona

Eleazar Backus.

Riflemen.

Alexander Smyth,

Major—John

Third Regiment of Inf

Edward Pafteur,

Major—Homer

Fourth Regiment of Inf

John P. Boyd,

Whiting, Major—James

Fifth Regiment of Inf

Alexander Parker,

D. Beall, Major—Tul

Sixth Regiment of Inf

Jonas Simonds, L

Constant, Major—Zebu

Seventh Regiment of Inf

William Russell, L

Purdy, Major—Elijah

ing the nominations made

was, we understand, th

Adams, as Minister Plen

Burgh, on which no vo

enate, they having resolve

is—that such a mission

unnecessary. [N



Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Not Genius? No—his rays
In the Comet's blaze,
Send fiery threats abroad,
Whence His illimitable road.

A SPINSTER'S ORIGIN.

Spin with art, in ancient times has been
Not beneath the noblest dame or queen.

ADMONITION.

MYRTILLA, rising with the dawn,
Is roses from the blushing morn;

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 8, 1809.

RESOLVED, That the resolution of the
Legislature, passed at the last session,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor and
Council be requested to procure, and
submit to this house, at their next meeting,

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON,

HAVE just received a large assortment of
GROCERIES of almost every description,

N. B. They have a quantity of plank, oats,
bran, and corn, also Alexandria crackers and
leaf sugar.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, at his Farm, near An-
napolis, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Tenth
Congress.

- 1. AN act to authorize the transportation
of a certain message of the President of the
United States, and documents accompanying
the same.
2. An act authorizing the president of the
United States to employ an additional number
of revenue cutters.
3. An act authorizing the payment of cer-
tain pensions by the secretary of war at the
seat of government.
4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph
Villard.
5. An act to revive and continue in force
for a farther time the first section of the act,
entitled, "An act farther to protect the
commerce and seamen of the United States
against the Barbary powers."
6. An act for the relief of Augustine Ser-
ry.
7. An act authorizing the proprietors of
squares and lots in the city of Washington
to have the same subdivided, and admitted to
record.
8. An act to enforce and make more ef-
fectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an
embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports
and harbours of the United States," and the
several acts supplementary thereto.
9. An act supplementary to an act, enti-
tled, "An act for extending the terms of
credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and
for other purposes."
10. An act for the relief of Edmund Bea-
mont.
11. An act to alter the time for the next
meeting of Congress.
12. An act for the employment of an ad-
ditional naval force.
13. An act for dividing the Indiana ter-
ritory into two separate governments.
14. An act making appropriations to com-
plete the fortifications commenced for the se-
curity of the sea-port towns and harbours of
the United States, and to defray the expenses
of deepening and extending to the river Mis-
sissippi, the canal of Carondelet.
15. An act supplementary to the act, en-
titled, "An act to amend the act, entitled,
"An act establishing circuit courts, and ad-
justing the jurisdiction of the district courts
of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."
16. An act to revive and continue for a
farther time the authority of the commis-
sioners of Kaskaskia.
17. An act to incorporate a company for
opening the canal in the city of Washington.
18. An act making appropriations for the
support of government during the year one
thousand eight hundred and nine.
19. An act extending the right of suf-
frage in the Indiana territory, and for other
purposes.
20. An act freeing from postage all letters
and packets to Thomas Jefferson.
21. An act for the disposal of certain
tracts of land in the Mississippi territory,
claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the
land commissioners as ante-dated; and to
confirm the claims of Abraham Ellis and
Daniel Harregal.
22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cot-
ton.
23. An act for the relief of certain Aliba-
ma and Wyandott Indians.
24. An act to interdict the commercial
intercourse between the United States and G.
Britain and France, and their dependencies,
and for other purposes.
25. An act making provision for the farther
accommodation of the household of the presi-
dent of the U. States.
26. An act farther to amend the judicial
system of the United States.
27. An act to extend the time for making
payment for the public lands of the United
States.
28. An act making a farther appropriation
towards completing the two wings of the
capitol at the city of Washington, and for
other purposes.
29. An act to extend to Amos Whittemore
and William Whittemore, jun. the patent
right to a machine for manufacturing cotton
and wool cards.
30. An act for the relief of Jacob Barnitz.
31. An act supplementary to the act, en-
titled, "An act for establishing trading houses
with the Indian tribes.
32. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
33. An act to authorize the making a turn-
pike road from Mafon's causeway to Alexan-
dria.
34. An act farther to amend the several
acts for the establishment and regulation of
the treasury, war and navy departments.
35. An act making appropriations for the
support of the military establishment, and of
the navy of the United States, for the year
1809.
36. An act supplementary to an act to a-
mend the charter of George-town.
37. An act authorizing the further aug-
mentation of the marine corps.

From the Aurora.

THE CASE OF OLMSTEAD.

It seems as if infatuation and folly had be-
come epidemic at Boston, and had spread to
Congress and communicated its infection to
Lancaster.

The following message, it is said, has been
communicated to the state legislature. The
governor, no doubt, is sworn to obey and sup-
port the laws of this commonwealth, and
there is a law on this special subject, which
authorizes the executive to call out the mil-
itia and protect the parties.

But then there is this infelicity in the case,
that the laws of the U. S. are also part of
the laws of this commonwealth; and the de-
cisions of the supreme court of the U. S. are,
and must be, a paramount authority to any
such law.

The law of this commonwealth is in reali-
ty an ex post facto law, produced by intrigue
to cover injustice, and to violate the first
principles of human rights in human socie-
ty.

It is further aggravated by the facts, that
the money, which is the hard earned and sole
property of Gideon Olmstead, is now in the
state treasury of Pennsylvania; and that the
state has neither in law nor in equity, any
lien, nor is there any pretence of claim on
the part of the state, to the money of this
injured man.

Gideon Olmstead commanded an Ameri-
can armed vessel during the revolution, he
was captured and carried into Jamaica, and
brutally incarcerated in a dungeon for several
months; with one or two others he was put
on board a vessel to be sent to N. York, and
on the passage, by an enterprise, the spirit,
intrepidity, humanity and effect, of which,
ought to have obtained for him a statue, and
in Greece or Rome he would have obtained
one; he, with two other persons and a boy,
seized the vessel, with 12 or 14 men on board,
and brought her into the Delaware. The
vessel was condemned, and the property has
been hung up now 30 years in law suits; the
man has grown into years and into want; he
has had decisions of the old congress and of
the state courts, and ultimately of the su-
preme court in his favour, and now, rather
than render this veteran of the revolution
justice, or pay the man his money, which is
his own, the militia is to be called forth.
Lamentable indeed is the state of morals and
justice in society, when such transgressions
as have been exhibited in Massachusetts, in Con-
necticut, and now in the case of Olmstead,
can occur!

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN—

"I have received information that the su-
preme court of the United States hath order-
ed a peremptory mandamus to be issued to
the suit of Gideon Olmstead, and others, ver-
sus Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters,
executrixes of the late Mr. Rittenhouse, and
that immediate application will be made to
Richard Peters, judge of the district court of
Pennsylvania, for an execution against the
persons and effects of Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs.
Waters, or that rather, as it is an admiralty
proceeding, an attachment against their per-
sons will be the compulsory process adopted
on the occasion.

"By the act of the 2d April, 1803, Mrs.
Sergeant and Mrs. Waters are directed to
pay a sum of money, arising out of the sale
of the British sloop Active, captured during
the revolutionary war, into the state treasury.
With the requisitions of that law the said
executrixes have complied; it now becomes
my duty, agreeable to the provisions of that
act, to protect the persons and property of
the said executrixes, against the said process.
"Painful as the duty is, I am compelled, and
am now making arrangements to call out a
portion of the militia for that service; that
being the only means in the power of the ex-
ecutive. As the execution of this law may
produce some serious difficulties, as it respects
the relation between the state governments
and that of the U. States, I have thought it
proper to make this communication, on which
the legislature can act as in their wisdom they
shall think expedient.

"SIMON SNYDER.

"The hon. James Ingle, Esq, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Lancaster, Feb. 27, 1809."

The following resolution, in relation to the
above case, was adopted by the House of
Representatives of Pennsylvania on the
1st instant.

Resolved, That the secretary of the com-
monwealth be required to lay before the
house information, touching the measures the
governor may have taken to call out the mil-
itia to protect the persons and property of
Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters, in
pursuance of an act of assembly of this com-
monwealth."

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Senate of
the United States adjourned sine die.

In CHANCERY, March 6, 1809.

John Weld, of Robert,

The State of Maryland, and the legal Repre-
sentatives of John and Samuel Buchanan.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a
deed from the Chancellor for a tract of
land called WELSH'S FOLLY, lying and be-
ing in Anne-Arundel county. The bill states
that about the year one thousand seven hun-
dred and sixty-nine, the complainant being
indebted to a certain John Buchanan, a sub-
ject of the king of Great-Britain, in the sum
of three hundred, and twenty-two pounds
eight shillings and three pence, sterling, to
secure the payment of the same assigned to a
certain Samuel Buchanan, son of the said
John Buchanan, a certificate of the said tract,
purchased of the then lord proprietor, by the
complainant, and as an additional security
executed his bond for the payment of the
said sum, with interest: That it was agreed,
in writing, between the said Samuel Bucha-
nan and the complainant, that a patent should
issue on the said certificate, so assigned, in the
name of the said Samuel Buchanan, and that
upon the complainant's paying up the sum
due on his bond the said Buchanan would
make a conveyance of the land to the com-
plainant, and deliver up his bond to be can-
celled; that patent did accordingly issue in
the name of the said Samuel Buchanan, and
that the complainant has fully discharged the
money due on his said bond. The bill fur-
ther states that Gilbert Buchanan is the sole
surviving representative of John and Samuel
Buchanan, that being a British subject, and
not entitled to hold real property within the
state, the complainant has been unable to ob-
tain the legal title to said land; it is there-
upon, on motion of the complainant, ordered
and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this
order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette,
published in the city of Annapolis, three suc-
cessive weeks, before the 10th day of April
next, to the intent that the said Gilbert
Buchanan, as the representative of the said
John or Samuel Buchanan, may have notice
of the present application, and of the object
of the bill, and be warned to appear in the
court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before
the 10th day of August next, to show cause
why a conveyance should not be had as pro-
posed.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

APPLICATION having been made to
the county court, by the petition, in writing,
of WILLIAM TYLER, of said county, pray-
ing for the benefit of the act of assembly for
the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms
mentioned therein, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as
as he can ascertain them, being annexed
to his said petition, and the subscriber be-
ing satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the
said William Tyler has resided the two prece-
dent years within the state of Maryland prior
to the passage of the said act; and the said Wil-
liam Tyler, at the time of presenting his pe-
tition, having produced, in writing, the con-
sent of such of his creditors as have due
them the amount of two-thirds of the debt
due by him at the time of preferring his pe-
tition; and the said William Tyler has
satisfied the subscriber he has given the notice
prescribed and directed by the act relat-
ing to insolvent debtors; it is therefore
ordered and adjudged, that the said Wil-
liam Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for
three months successively, before the 1st
day of May next, give notice to his creditors
to appear before the judges of Calvert county
court, on the second Monday of May next,
for the purpose of recommending a trustee
for their benefit, on the said William Tyler
then and there taking the oath prescribed
by the said act for delivering up his property.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,
Chief judge of the third judicial district.

In CHANCERY, March 2, 1809.

THE real estate of JOSHUA DORSEY,
late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, having been sold under a decree of
court, passed in 1804, it is ordered that
the trustee give notice, by advertisement in
Maryland Gazette, to be inserted three suc-
cessive weeks before the 10th day of April
next, to the legal representatives of the
said Joshua Dorsey, to make known their
claims to the auditor before the 10th day of
May next, after which a distribution of the
proceeds will be made, on application, to
such of the representatives as shall appear
and be entitled thereto.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVth Year.]

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February

RESOLVED, That the resolution of the
Legislature, passed at the last session, request-
ing the governor and council to procure in-
formation as to the probable expenses of erect-
ing and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing, annually
one thousand stand of arms complete, to be
published twice a week for the space of
four weeks, in the American and Federal
Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Ga-
zette, at Annapolis; the Republican Ad-
vocate, at Frederick-town; the National
Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at
Hagar's-town, and in Mr. S. Smith's paper at
Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY

RESOLVED, That the resolution of the
Council be requested to submit to this house, at their
next meeting, information as to the probable
expenses of erecting and furnishing a building
of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing,
annually one thousand stand of arms complete,
to be published twice a week for the space of
four weeks, in the American and Federal
Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Ga-
zette, at Annapolis; the Republican Ad-
vocate, at Frederick-town; the National
Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at
Hagar's-town, and in Mr. S. Smith's paper at
Easton.

A PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBS-
CRIBERS, A WEEKLY MISCELLANEOUS
ENTITLED,

THE CASKET,
AND LITERARY COMPANION.

BY CHARLES CANDID.

BY the cessation of 'The Commonwealth'
devotees of literary amusements, and
infinite loss, to supply a remedy, 'THE
CASKET' has been commenced. The
Editor announces it with confidence, as
the most flattering auspices, and the
appearance of the work, reference must be had to
the satisfaction on this subject.

CONDITIONS.

The paper shall be issued every
week, by subscribers; and to those
who will be forwarded through the
post, the price to subscribers will be
one dollar per ann. or ONE DOLLAR
for six months. Subscribers will be
received in advance, or give responsibility.

AN ACT

to permit certain forfeitures in
the act, entitled, An act to
incorporate an Insurance Company in this
State.

It is enacted, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That any sub-
scriber of any subscriber, for
the company, who have heretofore
been forfeited of his, her or their
share, by force of the said law, and
who, by an act, annulled and remit-
ted and made void, by the President and
Directors of the said company, provided no
remission under this act shall take
effect, by the assent of two thirds
of the directors next hereafter
elected, or without the payment of
the full amount of the instalment neg-

And be it enacted, That the
said directors shall, thirty days
before the next election of directors,
cause to be published in two or more
issues of the city of Baltimore, in
the Maryland Herald, at Frederick-town,
and in the Maryland Herald, at Wash-
ington, and in the Maryland Herald,

And be it enacted, That the
said directors shall, thirty days
before the next election of directors,
cause to be published in two or more
issues of the city of Baltimore, in
the Maryland Herald, at Frederick-town,
and in the Maryland Herald, at Wash-
ington, and in the Maryland Herald,

The Editors of the Nat-
ional Intelligencer, and Star (at Easton)
to publish the above three
times a week, and to send their bills to the Editor of
this paper.

3X

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1809.

[No. 324.]

## IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 3, 1809.

**RESOLVED**, That the resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, requesting the governor and council to procure information as to the probable expenses of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms complete, be published twice a week for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.**

**RESOLVED**, That the governor and council be requested to procure, and submit to this house, at their next meeting, information as to the probable expenses of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms complete, fifty pairs of horseman's pistols, one hundred horsemen's swords, and one hundred fowling pieces, and the practicability of procuring workmen sufficient for the same, and the usual wages for such workmen, and as to the most eligible site for the erection of such buildings, the machinery of which, if necessary, to be worked by water, steam or otherwise; and that by publication of this resolution, they give notice that they will receive applications for, and proposals for the sale of the site. And that they procure if practicable, the annual report of the different establishments of the same kind in the United States.

**A PROPOSAL,**  
FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
**A WEEKLY MISCELLANY,**  
ENTITLED,  
**THE GASKET;**  
AND LITERARY COMPANION.

BY CHARLES CANDID, ESQ.

BY the cessation of 'The Companion,' the devotees of literary amusement sustained sensible loss, to supply a remedy for which 'THE GASKET' has been commenced, and the Editor announces it with pleasure under the most flattering auspices.—The subscriber, giving an impression of the character and appearance of the work, being published, reference must be had to that for satisfaction on this subject.

## CONDITIONS.

The paper shall be issued every Saturday to subscribers; and to those at a distance will be forwarded through the post-offices. The price to subscribers will be **Four Dollars** per ann. or **ONE DOLLAR** every quarter. Instant subscribers will be required to pay advance, or give responsibility in Baltimore.

## AN ACT

to remit certain forfeitures incurred under an act, entitled, *An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore.*

It is enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any subscriber, or the executors of any subscriber, for shares in the company, who have heretofore incurred forfeiture of his, her or their shares, under the force of the said law, may have the same annulled, remitted and made void, on application to the President and Directors of the company, provided no remittance of any nature under this act shall take place, unless the assent of two thirds of the whole of directors next hereafter to be chosen without the payment of principal and interest of the instalment neglected to be paid.

And be it enacted, That the said president and directors shall, thirty days previous to the next election of directors, cause this act to be published in two or more newspapers of the city of Baltimore, in one paper at least, one at Frederick-town, one at the city of Washington, and in the Maryland Gazette.

And be it enacted, That so much of the above recited act, entitled, *An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore*, as is inconsistent with, or repugnant to this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick-town Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and Star (at Easton) are required to publish the above three times, and their bills to the Editor of the Federal Intelligencer.

3X

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on **MONDAY**, the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,

**A** LOT of ground within the city of Annapolis, with several houses thereon, late the property of **SMITH PRYCE**, deceased. One of the said houses is fronting on the street, and a most excellent stand for a **GROCERY**; there is on the said lot some of the most choice fruit trees. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said **SMITH PRYCE** are hereby notified to bring in their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within four months from the day of sale.

**LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Trustee.**  
March 7, 1809. 3X

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, appointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late **SAMUEL HEPBURN**, Esquire, of Prince-George's county, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on **Wednesday**, the 5th day of April next, in the town of Upper Marlboro'.

**PART** of the real estate of the said deceased, being part of two tracts or parcels of land called *Maiden's Down* and *Grey Eagle Enlarged*, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres. This land is situated in Prince-George's county, directly on the mail road leading from the city of Annapolis, through Queen-Anne and Upper-Marlboro', to the city of Washington and Alexandria, is distant from the two latter places about ten miles, and about 5 miles from Upper-Marlboro', and adjoins those two fertile and well known farms in said county, called the *Wood-Yard* and *Mellwood*. It is well adapted to the production of tobacco, and all kinds of grain, and has a sufficient quantity of rail timber and firewood to support two such farms. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. And on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser, and his heirs, all the right, title and interest, which the said Samuel Hepburn had in the said lands.

**TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**

**N. B.** The creditors of the said Samuel Hepburn are requested to lodge their claims, with the vouchers therefor, in the chancery office, within two months from the day of sale.

**TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**  
March 13, 1809. 2

## A RUNAWAY.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself **FANNY**, who says that she was set free by **JOHN WOOD**, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her clothing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

**JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff**  
Anne-Arundel county.  
March 6, 1809. 3

## A RUNAWAY.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself **JACK OFFER**, and says he belongs to **Jerningham Drury**, living near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county; said fellow appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and slender made; his clothing a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, flowered Marfelles vest, white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold, as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

**JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff**  
Anne-Arundel county.  
January 20, 1809. 9X

## NOTICE.

**ALL** those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.

**SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.**  
January 9, 1809. 9

## GARDEN SEEDS.

*Just Received, and for Sale, at*  
**THOMAS SHAW'S STORE,**  
An Extensive Assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of the following kinds:  
Peas, Beans, Parsnip, Turnip,  
Cabbage, Lettuce, Cucumber, Thyme,  
Radish, Carrot, Parsley, Asparagus,  
Celery, Onion, Spinage, Sage,  
Sweet Marjoram, Pepper Grass,  
Bush Squash, Nasturtium,  
Pepper, Endive, Mustard, Chervill,  
English Sorrel, Watermelon,  
Cressets, Sea Kail, Vegetable Oysters,

ALSO  
An Assortment of **FLOWER SEEDS**  
AND **PATENT MEDICINES.**  
March 6, 1809. 3

## RED CLOVER SEED.

*Just received, and for Sale, at*  
**RIDGELY & WEEMS'S STORE,**  
—CHURCH-STREET—  
**A QUANTITY** of prime **RED CLOVER SEED**, cured in Pennsylvania.  
March 6, 1809. 3X

## DRY GOODS, &c.

**THE** subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past favours, and hope by strict attention in the purchase of goods, to be able to sell on the best terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, bought in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, sugars, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel.—All of which they offer for sale low for cash, and to punctual customers only on the usual credit.

**RIDGELY and WEEMS.**  
Annapolis, February 6, 1809. 5

## JOHN WELLS, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in part of the house occupied by Mr. **JOSEPH MERRIKEN**, fronting Church-street, where he has on hand, and intends keeping, a general and extensive assortment of **DRUGS** and **MEDICINES**, warranted to be of the best quality, which he will engage to sell as low as they can be purchased in this state. As he has been regularly bred to the business, he hopes to merit and obtain a share of public custom. Country Physicians will find it greatly to their advantage by giving him a call.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809. 5

## NOTICE.

**THOSE** who have claims against the estate of **RICHARD DORSEY**, late of Anne-Arundel county, are desired to exhibit the same to **ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER**, of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

**ANNE DORSEY, Executrix**  
of Richard Dorsey.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the late firms of **Ridgely and Weems**, or **Ridgely, Weems and Co.** on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them on bond or note are desired to make payment; such as cannot discharge the principal are called upon for the interest thereon, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

**RIDGELY and WEEMS.**  
Annapolis, February 6, 1809. 7X

## FOR SALE.

**A VALUABLE** tract of **LAND**, containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, most excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the state of Maryland. For terms apply to **WILLIAM COOKE, Esq;** Baltimore, **JOHN GALLOWAY**, West river, or the subscriber, **Philadelphia.**

**ANN PEMBERTON.**  
January 9, 1809. 9

## DANCING SCHOOL.

**MONSIEUR DU CLAIRACQ** informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he will open a dancing school in the said city on the 17th inst. He will teach the most fashionable dances and steps, such as the gavot of vestris, menuet de la cour, Polish minuets, and Rondo waltz.

Annapolis, March 13, 1809. 2

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give notice to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them, in the recess of the said court, and this notice shall have been published for three months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled, *An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.*

**JOHN KNIGHTON.**  
February 13, 1809. 6

**STATE OF MARYLAND,** Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 8, 1809.

**ON** application, by petition, of **SAMUEL SANDS**, administrator of **RICHARD GOODWIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

**THAT** the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **RICHARD GOODWIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1809.

**SAMUEL SANDS, Adm'r.**

## ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

**ON** application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writings, of **JASPER E. TILLY**, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why he the said Jasper E. Tilly should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

**RICHARD H. HARWOOD.**

## NOTICE.

**I** HAVE appointed **THOMAS H. BOWIE**, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, my attorney in fact, to settle the estate of **DOCT. WILLIAM S. BISHOP**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them to him properly authenticated.

**CHARLES EMORY, Adm'r**  
William S. Bishop.  
March 5, 1809. 3X

## RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, March 10.

From New-Orleans.

Following articles are copied from N. O. papers, with which we were favoured yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1809.

JUST request the favour of you to make public the following extract from the hon. Secretary of the Treasury's instructions to you, dated Dec. 9, 1808.

All vessels whatever, American, foreign, or Spanish, should, for the present, and you are further instructed, be prevented from proceeding above New-Orleans, except on such vessels sent by the Spanish government with supplies for Baton Rouge, as to receive a special permission from government in the same manner as the Spanish government permits us to proceed to our settlement on the Mobile.

They have been overwhelmed with complaints and remonstrances, and should with the public know where the grievance (if any) originated. I shall, in future, adhere strictly to order.

have the honour to be, &c. &c.

D. PORTER.

Wm. BROWN, Esq. Collector.

NOTICE.

Commanders of merchant vessels, who are permitted to pass the U. S. armed vessels, without showing their colours, are hereby informed, that if an attempt of that nature is made, it will be attributed to some concealment, which I shall consider it the duty of every officer to endeavour to detect, by the most rigid examination.—Therefore they will be compelled to heave to an anchor alongside every U. S. armed vessel they may meet on this station, until an examination is made.

It will be the cause of much regret to me, if merchants should suffer through the obliquity of their captains.

D. PORTER.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature, dated last evening.

"The general assembly were engaged yesterday on the subject of the Farmers Exchange Bank in Gloucester, and it appears that Mr. A. Dexter, of Boston, now owes the Bank between 5 and 600,000 dollars; but it has in circulation paper exceeding 100,000 dollars, and not above 100 dollars in specie; and that a species of fraud has been practised by the President thereof and Mr. Dexter to a great extent. The business will occupy much time, as the assembly are determined to investigate it thoroughly, and save the state from the ignominy that would otherwise attach to it. The President cannot be found."

NEW-HAVEN, March 9.

On Saturday last an armed brig, in the service of the United States, commanded by capt. Lee, captured and conducted into this port, a sloop, laden with provisions, on suspicion of having violated the embargo law, by slipping out of Milford harbor, on a voyage to some foreign port, without permission. On Tuesday, after midnight, the prize sloop was boarded by a number of unexpected visitors, who having removed the sloop at a safe distance from the shipping, destroyed her by fire. The cargo was saved, being secured on shore immediately on the sloop's arrival. This act of feeling and resentment was managed with so much adroitness and secrecy, that the citizens were undisturbed, and the police had no opportunity for the exercise of authority.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

Capture of Martinique.

To the politeness of a merchant of this city we are indebted for a file of St. Croix papers, containing the following particulars of the capture of Martinique.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

From the St. Thomas Gazette, Feb. 8.

We have been politely obliged with the following extract of a letter from Martinique, together with the proclamation issued by the commander in chief:—

Casse Novire Bay, Martinique, Feb. 5.

"Our operations go on swimmingly. The fortress of Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday morning at sunrise, after sustaining a very heavy bombardment; 5 men of the enemy were killed, and 11 wounded; 4 officers, and 126 men taken prisoners, and our shipping are all this morning come into this anchorage, to land the mortars and artillery for the operation on Fort Desaix. The enemy's force in the two last actions were one half militia, who have suffered severely. Although we have not correctly ascertained it, they all say that they have in hospital 340 regulars wounded, and upwards of 100 militia. They have only 1500 men in the fort, and

as we have possession of the whole of the redoubts, but one, they cannot stand out five very long. Gen. Beckwith and his army are on the heights of Mount Surruier. Gen. Maitland we expect here this evening. St. Pierre's will not be summoned until Desaix surrenders.—Villaret has ordered all the militia to their homes, in consequence of the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieut. gen. George Beckwith, and rear admiral the hon. Alex. Cochrane, knight of the order of the Bath, commanders of the land and sea forces of his Britannic majesty, in the Windward Islands, &c. &c.

Colonists and Inhabitants of Martinique, His majesty yielding to imperious circumstances, returned you to the power which then governed France.

His majesty deceived in the hope, that the happiness which his government had created among you, would have been cultivated by your new masters, groaned at the unfortunate situation in which the events of war, or rather the want of respect due to property, have reduced your colony.

But the term of your misfortunes is arrived—famine will disappear—the sources of your prosperity will be renewed—your ancient laws shall be restored to you, and the government protector of person and property, which ruled you under the British flag, shall be re-established in the colony. It is with these intentions that his majesty has confided to us the command of a formidable land and sea armament, to retake Martinique, and to create again in this suffering colony, abundance and tranquillity—the inseparable companions of a just and protecting government.

In consequence of these benevolent dispositions, we invite you, in the name of humanity, to submit yourselves immediately to the forces of his majesty, who will not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.

We order all civil and military commissioners to immediately divest themselves of their functions.

To every inhabitant of whatsoever class or condition he may be, to retire peaceably to his dwelling, and there to maintain order.

We declare that every colonist or inhabitant, who shall be taken in arms, shall be treated as prisoners of war.

That every free coloured man taken in arms shall be transported, and that every slave taken in like manner, shall be subject to be tried by a military tribunal.

Ministers of Divine worship!—Your religion shall be protected, and the properties and rights of the church will be respected.

Given at head quarters, this 30th day of January, 1809.

GEORGE BECKWITH, ALEX. COCHRANE.

By order of their excellencies, William H. Wiley, } Secretaries. John S. Tracey, }

Christianstead, (St. Croix,) Feb 14.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

MARTINIQUE, Feb. 5.

The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. Gen. Beckwith with the first division under sir George Prevost, principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the island; the York Rangers with gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southward, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and general Maitland's division at Sainte Luce bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed thro' in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the first of Feb. a part of gen. Hoghton's brigade, (the 7th reg.) and a flank battalion under major Campbell, carried the heights of Surruier, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havoc amongst them. On the 2d the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort, but though they marched with the most unparalleled coolness even to the very muzzles of the enemies guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch; it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say with loss. The officers killed are captains Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with major Maxwell of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are colonel Pakenham, who is again shot through the neck, and maj. Campbell in the arm, neither of them however are in danger. The enemy

have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded into a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewn with their dead. The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed, to which, however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads, will render a task of length and labour.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Pa.) March 7.

On Tuesday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, a small house situated near to Mr. Hugh's iron works, in this county, occupied by a family of free people of colour, was consumed by fire, together with three small children, the oldest aged 3 years! The mother of these unfortunate children went to a neighbour's house that morning and fastened the door of her cabin on the outside. It is supposed, the children in their play, sat fire to some tow which lay in a corner of the room, and thus, like the unconscious insect courted the flame by which they died.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

A Paris paper, which has been politely handed to us by a friend, contains the following article:—La Lanterne Magique

"The province of Louisiana, though separated for the present from the Great Empire, by a certain concurrence of events, continues to evince the highest veneration for all our political institutions. To avoid the barbarous yoke of a Gothic system of jurisprudence, called the common law of England, the principles of the civil law have been expressly and exclusively adopted as the basis of a new code which is shortly to be promulgated in that Province. M. Louis Moreau Lislez, a French juriconsult, has the honour of digesting this code, which in fact is a paraphrase of the Napoleon code.

"We regret to miss, in this digest, that admirable combination of principles, and perspicuity and elegance of style, which distinguish this grand work of the most eminent geniuses of our nation. We presume that Mr. Moreau thought it necessary to disguise the glorious plagiary, lest he might excite the national jealousies of his new fellow-citizens. And he has disguised it effectually. So flattering a compliment to his native country, however, deserves our highest commendation, particularly as his labours will tend to preferre in that colony, for sometime longer, the practice of those laws which it is our interest to find there."—La Levant, Sept. 28, 1808.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

Col. Burr, gen. Miranda and Mr. Swartwout, were in London, (when the Union left England,) living in much obscurity, and not associated with by persons of distinction.—The British government do not countenance nor support col. Burr. [Monitor.]

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 3.

"Affairs, according to appearances, are less favourable than we could wish; notwithstanding the disasters which have befallen the Spaniards, their patriotism and enthusiasm appear here to be unabated, and while this is the case we ought not to despair of their cause. Ten thousand men are going from thence to Spain, under the command of gen. MIRANDA, but so slow are the movements of the Portuguese, that it would be hazardous much to say when they will set off.

"The inhabitants of Lisbon, (those who have property,) seem to be unanimous in their determination to leave the country if the French return here; it is not likely they will contribute much to its defence with their minds thus disposed, and to this is to be attributed the great indifference we witness.—The regency is disliked, nor is it so active as it ought to be.

"An edict has been published here, calling on every person who has horses to deliver them up for the service of the country, either gratuitously or at a valuation, at the option of the owners, under pain of imprisonment; whether these tardy measures of co-operation and assistance will be productive of good or not, time only can shew.—The voluntary contributions are not great, and if the spirit of patriotism of this country, of which so much has been said, ever did exist to the extent described, be assured it has lost of its force. The general hatred to the French is perhaps undiminished, but an indifference, which may perhaps prove destructive to the best interests of the country, has succeeded in the capital; in the provinces we hear things have a more favourable appearance, and we are willing to hope it is the case.

"The differences between the English and Portuguese troops at Oporto, it appears have been settled without bloodshed."

Annapolis Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, March 10.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1809.

ANXIOUSLY wishing to settle his personal affairs, the Subscriber, most earnestly and respectfully, requests all persons indebted to him to pay off their respective balances, which, though trifling to each individual, in the aggregate, of considerable importance to him. He hopes proper attention will be paid to this, his last request, and assures those who refuse or neglect to comply with it, he must, though with reluctance, resort to legal measures, which are both disagreeable and expensive. He, in a particular manner, calls on all those in this city and county, who are in arrears to him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank established at Philadelphia, is to pay the 75,000 dollars in stock for its charter.

Bank of the United States.

Outlines of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying for an extension of their charter. Of the capital stock of 10 millions 700,000 two hundred thousand dollars are persons residing within the United States.

The value of a charter for 20 years, calculates at 2,890,000 dollars—this he does not suppose the bank would give for a charter, and limits the maximum price which government could expect, at 1,232,000.

This gross sum he proposes, however, to communicate for benefits of a different nature.

1. The capital to be increased to thirty millions—5 millions to be limited to the descriptions of citizens of the United States—15 millions to be apportioned on equitable principles for subscription among state governments if they think proper to subscribe, and to be unalienable.

2. The bank to pay the United States 5 per cent. interest upon deposits, when exceeding three millions.

3. To be bound to lend the United States a sum not exceeding 3-5ths of its capital, or 18 millions, payable in a regular manner.

4. A branch of the bank to be established in each subscribing state, if required, and to be allowed to appoint a certain number of directors in the respective branches—the United States are to appoint a certain number of directors in each state to pay their subscriptions in equal instalments.

[Wash.]

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Leonard-town, March 10.

On Saturday the Grand Jury of St. Mary's county handed to judges Key and Gantt (Judge Gantt being absent during the term by indisposition,) the enclosed presentment. The court, after a few moments' consultation, returned the paper to the grand jury and judge Key observed, "that the presentment presented the executive of Maryland to the exercise of a power constitutionally vested in him; that he did not mean to question the validity of the motives of the grand jury, the executive had abused the discretion trusted to them, this court possessed the authority to investigate the matter, and court returned to the jury the paper."

PRESENTMENT.

We the Grand Jury for St. Mary's county, do present as an alarming violation of order and good government, the proclamation of the governor of the state of Maryland, which shielded from just and condign punishment the ringleaders of the mob in the city of Baltimore, after having been found guilty by an impartial tribunal of the country.

We are satisfied that the framers of our constitution never meant that this power, intrusted to the governor, should be exercised for the oppression of the people, or for the disturbance of their peace and tranquillity; but on the contrary, to insure the innocence from the gripe of persecution. And we are unequivocally of opinion, that the reasons assigned in the proclamation, for the exercise of this power, are hostile to the true spirit of our constitution, and a flagrant abuse of the authority directly invite a repetition of similar outrage upon all those, who venture to press a sentiment upon the present state of our political affairs. And we are equally satisfied that this is the mode to check a repetition of a similar abuse of power in the executive of the state, and by grand juries frowning upon a contentious disposition, it may have the effect to deter a future officer from similar rancour at the expense of political and natural rights.

(Signed)

BENNET WALKER, For

LATEST NEWS.

LAST evening a Spanish frigate, the 19th bulletin in Spain.—It sailed from Madrid for the British troops, leaving his brotherly of governor-governors were defeated the British troops the sea shore the country, the British armies the British of the loss.

We are further informed that Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain, on the 19th of Dec. And the proclamation to the British had given their blood should. That if they as king, he himself, and give him proclamation he (the British officer) (except the British officer) that would have had Napoleon had led that he was

was received in Spain, which reported that 15,000 killed, and 15,000 in the whole English troops in the war, say the passage not even believed was not confirmed failed.

the course of the rising of the British had risen fifteen in consequence of America.

Batavian brig sent from our port.

letter-bag not office left the above received it, with of credit it is a day, it is probable to give it

British prize money further information, a British port from England to the 9th or 10th of the 9th which to Spain upon been relinquished, consisting of frigates, were for Buenos-Ayres was made of appointment of the odds, that the possession of were retreating and 50 troops to England, reaching along and nothing of and English.

[Mercury] addition to the p. Gazette contains patches in the strong at Paris, with of capt. Bunby at Paris, with the vessel being the passage

an vessels come without giving an embargo on the British frigate Channel, and was well had fallen two ships of

received Paris French bullet is dated by them, that the entrance

verbally from arrived on the 13th at Rochelle Bayonne, Ita

wishing to settle his... Subscriber, most earnestly requests all persons indebted to their respective balances... to each individual... of considerable importance... proper attention... at request, and assures... to comply with it... with reluctance, reason... which are both disagreeable... He, in a particular manner... in this city and county... him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN

and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, is to pay the stock for its charter.

of the United States.

Report of the Secretary on the memorial of the Bank of the United States in extension of their charter. A flock of 10 millions 7 hundred thousand dollars are held within the United States... a charter for 20 years... 890,000 dollars... this bank would give for a... the maximum price which could be expected, at 1,232,000... he proposes, however... benefits of a different nature... to be increased to thirty millions... to be limited to the citizens of the United States... to be apportioned on equal terms for subscription among all persons if they think proper... to be unalienable... to pay the United States... upon deposits, when called for.

the course of a few days previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen fifteen per cent. at Bourdeaux in consequence of accounts received from America.

Batavian brings dispatches for government from our minister Mr. Armstrong.

letter-bag not having been delivered... office last evening, and no papers having yet come into our possession... the above verbal information as we received it, without knowing to what of credit it is entitled. In the course of the day, it is probable, we shall have it in power to give it confirmation or contradiction.

[Washington]

THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Leonard-town, March 18. The Grand Jury of St. Mary's county, being absent during the session, the enclosed paper, after a few moments, returned the paper to the clerk... observed, "that the executive of Maryland has a power constitutionally vested in him, and he did not mean to question the motives of the grand jury... he had abused the discretion of the court... this court possessed the power to investigate the matter, and to send to the jury the paper."

PRESENTMENT.

Grand Jury for St. Mary's county, as an alarming violation of the good government, the prerogative of the state of Maryland, and from just and condign punishment, the grand jury, after having been advised by an impartial tribunal...

satisfied that the framers never meant that this be... to the governor, and for the oppression of the... disturbance of their peace... on the contrary, to... from the gripe of... And we are unequivocally... at the reasons assigned... for the exercise of this... hostile to the true spirit... and a flagrant abuse of... a repetition of similar... upon all those, who venture... upon the present... political affairs. And... is that this is the... check a repetition of a... in the executive of... grand juries frowning upon... disposition, it may have... future officers from... at the expense of... rights.

(Signed)

BENNET WALKER, Esq.

New-York, March 16.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

LAST evening arrived at this port the brig Batavian, Tilletta, in 60 days from Rochelle. She sailed from thence on the 14th of January, and on the 16th was captured by the British frigate Comet, and had all her newspapers taken away, which we understand from the captain and passengers were so late as to contain the 19th bulletin from the French grand army in Spain.—It stated that the emperor had ordered Madrid for Portugal on the 3d of January, leaving his brother Joseph in the capacity of governor-general; that the Spaniards were defeated in every direction; and that the British troops were retreating towards the sea shore with the intention of evacuating the country. One of the passengers informs us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, in which the British armies was engaged, who were defeated with the loss of from 15 to 17,000 men.

We are further informed by one of the passengers that Joseph Buonaparte was again named king of Spain at Madrid about the 10th of Dec. And the emperor had addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, saying, the emperor had given him the power to rule as king, and that if the Spaniards did not combat their blood should pay for their disobedience. That if they would not accept of his offer, he would take the throne himself, and give him another kingdom; in proclamation he offers a pardon to all officers (except about four whom he said that would lay down their arms. Buonaparte had left Madrid, and it was stated that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle on the 12th of January, that there had been an engagement in Spain, which was said to have taken place about the 18th of December—and it is reported that 15,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners—being in the whole exactly the number of English troops in Spain. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, is not even believed in France; and the account was not confirmed on the 14th, the day after it was received.

The course of a few days previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen fifteen per cent. at Bourdeaux in consequence of accounts received from America.

Batavian brings dispatches for government from our minister Mr. Armstrong.

letter-bag not having been delivered... office last evening, and no papers having yet come into our possession... the above verbal information as we received it, without knowing to what of credit it is entitled. In the course of the day, it is probable, we shall have it in power to give it confirmation or contradiction.

[Washington]

British prize master on board the Batavian further informs us, that previous to the capture, a British cutter arrived off the coast from England, bringing London news on the 9th or 10th of Jan.; that the news of the 9th which stated that the new king to Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley had been relinquished; but that another news, consisting of 12 fail of the line frigates, were sitting out at Portof Buenos-Ayres. In these papers no mention was made of the king's indisposition to appoint a regency. The prize-master says that the French were successful in their operations; that on or about the 5th of January the possession of Ferrol; and that the French were retreating towards Vigo, where they had 50 transports. were waiting to receive them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea-coast, and nothing of a battle between the British and English.

[Mercantile Advertiser.]

In addition to the preceding articles, the Philadelphia Gazette contains the following dispatches in the Batavian are from the minister at Paris. These were given to us by capt. Bunker by the notorious news at Paris, with instructions, that in the event of a vessel being captured by a British frigate, to destroy the dispatches, to prevent the passage, to destroy the dispatches.

the vessels could not clear out of port without giving bonds not to break the embargo!

The frigate Comet spoke a cutter on the 13th of January, a letter-bag had fallen in with the Toulon frigate, and sunk two of the vessels of the line, and sunk two of the frigates.

received Paris papers to Dec. 27, French bulletins, Nos. 17, 18 and 19, dated at Madrid, Dec. 18, 19, and 20, by them, that no battle had been fought since the entrance of the French army into the city.

verbally from Mr. Coquerel, a French officer, who arrived here yesterday in the morning on the 13th of January, a letter-bag had fallen in with the Toulon frigate, and sunk two of the vessels of the line, and sunk two of the frigates.

St. John's, Antigua, Feb. 14.

There is, we understand, a late Barbadoes paper in town, which contains the articles of capitulation concluded at the capture of Cayenne. The most prominent features are that Sir Sidney Smith, who it appears co-operated with the Portuguese in the reduction of the place, has undertaken to convey Victor Hughes and his troops to Europe to be regularly exchanged; the French on their part engaging not to serve for a twelve month after such exchange.

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army, under command of Sir David Baird, said to consist of from 15 to 25,000 men, on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, had been overtaken by a large French army, who summoned them to surrender, which summons was obeyed without firing a gun; and that the army under gen. Moore was surrounded; that the supreme junta had dispatched a messenger to Buonaparte offering to open a negotiation for peace, but that the emperor Buonaparte would not listen to their overtures. It was also said, that general Castanos had resigned his command, after having disbanded his army. [Mer. Adv.]

We learn from capt. Lindfay, who came home passenger in the Batavian, (and we have heard it before) that the crews of all American vessels detained in France, are imprisoned, and are released only on condition of their entering on board French ships of war. We have seen a letter from a young gentleman of this city, who went out chief mate of the ship Holland Trader, captain Sinclair. He states, he is still in prison at Rockefort and allowed nothing to subsist on but bread and water.

It will recur to our readers that capt. Sinclair, the commander of the Holland Trader, was also imprisoned in France; and that he made his escape in disguise, got on board the ship Bourdeaux, and arrived sometime since at Philadelphia—and, it is a pleasing reflection, that he is now with his family in this city—for his escape had so incensed the French, that immediately after it was discovered that he had gone off, twelve thousand francs reward was offered by the government for his apprehension! [N. Y. Gaz.]

On Thursday last near 30 vessels cleared at the custom-house, Baltimore, for foreign ports. It is stated, that insurances on the above vessels were effected at a rate of from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. premium, and this only against the risk outward.

It is expected the island of Madeira will be made the place of deposit for American goods intended for the British market.

The Pennsylvanians contemplate the immediate erection of a permanent toll bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia. This important work, it is said, can easily be accomplished, and that Philadelphia will take 300,000 dollars of the stock.

Thirty-seven American vessels, containing 7781 tons, were at London Dec. 26. Ten of these were laden or otherwise engaged in voyages.

The "Assistance Society," a charitable association in New-York, in one week relieved 780 families, consisting of about 3200 persons.

The legislature of New-Orleans has elected Mr. J. Poydras, delegate to congress, vice Mr. D. Clark. Mr. P. had 20 votes, Mr. Watkins 5. Mr. C. does not appear to have been a candidate.

It is well understood from London, that the reverse of Spanish affairs, and the requisitions of wool by the French in the north-west of Spain, have raised Spanish wool in the London market from 6 to 16 shillings sterling per pound. This is equal to three dollars and fifty cents. At such prices we can make the finest cloth far cheaper in America. There is a tide in our manufactures, which taken with advantage, will carry the Americans to higher fortunes even than foreign commerce. [Demo. Press.]

We understand that the following arrangements have been made at Washington, for fitting out a portion of the navy, agreeably to the act of congress; commodore Rogers, is to command the frigate Constitution; com. Decatur, the United States; capt. Bainbridge, the President; capt. Hull, the Chesapeake; capt. Stewart, the Essex; captain Smith, the John Adams; and capt. Robinson the Wasp. Many new officers have been appointed. Commodore Rogers is to command on the Northern station; com. Decatur on the Southern. [Norfolk Herald.]

Sir Hugh Dalrymple and his officers have been acquitted by the Court of Enquiry, whose opinion has been approved by the king.

Russia is stated to have made propositions for peace to the Turks.

St. John's, Antigua, Feb. 14.

There is, we understand, a late Barbadoes paper in town, which contains the articles of capitulation concluded at the capture of Cayenne. The most prominent features are that Sir Sidney Smith, who it appears co-operated with the Portuguese in the reduction of the place, has undertaken to convey Victor Hughes and his troops to Europe to be regularly exchanged; the French on their part engaging not to serve for a twelve month after such exchange.

TURPENTINE.

A Liverpool price current, of Dec. 10, says, "The cargo, consisting of 400 barrels, brought by the American vessel which broke the embargo, sold at 63s. 3d."

Prices Current at Cadix, Dec. 6.

Superfine American flour, 9 dolls. per bbl. rice 6 per tierce; Indian corn per heaped fanega (equal to 2 American bushels) 2 1-2; beef 15; pork 20; codfish no sale; tobacco 20 per quintal; bees wax 50 dollars per 106 American pounds; pipe staves 150 dollars per 1200; barrel do. 45 dollars per ditto; Caracas cocoa 34 dollars per fanega of 110 lbs.; Havana sugars, assorted, 8 1-2 to 10 1-2 per cwt.; sherry wine 22 to 30 per qr. cask; saffron 8 per lb.; Spanish oil (in jars of 12 1-2 lbs.) olive 45 100 per jar; muscatel rasins and bloom, assorted, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2. The above in hard dollars. Exchange on London 44 1-2 to 45—on America, none.

The Knell.

DIED, on the 10th of January last, on his passage from Charleston, (S. C.) to the Bahama Islands, for the benefit of his health, Dr. JOHN SHAW, Professor of Chymistry in the Medical College of Baltimore, aged 31 years. To the most exalted mental attainments, Dr. Shaw united every social virtue. His widow, oppressed with accumulated woe, an aged parent, and affectionate brothers and sisters, have to deplore his early fate, but the recollection of his excellent virtues will mitigate the severity of their suffering, and reconcile them to the Divine will, in the full confidence that he now enjoys that reward promised to the just. It is a feeble tribute paid to the memory of this beloved and accomplished man, to say, that in him society has lost a valuable member, the profession of medicine a splendid ornament, science a successful votary, virtue and religion a zealous friend and supporter.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
"Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,  
("There they alike in trembling hope repose.)  
"The bosom of his Father, and his God."

On Monday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, in the 26th year of his age.

POSTAGE.

THOSE persons who have their Letters and Papers charged at this Office, are requested to take notice, that I am obliged to settle with the Post-Master General at the end of every quarter, viz. the first of January, April, July and October, and unless the postage is regularly paid I cannot charge it hereafter, particularly to those who have neglected to discharge their accounts.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.  
Annapolis, March 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated; those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.  
March 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are required to produce them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 25th day of September next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate; those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES FORREST, Adm'r.  
Leonard-town, March 18, 1809.

SALE.

WHEREAS a negro man calling himself JACK OFFER, was committed to my custody on the 20th day of January last, and no one has appeared claiming the said negro—Notice is hereby given, that he will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April next, at Anne-Arundel County Gaol, in the city of Annapolis. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. MCENEY, Sheriff  
A. A. County.  
March 20, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS WOODWARD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

ABRAHAM B. WOODWARD,  
PAMELIA WOODWARD,  
March 20, 1809.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high Chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, at the dwelling of PHILIP L. THOMAS, Well river, on TUESDAY, the 11th of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, the first fair day thereafter:

ALL the personal property of PHILIP L. THOMAS, consisting of number of valuable Negroes, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, also a quantity of household and Kitchen Furniture, and a assortment of Books.

The terms of sale are, that so much above property shall be sold for Cash, raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars the residue on a credit of six months, to the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The above property is sold to satisfy the debt due John F. Mercer, Sarah Thomas, to John Thomas.

THO: SELLMAN, Trustee.  
March 18, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

TWO well improved lots of ground, the property of RICHARD CRANDALL, situate in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county. The improvements on the lots consist of two dwelling-houses, and convenient out-houses, well calculated for accommodation of small families.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers pay cash, or bring into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of June next, the full amount of the purchase money.

After the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest, of the said Richard Crandall in and to the aforesaid property.

This property is sold to satisfy a mortgage debt due from the said Richard Crandall to Thomas Contee.

ROB. BOWIE, Trustee.  
March 20, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, to public sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased), to wit:—

HAMMOND'S RETREAT RESURVEYED, containing, in the whole, 1443 1/2 acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of the Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 will contain 974 acres, the improvements thereon are a small frame dwelling-house, an overseer's house, a barn and stable, with several other out houses; also a grist and saw mill in tolerable good repair about one third of the land is cleared, the rest in wood, partly well timbered.

Lot No. 2 will contain 469 1/2 acres, the improvements a frame dwelling-house, a stone kitchen, and several out buildings, about one half of the land is cleared.

Also two islands at the head of Severn river, containing two acres.

Also a tract of land called Norwood's Fancy Resurveyed, situate on the Round Bay, on the river Severn, and adjoining the plantation of col Manadier, and contains 227 1/2 acres, a large proportion of which is meadow land.

Also a small tract called Bachelor's Neglect, containing 15 1/2 acres, situate on Elk Ridge, adjoining the land of Mr. Ely Dorsey, of Frederick county.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, for those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves, and to enable them to do this, plots of the land will be deposited at the tavern of Mr. Amos Gambrill, adjoining Hammond's Retreat Resurveyed. The sale will be made at the dwelling-house on lot No. 1, on Monday, the twenty-fourth of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms are one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; the residue in 4 equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

And the subscriber will, on the 28th day of April next, at the tavern of Mr. William Glover, expose, in the city of Annapolis, to public sale, on the same terms as above mentioned, the reversionary interest the said William Hammond held in three lots of ground adjoining said city, now under ground rent, one of £. 9, one of £. 7 10, and the other of £. 20. A particular description will be given on the day of sale.

BASIE BROWN, Trustee.  
March 17, 1809.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Mr. Smith's paper at Esston, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week four times, and send their accounts to the post-master at Annapolis.



the legal Repre... Samuel Buchanan... to obtain a... for a tract of... lying and be... The bill states... and seven hun... complaint being... Buchanan, a sub... in the sum... twenty-two pounds... sterling, to... same assigned to... son of the said... of the said tract... proprietor, by the... additional security... payment of the... That it was agreed... said Samuel Bucha... that a patent should... so assigned, in the... Buchanan, and that... paying up the said... Buchanan would... the land to the com... his bond to be can... accordingly issue... Samuel Buchanan, and... fully discharged the... bond. The bill has... Buchanan is the father... of John and Samuel... British subject, and... property within the... as being unable to... said land; it is there... complainant, unless... cause a copy of the... the Maryland Gazette... Annapolis, three... the 10th day of April... that the said Gilbert... representative of the... man, may have notice... on, and of the object... to appear in the... solicitor, on or before... next, to shew cause... could not be had as... e copy.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1809.

[No. 32]

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, to public sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased,) to wit:—

**HAMMOND'S RETREAT RESURVEYED,** containing, in the whole, 1443½ acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, and will be divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 will contain 974 acres, the improvements thereon are a small frame dwelling-house, an overseer's-house, a barn and stable, with several other out-houses; also a wind saw mill in tolerable good repair, and one third of the land is cleared, the remainder in wood, partly well timbered.

Lot No. 2 will contain 469½ acres, the improvements a frame dwelling-house, a stone house, and several out-buildings, about one third of the land is cleared.

Two islands at the head of Severn river, containing two acres.

Also a tract of land called *Norwood's Farm*, resurveyed, situate on the Round Bay, on river Severn, and adjoining the plantation of Col. Manadier, and contains 227½ acres, a proportion of which is meadow land.

Also a small tract called *Bachelor's Neglect*, containing 15½ acres, situate on Elk Ridge, being the land of Mr. Ely Dorsey, of Frederick county.

More particular description is thought necessary, for those inclined to purchase examine and judge for themselves, and enable them to do this, plots of the land be deposited at the tavern of Mr. Amos Brill, adjoining *Hammond's Retreat Resurveyed*. The sale will be made at the dwelling-house on lot No. 1, on Monday, the fourth day of April next, if fair, if not, next fair day, and will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms are one fifth of the purchase-money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; the residue equal annual payments, with interest the day of sale.

The subscriber will, on the 28th day of April next, at the tavern of Mr. William H. Contee, expose, in the city of Annapolis, to public sale, on the same terms as above mentioned, the reversionary interest the said *William Hammond* held in three lots of ground in said city, now under ground rent, £. 9, one of £. 7 10, and the other £. 10. A particular description will be given on the day of sale.

**BASIL BROWN, Trustee.**

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, the American, at Baltimore, Frederick Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Smith's paper at Esalon, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week, and send their accounts to the subscriber at Annapolis.

### PUBLIC SALE.

In virtue of a decree of the high court of Maryland, appointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the real estate of late **SAMUEL HEBURN**, Esquire, Prince-George's county, will be offered to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, in town of Upper Marlboro'.

Part of the real estate of the said deceased, being part of two tracts or parcels called *Maiden's Downy* and *Single Enlarged*, containing three hundred and twenty-two acres. This land is situate in Prince-George's county, directly on a road leading from the city of Annapolis through Queen-Anne and Upper-Marlboro' to the city of Washington and Alexandria distant from the two latter places six miles, and about 5 miles from Upper Marlboro', and adjoins those two fertile and well-cultivated farms in said county, called the *Lord and Mellwood*. It is well adapted to the production of tobacco, and all other crops, and has a sufficient quantity of water and firewood to support two hundred slaves. The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond, to be approved by the trustee, and ratification of the sale by the chancellor, on payment of the whole purchase-money, by a good and sufficient security, to be approved by the trustee, and convey to the purchaser, and his heirs, the right, title and interest, which the said Samuel Heburn had in the said lands.

The creditors of the said Samuel Heburn are requested to lodge their claims, vouchers therefor, in the chancery within two months from the day of sale.

**RUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**

The subscribers, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on **THURSDAY**, the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

**TWO** well improved lots of ground, the property of **RICHARD CRANDELL**, situate in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county. The improvements on these lots consist of two dwelling-houses, and other convenient out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of small families.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers pay cash, or bring into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of June next, the full amount of the purchase money.

After the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest, of the said Richard Crandell in and to the aforesaid property.

This property is sold to satisfy a mortgaged debt due from the said Richard Crandell to **Thomas Contee**.

**ROB. BOWIE, Trustee.**

March 20, 1809.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on **THURSDAY**, the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

**TWO** well improved lots of ground, the property of **RICHARD CRANDELL**, situate in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county. The improvements on these lots consist of two dwelling-houses, and other convenient out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of small families.

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This property is sold to satisfy a mortgaged debt due from the said Richard Crandell to **Thomas Contee**.

**ROB. BOWIE, Trustee.**

March 20, 1809.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the high Court of Chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, at the dwelling of **PHILIP I. THOMAS**, West river, on **TUESDAY**, the 11th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

**ALL** the personal property of the said **PHILIP I. THOMAS**, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a handsome assortment of Books.

The terms of sale are, that so much of the above property shall be sold for cash as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and the residue on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The above property is sold to satisfy debts due **John F. Mercer**, **Sarah Thomas**, sen. and **John Thomas**.

**THO. SELLMAN, Trustee.**

March 18, 1809.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 8, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of **SAMUEL SANDS**, administrator of **RICHARD GOODWIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

**JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills**

Anne-Arundel county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **RICHARD GOODWIN**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1809.

**SAMUEL SANDS, Adm'r.**

**DANCING SCHOOL.**

**MONSIEUR DU CLAIRACQ** informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he will open dancing school in the said city on the 17th instant. He will teach the most fashionable dances and steps, such as the gavot of vestris, minuet de la cour, Polish minuet, and Russian waltz.

Annapolis, March 13, 1809.

**NOTICE.**

**THIS** is to give notice to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them, in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

**JOHN KNIGHTON.**

February 13, 1809.

### POSTAGE.

**THOSE** persons who have their Letters and Papers charged at this Office, are requested to take notice, that I am obliged to settle with the Post-Master General at the end of every quarter, viz. the first of January, April, July and October, and unless the postage is regularly paid I cannot charge it hereafter, particularly to those who have neglected to discharge their accounts.

**S. GREEN, D. P. M.**

Annapolis, March 20, 1809.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of **JOHN GWINN**, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated; those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.**

March 14, 1809.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of **WILLIAM H. BROWN**, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are required to produce them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 25th day of September next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate; those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**JAMES FORREST, Adm'r.**

Leonard-town, March 18, 1809.

### SALE.

**WHEREAS** a negro man calling himself **JACK OFFER**, was committed to my custody on the 20th day of January last, and no one has appeared claiming the said negro—Notice is hereby given, that he will be exposed to Public Sale, on **MONDAY**, the 10th day of April next, at Anne-Arundel County Gaol, in the city of Annapolis. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

**J. MCENEY, Sheriff**

A. A. County.

March 20, 1809.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the estate of **THOMAS WOODWARD**, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

**ABRAHAM B. WOODWARD,**

**PAMELIA WOODWARD.**

March 20, 1809.

### A RUNAWAY.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman calling herself **FANNY**, who says that she was set free by **JOHN WOOD**, of Calvert county. She has a female child with her about 10 months old. Fanny appears to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; her cloathing a striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, cotton shift, old shoes and stockings. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold, as the law directs, for prison fees, &c.

**JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff**

Anne-Arundel county.

March 6, 1809.

### FOR SALE.

**A VALUABLE** tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, most excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the State of Maryland. For terms apply to **WILLIAM COOKE**, Esq; Baltimore, **JOHN GALLOWAY**, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

**ANN PEMBERTON.**

January 9, 1809.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.

**SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.**

### FOR SALE.

**A STOUT** healthy Negro Man, also a girl about twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

March 6, 1809.

### GARDEN SEEDS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at **THOMAS SHAW'S STORE** An Extensive Assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of the following kinds:

Peas,	Beans,	Parsnip,	Turnip,
Cabbage,	Lettuce,	Cucumber,	Thyme,
Radish,	Carrot,	Parsley,	Asparagus,
Celery,	Onion,	Spinage,	Sage,
Sweet Marjoram,		Pepper Grass,	
Bush Squash,		Nasturtium,	
Pepper,	Endive,	Mustard,	Chervil,
English Sorrel,		Watermelon,	
Cresses,	Sea Kail,	Vegetable Oysters,	

ALSO An Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS AND PATENT MEDICINES

March 6, 1809.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY**

Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

**APPLICATION** having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writings, of **WILLIAM TYLER**, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the said William Tyler has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said William Tyler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the consent of such of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debt due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; and the said William Tyler having satisfied the subscriber he hath given the notice prescribed and directed by the acts relating to insolvent debtors; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly for three months successively, before the first day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Tyler then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

**JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,**

Chief judge of the third judicial district.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY sc.**

ON application to me, the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writings, of **JASPER E. TILLY**, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months before the first day of July next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, at 12 o'clock on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why he the said Jasper E. Tilly should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

**RICHARD H. HARWOOD.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE** repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

**JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.**

September 23, 1808.

**FOR SALE.**

**BY** the subscriber, at his Farm, near Annapolis, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

**JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.**

October 31, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY **W. & SAMUEL G.**

Two Dollars per Annum.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

THE Editor of the Federal Gazette has received from his New-York Correspondent, very late news from Spain, by the mail at N. York of the British brig George, Havana.

Our correspondents enclose an extract of a letter from Havana, and the Havana Aurora of the 8th of March—their contents are below. It appears from these accounts, to the 2d or 3d of February—

that Buonaparte, by intrigue and by hard fighting, has gained considerable advantages at Madrid, &c.

That the Patriot Army under Palafox has had perhaps equal advantages in a bloody hard fought battle at Saragossa, where the French division under Marshal Monecy completely routed.

The Spaniards are sorely oppressed, and by thousands have been murdered since the French has invaded their country; the British auxiliaries have also suffered. But the thousands of Gaul have paid full amount for their partial and occasional triumphs.—Eighty-four thousand French prisoners at Cadiz what strange Bulletin accounts Buonaparte has given us! Can the most credulous believe the French account in its full extent?

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Havana, March 8, 1809.

By the British brig George I have only time to send you an extra Gazette, containing afflicting news of yesterday, by a vessel in 10 days from Cadiz. MORLA, governor of Cadiz, has proved traitor, and invited the French to Madrid, which place Buonaparte left on the 23d December, to attack Romana's army, since which time nothing official had been received from the armies. The whole of the Spanish forces are drawing to a point, and hopes are entertained that they will surround and take Buonaparte.

The Supreme Junta was at Seville, but was expected they would remove to Cadiz in a few days.

At Cadiz they had eighty-four thousand French prisoners.

The British have been roughly handled, the army is marching towards Corunna from prudential motives, and the other towards the borders of Portugal.

These movements indicate an expectation of the necessity of embarking at those points, so far round to another more tenable.

I do not like the information received, although many do, and believe that Spain will soon be cleared of the monster of Europe and his army. Indeed I consider the news to be more afflicting to the cause of humanity than any which has before reached us."

TRANSLATIONS.

From the Havana Aurora of March 8, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

SEVILLE, Jan. 27. On the 30th Dec. died in this city, aged 81 years and 2 months, His Excellency Don Joseph Monnino, Count of Florida Blanca, President of the supreme junta of the kingdom, &c. &c. &c.

FROM SARAGOSSA.

On the 21st, in the morning, the columns of the enemy appeared on the heights which command Mount Torrero and the battery of Bonavilla; at the same time two strong corps of infantry and cavalry advanced to the attack through the defiles on our left; whilst on our right they attacked with impetuosity the Casca Blanca, and carried it.—The battery of Bonavilla, thus become flanked, and a granade of the enemy setting fire to a magazine of powder, it blew up; upon which the artillery retired to take another position and set fire to the bridge of America. This accident compelled our troops to retire within the redoubt of the Pelar, situated at the head of the bridge de la Sherba, which they effected in good order. About mid-day seven columns of the enemy's infantry, with a proportion of cavalry, and a strong train of artillery, showed themselves coming round the Arabel, on the opposite side of the river. Our captain-general detached the brigadier, captain of the royal guards, to take possession of this point, which he so well managed that he was able to sustain the hottest fire of the enemy for five hours. Don Manuel Velasco, colonel of the artillery, pointed his guns so well, and kept up so well directed a fire from the three batteries attacked by the French, that such was the havoc thus made, that this division of the enemy retreated in the greatest disorder; a corps of reserve then coming up, renewed the attack with great impetuosity, in which a partial but temporary advantage was gained over a portion of our troops. Our gen. accompanied by lieutenant gen. Don Juan O'Neilly and field marshal Don Philip Santmarc, placed

himself at the head of our broken line, and sword in hand, rallied his troops, and then again to the attack; when, encouraged by the presence and undiminished valour of their chief, our troops rushed forward with an irresistible ardour, and gained a complete victory; in which the French were completely dispersed, leaving on the field and under the walls more than 4000 dead, and as many more taken prisoners, among whom were the grenadiers who fought so desperately. The field of battle afforded our troops immense booty, besides the most honourable triumph of war, the humiliation of those who came from the north.

This triumph, so honourable for this valiant city, has rendered it impregnable. It can only be taken when it wants arms to defend it; every house is a castle; each heart a strong fortress, and each battery a testimony of art, of talents and of valour.

[Here follows a list of the officers and corps who particularly distinguished themselves.]

Some skirmishing continued several days after the battle above, in the course of which many were killed and taken on both sides.

By later accounts from Saragossa it appears that while the enemy has not altogether relinquished his designs on that brave city, the besieged feel confident of ultimate success, as all classes are inspired with unconquerable courage, relying on the protection of God and the justice of their cause.

On the 22d Dec. the day after the unsuccessful attack, marshal Monecy addressed the following letter to the capt. gen. and magistrates of Saragossa.

SIRS,

The city of Saragossa is now completely invested, and all communication with the country cut off. I can now employ against it all the means which are sanctioned by the laws of war. The 5th division of the grand army, under marshal Mortier, and the troops under my own command, are ready to renew the attack. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and thus preserved itself from longer resistance. Should not Saragossa imitate the example of the capital, its total destruction is inevitable.

Marshal Mortier and myself indulge the hope that you will prevent the effusion of blood and the destruction of this beautiful city, so respectable for its population, its commerce and its wealth, by an immediate surrender; and thus entitle yourselves to the veneration and benedictions of its inhabitants.

Be assured, gentlemen, that every thing will be done compatible with my honour and duty to the emperor, to insure to you, and to the inhabitants, the undisturbed enjoyment of peace and tranquillity.

I propose to you by this flag of truce the appointment of commissioners to meet those whom I may authorize to treat for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

With great consideration, &c. &c.

MARSHAL MONECY.

Head-quarters, Torrero, Dec. 22, 1808.

ANSWER.

The general in chief of the army of reserve answers from Saragossa. This city cannot think of surrendering. Marshal M. may therefore observe the laws of war, and measure his strength with mine. I have open and uninterrupted communication with all parts of Spain, and have abundance of every thing. Sixty thousand brave men, whom I am proud of the honor to command, who pant for battle, seeking no reward but honour and the deliverance of their country, forbid the listening to your proposal.

M. Monecy will immortalize himself, if, by a strict observance of the laws of war, he can obtain a victory which no one here will suppose. My glory will not be less in having preserved this city, by the valour of our soldiers, opposed to a system of deplorable oppression, unknown to the ancient marshals of France. Having sustained a siege of 61 days, the commander, who fears not death nor privations, will not now, when his army by reinforcements equals in numbers their besiegers, shrink from the glorious task imposed upon him.

The blood of generous Spaniards, so plentifully shed, is as glorious to the cause of Spain as it is evincive of the ignominy and cruelty of those who would enslave them.

Marshal M. is assured that for 11,000,000 of people to be free it is sufficient to will it. Their enthusiasm and loyalty cannot be subdued. I would not willingly sacrifice the brave men whom I command; but there is not one of them who would not joyfully shed his blood in defence of the last inch of his beloved country.

Yesterday must have convinced your excellency that I might, with equal propriety, offer terms to your army, who will all perish under the walls of Saragossa, ere it surrenders.

The commander in chief cannot credit the account of the surrender of Madrid, unless indeed he were informed of the treachery which alone could have proved the destruction of the brave, united and loyal inhabitants, of that capital.

With respect, I am your excellency's, &c. &c.

EL GENERAL PALAFOX.

Head-quarters, Saragossa, 22d Dec. 1808.

ADDITIONAL.

From the New-York Gazette.

SUMMARY TRANSLATIONS.

The official Gazette of the Supreme Junta of Spain, dated Seville, (to which they had again removed,) the 27th Jan. gives the particulars of a severe engagement having taken place at Saragossa, between the French army under Marshal Monecy, and the Spanish Patriots under General Palafox, on the 21st of that month.

It commenced at day light, upon the batteries of the heights surrounding the city, from which, after some smart resistance, the Patriots finally retreated in good order. At mid-day the attack was renewed by the French upon the suburbs of the city, and some important posts established there. Gen. Palafox ordered Brigadier Morfo to maintain them, which he did with great courage and skill, in an action lasting more than 5 hours. The colonel of artillery, Velasco, also directed 3 batteries with great skill and terrible effect upon the enemy, who were obliged to fall back. They however afterwards brought up their reserve, and renewed the attack with almost incredible fury, and with all their force.

At this time Palafox himself, sword in hand, accompanied by lieutenant gen. O'Neilly, and maj. gen. Saint-Marc, took the command & rushed into the thickest of the army, exercising his whole energy, skill and valour, so as to secure the victory. This was complete. The French lost the greater part of their force, and were entirely routed and dispersed, leaving before the batteries and walls more than 4000 killed, and as many wounded, among them the grenadiers who had fought with the greatest boldness.

The Spaniards recovered an immense booty which the French had taken in the country, besides military arms and stores, and considered the victory the most complete which had happened during the war. Among the troops that distinguished themselves the Walloon Guards are particularly noticed. Among the officers lost were Don Adriano Gordon, col. of the regiment of cavalry of Fernando VII. by a musket shot, the lieutenant colonel Torraini wounded, and two officers of the artillery killed. The loss of the troops generally is not stated, though it must have been severe; great exultations took place in consequence of this signal victory. The French were afterwards followed by the volunteers and others of the Spanish troops, near Saragossa, in which several skirmishes took place in favour of the Patriots.

[From the Havana Messenger of March -]

Extract of the proceedings of the General Junta.

The commissary of this junta near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:

TARCON, 8th Jan. 1809.

This morning information was published, by order of the general, of the complete defeat of the French, between Segovia and the Navas de St. Anthony, by the marquis of Romana, with the loss on the part of the French of 21,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, with all their baggage and artillery—the remainder of the French army, (with a great peronage) was surrounded by our troops in the Pualar de Segovia.—As I do not know that this intelligence will have reached your excellency through any other channel, I think it my duty to make this communication.

Several persons who have left Madrid, bring information of the French gradually leaving that city, without knowing in what direction to proceed, and of a great change in the carriage of the few who remain.

New troops are expected here from Ucles and Cuena, who when united, will proceed in quest of the enemy.

God preserve your excellency many years.

As this junta is not in immediate expectation of receiving the particulars of the above information by any other channel, and as it carries with it all the marks of authenticity, it is ordered that it be announced by a general ringing of bells and discharge of cannon, in the expectation of the official advices of this victory, on receipt of which it will be celebrated by a Te Deum.

All which is published for the satisfaction of the public.

Murcia, 12th Jan. 1809.

The marquis of Villa Franca los Velez.

The duke of Medina Sedonia.

By order of his excellency,

AUGUSTIN FERNANDEZ COST.

MURCIA, JAN 12.

The commissioner of the supreme council, near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence.

This morning was published in this army, by order of the general, the news of the French having been completely routed between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio, by the Marquis de la Romana, leaving on the field of battle, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 21,000 Frenchmen, with all their artillery and baggage; and that the rest of the army, with a great peronage, (said to be Napoleon,) is surrounded by our troops in the

Pualar de Segovia. I know not whether the pleasing information has reached your excellency, but if not I communicate it to you in my duty.

Persons who have come from Madrid affirm that the French are disappearing from this city without knowing for what reason, nor whether they go, and that the few who remain do not exhibit the same haughty appearance as formerly.

We expect to be joined by the new troops of Ucles and Cuena, when the army will advance in pursuit of the enemy.

From the (Philadelphia) Political Register.

Glorious News from Spain.

The intelligence which we this day publish from Spain is of the greatest importance. The statement of the distribution of the Spanish forces, and the determination of the people to die rather than abandon the cause of their country, are well explained in the victory published by the Junta of Murcia, to which the account of the Marquis de la Romana's success had been communicated by the commissioner of Tarcon, which is about 60 miles distant from Murcia and Segovia, the focus of action, to which the combined armies of Spain and England, 90,000 strong, must have moved after their junction in Leon.

HAVANNA, March 8, 1809.

Dear Sir,

My hasty crawl of yesterday, via Bahia more, informed you of an arrival in 35 days from Cadiz; the governmental information contained in the Extra Gazette of yesterday which I have the pleasure to enclose you, together with an original account enclosed a letter to a friend of mine from the house of Cadiz. I regret not having time to forward an English translation, the exigency of the moment, however, prevents the possibility. The public commotion of yesterday was general and great, until the precise exact purport of the dispatches were known after which things again resumed their former course, and the languine disposition of the Spaniards view their armies in Spain in a full tide of successful experiment. The terms of the capitulation of Madrid are not yet made known, although contained among dispatches for government."

Translated for the Register.

CADIZ, Jan. 16, 1809.

Napoleon having gained advantages over some of the Spanish chiefs, has been enabled to drive the central army, and pass along the unaccustomed roads of Somosierra, advancing by Estremadura as far as Trujillo, and finally, in the beginning of Dec. 40,000 men, got possession of Madrid by capitulation, the inhabitants having been shamefully deceived by the infamous Morlava, the 4th of that month, against the official Gazette of the government. The Corsican flattered himself that he had conquered the whole kingdom, in consequence of so many unexpected disasters, he was deceived, and it is not improbable he may soon become the victim of his perfidy and temerity, which have only served to inspire new horror for his name; in this nation, a most decided determination to die rather than submit to the dominion of such an unprincipled adventurer.

Our unprincipled commanders are dismissed; our dispersed armies are re-organized, under generals of our fullest confidence, and they have already in several battles proved to the French that Spanish valour can do when well commanded, and these forces being once concentrated only wish for an opportunity to establish a decisive victory.

The proposition made by the Corsican England has been rejected with contempt was that he would agree to make peace with her and all her allies, and that he would keep her all her conquests, provided she would agree on her part to withdraw her troops from Spain, and acknowledge him as the Joseph as king of that country.

The aid of every description already received from that inexhaustible island is all calculation; and still more is desired for our use.

The count de Florida Blanca is desired in his place the central junta of the government, now sitting at Seville, have elected their president the marquis de Alagon, de Altamira; the measures now adopted, the most efficacious, wise, and most patriotic, which, with the help of the Omnipotent will have the most happy issue.

Napoleon is actually about 50 leagues north of Madrid, collecting his army. The duke of Infantado, with 40,000 of the best troops, were upon Cuena, and his van-guard towards Aranjuez.—Cordova in Estremadura with a numerous army, and the British, with 90,000 of disciplined troops, were upon Leon. He was in Aragon, with the glory of having repulsed eighteen attacks of the enemy at Saragossa.—Hedding in Catalonia, the general Vivas.—Blake in Asturia.—The whole force in the kingdom, 130,000

Extract of a letter from (Connecticut) to Philadelphia, dated 7th March.

The inhabitants of our country are for some days much afflicted with a strange and unaccountable disease, for the Physicians, for the pestilence, style the Spotted appearance and symptoms. Sometimes persons are so afflicted with an extreme cold, their blood in a very fetid state, their limbs cold, and they are seized with an extreme fever, this is soon followed by a delirium, and unless relief is soon afforded, in a few hours. They are spots resembling mortified, proves very fatal, especially our Physicians appear to be unacquainted with it; they give opinions and treatment of have been solitary instances two years past in different parts of the island, and has been moved after their junction in Leon.

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**Extract of a letter from a citizen of Hartford (Connecticut) to his brother in Philadelphia, dated 7th March, 1809.**  
The inhabitants of Hartford have been for some days much alarmed by the ravages of a strange and unaccountable disorder, which our Physicians, for the want of a better appellation, style the Spotted Disorder. Its appearance and symptoms are truly alarming. Sometimes persons are found sitting in a state of absolute insensibility—their eyes and jaws set—their blood in a very high state of putrefaction—their limbs cold and inactive—this is the most alarming case—Others are suddenly seized with an extreme pain in the head, or extreme parts of the body, as toes, fingers, &c. this is soon followed by a raving delirium, and unless relief is soon obtained death ensues in a few hours. They are covered with large spots resembling mortified flesh. The disorder proves very fatal, especially to the female sex. Our Physicians appear to be entirely non-pluss'd with it; they differ much in their opinions and treatment of it. Although there have been solitary instances of this disorder for two years past in different parts of this State, it began its desolating ravages in the western part of it, and has been gradually advancing to the eastward—Few towns in the north-western part of the State have escaped its rage. We have had but few instances of it on the east side of the Connecticut river till within a few days; we have a number in this town—On Friday last there were 12 new cases, and on Saturday 15—In some instances it has destroyed almost whole families in a few hours. Two very singular circumstances attend this disease—one is, that although it rages in warm weather, yet it proves much more fatal in the coldest—the other is, that it proves equally fatal in places thinly populated, and in salubrious situations, as in populous towns. We hope the warm season, which we ardently desire, will check its progress. If it does not, it is likely to prove the severest scourge with which offended Heaven has hitherto visited us.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
In consequence of orders from the governor of this State, an armed detachment from the Philadelphia Militia was yesterday morning sent in the front and rear of the property of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq. (situate at the north-west corner of Arch & Seventh streets,) to protect his representatives from operation of process directed to be issued against them by the Supreme Court of the United States! [Am. Daily Adv.]

**Fires—In New-Jersey.**  
On Thursday morning, the 16th instant, a valuable Cotton Manufactory of Richard Osby and Co. at Bloomfield, was consumed by fire—the loss is estimated at 30,000 dollars. Whether this misfortune originated by accident or was perpetrated by some vile incendiary, we have not heard. Only 5000 dollars was insured by the London Phœnix Company on the property. [N. J. Journal.]

We hear from Newark, that the Centinel, owned by Mr. William Tuttle, caught on Monday, the 20th inst. and was confined. [Ibid.]  
On Sunday, the 19th inst. the Pennypack Mills, with all their contents, the property of Messrs. J. G. and W. Langfirth, destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is stated at 20,000 dollars. Some suspicions entertained that the fire was intentionally communicated. [Phil. paper.]

We are happy in being enabled to say, that consular at Algiers has established with the Dey the relations with the United States the old and friendly footing, so that the situation there will have no baneful effect as regards us. Authentic advices from Tunis announce that our affairs with that country are perfectly agreeable. [Monitor.]

The Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer reports that the shipping at City Point, bound for foreign ports, had obtained, at great expense and trouble, their necessary crews, 40 per month having been given for ordi-seamen! Several of those vessels it is reported bound to Cadiz with cargoes of flour, the presumption being, that the immense number embodied in Spain, must augment demand in that country for the necessary articles of subsistence.

**Prices Current at Petersburg.**  
Our market meets a quick sale at 7 dollars. From that quantity which is on the eve of exportation, the price must still look up. To some cause or other, has experienced a depression during the last three days. The dollar it has fallen again to 22s. 6d. The markets are fluctuating.

Of a late date from France, whose credit may be relied on, state, that 480,000 men had left France for Spain and Portugal. The Spaniards had directed general Balthazar to reach Lisbon by the 17th of January. [Nat. Intell.]

**MARTINIQUE.**  
The Editors of the N. York Gazette have received, by the brig Cerce, St. Louis papers to the 25th ult. They contain further details from Martinique, and the particulars of the capture of the French frigate Topaz, of 50 guns, by the Cleopatra, of 32 guns.

**Rosseau, Feb. 11**  
From Martinique the most favourable accounts continue to be received here. The siege of Fort Bourbon continues to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and from the advantages already gained over the enemy, promises the most happy result.

Pigeon Island, in Fort Royal Bay, was taken on the 2d inst. with the loss of two men killed, and one wounded, on the part of the British, and on that of the French, 65 men killed and wounded, and about 150 prisoners.

A height which commands the fortress, named by the English, while in possession of the Island, Windmill-hill, was three days afterwards stormed and carried by a division of the British army, with the loss of 30 men killed, and 260 wounded; in this action the French lost about 850 men killed and wounded.

On the 8th the town of Fort Royal and Fort Louis was taken possession of, and a detachment of 200 men, under Lt. Col. Barnes of the 46th regiment, was sent to occupy and protect the town of St. Pierre.

The latest advices state, that the British were occupied in erecting batteries on Windmill-hill and the adjacent heights, which would consist of ten, amounting in all to 50 pieces of cannon, and 25 mortars—in short, the whole Island, except Fort Bourbon, was under the dominion of the British, and that it completely invested, and the operations against it carried on with so much vigour, celerity, perseverance and success, that it is supposed by competent judges, it must inevitably fall within three weeks. On the 7th instant, our people commenced erecting batteries in Fort Louis.

The French commander, Mons. Villaret, in that spirit of bombast, and valorous boasting, which characterises his nation, has cut away the flag-staff in Fort Bourbon, thereby intimating that the French flag should never be struck there; for our part we can see no other end he can propose to himself by so doing, than that of putting the English to the expense of a new flag-staff.

Letters were received in town yesterday, (says a New-York paper of the 22d instant,) from Antigua, dated the 21st of February—They state, that a few days before, the British got possession of Windmill Heights, which commands Fort Bourbon—The slaughter on both sides was great—The British lost 90 men killed. It was expected the Fort would capitulate in a few days. [Previous accounts stated, that Fort Bourbon was bombarded as late as the 21st ultimo.]

**From a Savannah paper of March 7.**  
A riot occurred on Sunday afternoon between some of the United States troops quartered here and a party of sailors. From what we can learn the former were the aggressors, though the fracas appears to have originated from several trifling squabbles which have taken place within a week or two past. On Sunday, however, they appeared in considerable numbers, armed with bludgeons & knives—a contest ensued, and much mischief would have been done had it not been for the timely interference of the civil authority, aided by the volunteer corps, who speedily put a stop to their proceedings, and restored the quietness of the city. Several of the soldiers and sailors were wounded, but none that we have heard of are in danger. About 30 or 40 of the rioters were committed to gaol the same afternoon, and were yesterday examined before the county judges, when all were liberated except five of the principals, who were remanded to prison, for trial at the next superior court.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Bermuda, we learn, that the French frigate taken by the British frigates Horatio and Driver, had arrived at Bermuda, with the loss of all her masts. The people of Bermuda were in great distress for the want of flour—A schooner from N. York, loaded with flour, blown off the coast, was obliged to sell her cargo at 5 half pence, or 40 dollars, per barrel.

**United States Supreme Court.**  
Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, James Elliot, of Vermont, Nathaniel Pendleton, D. B. Ogden, and D. A. Ogden, of New-York, Keeling Terrell, of Virginia, John Rowan, of Kentucky, Richard Ridgley and John Johnson, of Maryland, were admitted as counsellors and attorneys at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, during its late term at Washington.

**Associate Editor of the Freeman's Journal, published at Philadelphia.**  
An Ox raised on the farm of Messrs. Guier, Diehl and Clarke, in the State of Delaware, was sold in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th instant, for 350 dollars!

**Interesting Discovery in Virginia.**  
A COPPER MINE has been discovered on a spur of the Blue Ridge, about two miles from its base, and about 8 or 9 miles from Stanardsville, in the county of Orange. It is nearly at the same distance from the South branch of the Rappahannock river.

This mine is situated on the lands of a Mr. Zachariah Taylor, of that county—a person not in the most affluent circumstances, to whom this discovery may prove a valuable acquisition.—On making this discovery known to the government of the United States, the late secretary at war, gen. Dearborn, requested an intelligent gentleman of Orange to examine the premises and make a report upon the situation of the mine, and the richness and abundance of the ore. This report has just been transmitted to the department of war, accompanied by various specimens of the earth, the ore, and the virgin copper itself. It has not been decided what steps will be taken by the government of the U. S. in consequence of this report. [Enquirer.]

On Sunday last, about 3 o'clock, P. M. the schooner —, Captain Ragen, from Baltimore, for Snowhill, was upset off Hackett's Point, by which accident the captain, a passenger and a boy, were unfortunately drowned. A son of the captain and one man were saved by the great exertions of the crew of a vessel which was in sight at the time of the accident.

On Sunday, the 19th instant, a pleasure boat upset opposite the Fort, near Baltimore, and seven persons therein were unfortunately drowned.

The governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the legislature of that State on the 3d day of April.

The dispatch ships Pacific for Falmouth, and Mentor for L'Orient, were to sail from New-York last week. Lieut. Reed is the bearer of dispatches for England, and Capt. Coles for France. Madam Turreau, lady of the French minister, and her two children, are passengers in the Mentor.

**CURE FOR A PLEURISY.**  
In the reverend Joseph Townsend's Travels through Spain, he mentions, that in Galicia, the Physicians prescribe as an infallible medicine, the seeds of IVY bruised—in the quantity, for a grown person, of two teaspoonful, repeated every 8 hours—1 vol. page 371.

**MARRIED,** on Tuesday, the 21st inst. by the rev. Mr. Barclay, William Hebb, Esq. to the amiable Miss Sarah Baily, both of Saint-Mary's county.

Departed this life at Alexandria, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. much regretted by his friends and acquaintance, Robert Townsend Hooe, Esq. in the 66th year of his age. At an early period of his life, and at a time when it became necessary to call forth the talents of the country, he was selected as a member of the Maryland Convention. In the character of a delegate, he soon evinced the superiority of his mind, and by a faithful and unremitting attention to the important duties which devolved upon him, acquired universal respect and confidence.

At the commencement of the year 1776, he received from the Maryland Convention the appointment of lieutenant colonel of the 12th battalion, belonging to that State. In his military as well as civil capacity, his conduct was equally honourable to himself, and serviceable to his country.—Upon the establishment of our independence, he resumed the character of a private citizen, and zealously attached to the interests of his country—continued a uniform supporter of those principles by which her independence had been acquired.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having been required by some of the creditors of William Doyle, of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, to institute an action in Frederick county court against Barbara Stouffer and Joseph Stouffer, executors of Daniel Stouffer, deceased, to recover a legacy left by the said deceased to the wife of the said William Doyle, and the aforesaid creditors having duly indemnified the subscriber according to law—Notice thereof is hereby given to all of the creditors of the said William Doyle, that they may have an opportunity, if they shall think fit, of joining in the request and indemnification aforesaid, and thereby be entitled to receive ratably what shall be recovered in said suit.

GEORGE CRAIGER, Jun. Sheriff Frederick county. March 24, 1809.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having complied with the acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors, hereby gives notice to his creditors to show cause, if any they have, on the second day of Anne-Arundel county court, April term, 1809, why the same should not be discharged.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON. March 23, 1809.

**FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND.**  
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, declared a dividend of four per cent. stock of the said bank for six months, the 1st of April; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the 6th of April, to the stockholders on the western shore, at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Baltimore, on personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by certified orders.  
By order,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

**BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
The President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the stockholders the payment of a third installment of Five Dollars on each share of stock of the said company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, on the first Monday in April next, the 5th day of the month.  
By order,  
THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY, Secretary  
Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the Farm of the major GWINN, near West river, the first of the present month, a negro named LEN, about twenty five years of age; he is a short chunky black fellow, has a down look; he had on when he ran away a suit of brown kerley cloaths, was born and raised in Charles county, in the neighbourhood of Nanjemoy, in the county of Mr. McDonald, and is one of the children recovered in a suit at law by Messrs. Elgin and Elgin of Mr. Zachariah McDonald. He was seen on the road to Annapolis the day after he left the farm, and supposed he has gone either to Baltimore or Charles county. The above reward, reasonable expenses paid, will be given for delivering him at Annapolis, or the sum of TEN DOLLARS for securing him in any county in this State.  
THOMAS HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r of JOHN GWINN.  
Annapolis, March 27, 1809.

**A RUNAWAY.**  
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACOB, who says he is the property of Daniel Rawlings, living near Nottingham on Patuxent river; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, and has a peculiar countenance; he says he is about 35 years of age; his cloathing is an old hat, a kerley upper jacket and trousers, old worn down under jacket, oznabrig shirt, old stockings and shoes; his perceivable marks are a scar in his forehead, occasioned by a fall from the ice, and a crooked finger on his right hand, next to his little finger, with a piece out of the upper part of his right ear. The owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.  
JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of A. A. county.  
March 21, 1809.

**IN CHANCERY, March 25, 1809.**  
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM LANSDALE, deceased, made and reported by JOSEPH HARRIS, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of April next.

The report states, that the amount of the sales is 7,315 dollars and 62 1/2 cents.  
True copy,  
NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

**NOTICE.**  
I INTEND to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them during the recess of the said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplementary acts thereto.  
THOMAS WHITEFOOT,  
March 27, 1809.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, and City of Annapolis.  
GENTLEMEN,  
FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.  
I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant,  
SOLOMON GROVES.

**RAGS.**  
Cash given for clean Linnen & Cotton RAGS.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

AN ODE,

THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1809.

Awake! the bugles found!
rum and trump repeat th' alarms;
and vallies echo round,
as! Columbia's Sons, to arms!

JOHN WELLS,
CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Annapolis, and the public in gene-
ral that he has commenced the above busi-
ness in part of the house occupied by Mr.
MERRIKEN, fronting Church-street,

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, February 8, 1809.

RESOLVED, That the resolution of the
legislature, passed at the last session, request-
ing the governor and council to procure infor-
mation as to the probable expenses of erect-
ing and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing annually
one thousand stand of arms complete,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor and
council be requested to procure, and
submit to this house, at their next meeting,
information as to the probable expenses of
erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing annually
one thousand stand of arms complete,

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1809.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

WONDERFUL CURE.

MR. POULSON,
I SEND for insertion the following extra-
ordinary CURE of a CANCER—This disease,
which has hitherto been accounted incurable,

Dr. Green, Race-street, No. 149.

[The truth of the above statement is sworn to by
the said Mary Schwytzer before John Barker, Esq.,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, on the 18th of
March, 1809.]

From a Philadelphia paper of March 13.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

IT is not for us to say when our Govern-
ment will interfere for the relief of our fellow-
citizens, who are now suffering the most cruel
and unjustifiable treatment in the Prisons of
France; but it is our duty to place before the
public the subjoined statement of their wrongs.

Rochelle, Dec. 27, 1808.

DEAR BROTHER,

THE — was bound to Charante; we
arrived at the Isle of Rhea, was brought to
by the pilot, and the captain went on shore
with four hands in the boat. On our arrival
we were separated from the captain, and or-
dered to speak to no person—I remained there
36 days without a shift of cloaths, and nothing
to sleep on but a little loose straw—From
thence I was brought to the city prison, and
from the city prison to the hospital prison,

I have been a prisoner upwards of three
months, and I shall remain so until the Cap-
tain pays one hundred and twenty dollars for
me—He has wrote to England for money,
but God knows when he will get it, or whether
his letter will reach England.

If you have a good opportunity I beg
you would send me some money to liberate me
before a war breaks out.

More than the ransom of a Slave to the Alge-
rians.

From the Aurora.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

UNTIL within the last 30 years, it was the
practice in the south of Ireland, to kill hogs
and salt them early in the season say in the
months of December and January. It has,
however, been found by experience, that the
pork salted at that season is by no means equal
to that cured at a later period, and accord-
ingly their pork season now begins about
the 10th of April.

The reason assigned for the latest cured being
the best—is that the winter feeding is
more substantial than the summer food, and
consequently the longer the hogs are kept on
the latter, the less firm must be the flesh—If
those who cure pork would take the pains to
cut it into pieces weighing 4 pounds it would
bring from one to two dollars per barrel more
in every foreign market than it does at present,
and it would be worth that advance to
every ship owner, because in dealing out the
allowance to the crew, it would save the
trouble and waste of cutting and weighing it.

A Friend to Improvements.

The Cotton Manufactory at Belleville, late-
ly belonging to Messrs. Coleman and Crosby,
was burnt down on the 15th inst. Part of it
was insured, as we believe. [N. Am.]

From the National Intelligencer.

From the dispatches brought by the Union,
it is distinctly ascertained, we understand, that
the British Orders in Council will be extend-
ed to our trade with Russia and Denmark pre-
cisely as to our trade with France.

Dispatches have been received by our Gov-
ernment from Paris to the 27th of Dec. the
contents of which do not, we understand, in-
dicate any change in the conduct of the French
government towards us.

It is said, that the French and Russian
couriers, charged with the proposition of peace
to the court of London, arrived at Paris on
the 14th of December, with a peremptory re-
jection of the terms offered as its basis.

From the information we have been able to
collect, it seems manifest that there is no dis-
position in the French Cabinet, under existing
circumstances, to relax its decrees against neu-
tral commerce. We would, indeed, rather in-
fer, that it is actuated by kindred feelings with
the British government, which would seem,
from the preceding information, to be height-
ening instead of mitigating the rigour of her
orders.

The Paris papers, which we have received
down to the 27th of December, do not add
much to our former stock of intelligence, ex-
cepting the Revolutions in Algiers and Con-
stantinople, [accounts of which follow.]

It is said a rumour prevailed at Paris that
Joseph Buonaparte was to be made King of
Austria.

Late dates from Sweden indicate a probable
change in the conduct of the king of Sweden.

Another Revolution at Algiers.

Extract of an authentic letter, brought di-
rect to Marseilles by an American vessel.

FOR sometime past the greatest tranquilli-
ty reigned in this country. The return of
the troops from Constantine to Algiers, had
not occasioned the disturbances that were ap-
prehended; but it was a deceitful calm, the
forerunner of a storm. On the 7th of Novem-
ber, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the
soldiers met in their barracks, and after a
short deliberation, they sent a deputation
to the palace of the regency for the purpose
of killing the Dey Achmet Pacha. Upon ar-
riving at the palace, the deputies desired the
guard and all persons belonging to the Dey's
household to withdraw under pain of sharing
the same fate which was reserved for him.

This menace produced the desired effect; e-
very one withdrew. The Dey fled to a ter-
race of his palace, whence he reached the
roof of a neighbouring house; but his af-
fairs pursued him from house to house, and
overtook him upon the roof of a Jew's house,
where they killed him with a musket shot, a
few paces from my habitation. They cut off
his head, and threw his body into the street,
after having horribly mutilated it.

Immediately after this bloody execution,
the soldiery assembled for the purpose of e-
lecting and proclaiming a new Dey. Their
choice fell upon a certain Aly, surnamed
Kodja, who during several years was guardian
of a mosque. This revolution was terminated
in less than two hours. Nobody was molest-
ed, except the father of Achmet Pacha, his
wife and his first Biscary. These three in-
dividuals were thrown into prison. The alarm,
which at first was general throughout the
whole town, because the people were ignorant
of the intention of the conspirators, was not
of long duration. At 1 o'clock in the after-
noon, the consuls of the foreign powers re-
paired to the palace in order to compliment
the new Dey. I myself attended this audi-
ence with many other spectators.

The following are the causes which are as-
signed for this sudden revolution:

During the three years of his reign, Ach-
met Pacha had made away with a great num-
ber of Turks of the first distinction, who
were members of the regency, and with a
much more considerable number of the infe-
rior class. He appeared to have formed a
design of weakening and perhaps even of de-
stroying the authority of the Turks, in order
to raise the power of the Moors. The fears
which were entertained upon this score re-
doubled, especially when he was seen to fa-
vour the escape of his Dragoman, a relation
of his wife's, who fled to Gibraltar with a
great treasure, after having committed crimes
the least of which would have sufficed to
induce the Dey to cause a Turk to be stran-
gled.

All the individuals who formed the minist-
ry of the former Dey, except the minister of
the marine, were banished to Bleda, a town
in the interior of the country, twenty-five
miles from Algiers. On the day of his in-
stallation, Aly formed a new ministry, the
members of which he took from among the
lower classes of the army. They were all men
without education and without the least per-
sonal consideration. The public rumour soon
accused them of having divided among them-
selves the spoils of the dismissed ministers,
which spoils, according to custom, ought to
have been confiscated for the public treas-
ury. These suspicions brought on a second
revolt, which broke out on the 11th of this
month.

The soldiers loudly demanded the expulsion
of the new ministers, and appeared at the
same time disposed to sack the town.—All
the shops were shut and all the doors barricaded.
The Divan who were assembled in the
palace, at length contrived to make an ar-
rangement with the mutineers, by virtue of
which the new ministers were dismissed, ba-
nished and replaced by more worthy men.

On the morning of the 16th November,
there was a new alarm, it was generally rum-
moured that the soldiers had resolved to pil-
lage the town, on account of their not having
received the pecuniary gratification which is
usually given them at the accession of each
new Dey. The Divan being again assembled,
filled this storm; nevertheless, we continue
here to live in a state of the greatest uneasiness.
[Journal de l'Empire.]

Another Revolution in Turkey.

THE Vienna Court Gazette, of Dec. 9,
contains the following intelligence from Con-
stantinople:—

On the 14th, 15th and 16th Nov. there
was a revolution at Constantinople, accompa-
nied with some bloody scenes; a superior
number of the Janissaries attacked the Sci-
mens. When the grand Vizir Baraictar saw
that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire
to his magazine of gunpowder and blew
himself up. The deposed Sultan must ally
have been killed.

The sixteenth November, a great part
of Constantinople, the ships of the Porte and
the Hippodrome, were a prey to the flames.

10th.—The part of the new Grand Vizir
Mustapha Baraictar is terminated. Since the
29th of July last, the day on which Selim
the 11th, was murdered, and Mustapha his
successor was dethroned and shut up in the
Seraglio, Mustapha enjoyed an unbounded
power, and governed the Ottoman empire
under the name of Mahmud II. whom he had
raised to the throne. His intrepidity, joined
with the strong and vigorous measures which
he took, re-established order and tranquillity
throughout all the provinces. He kept the
Pachas in obedience, wrested from the Janis-
saries, who had so often arrogated to them-
selves the right of raising and deposing the
Sultans at their pleasure, their ancient privi-
leges; and he was firmly resolved upon pur-
suing the whole Turkish army by degrees up-
on the footing of European troops, by draugh-
ing them into the Nizam gedid.—The diffi-
cult and dangerous part of reformer, among
a people who detest all novelty and every-
thing foreign, has cost him his life. A coun-
cil who arrived here on the 8th from Constan-
tinople, has brought the following news:—

On the 14th Nov. all the osts (regiments)
of the Janissaries, reinforced by those who
were encamped in the environs of Constan-
tinople, rose and fell upon the Seimens and
patizans of the Grand Vizir. They fought
all the streets of Constantinople. The Sci-
mens for a long time made a vigorous resis-
tance, but were at length overpowered. The
next day the Janissaries scaled the high walls
of the Seraglio. The Grand Vizir called
Mustapha IV. who was confined in it, was
strangled; and in order not to fall alive into
the hands of his enemies, he blew himself up
with gunpowder, of which he always kept
large provision in his palace.

The 16th, when the courier set off for
Constantinople, every thing was in the great-
est confusion; a violent conflagration spread
through the city; and during the whole of
the following night, the courier perceived in
the horizon a light, from which it might be
concluded that even at that time the fire was
not yet extinguished.

It is not positively known what is be-
come of the Sultan Mahmud; on the 16th, of
rent rumours were afloat concerning him.
This news immediately raised the price of
cotton, because it is possible, and even likely
that under the present circumstances, the
merchants will no longer enjoy the same lib-
erty as formerly for the conveyance of goods.

The Moniteur states, that the business
of the assignments made upon half the Hama-
rian domains, to the marshals of the French
empire, is finally settled. The produce of
the fisheries, forests, mills, corvees, &c. &c.
to the public treasury, but the estimate
arms of the baillages are to be made out
full property to the grantees, who are to
manage them for their own benefit. These
mains will yield rentals of from 55,000
100,000 francs to marshals Bernadotte,
Durne, Ney, Augereau, Massena,
Lincourt, Davoust, Soult, Laives, Junot,
Sebastiani.

The N. York papers state that their
officer has seized nearly all the Swedish
Spanish vessels in port, under suspicion
they were once American bottoms and
evaded the embargo laws.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVth Year.]

FARMERS BANK OF

THE President and
Farmers Bank of M
shared a dividend of four
back of the said bank for
the 1st of April; said divi
in or after Thursday, the
stockholders on the wester
at Annapolis, and to stock
on shore at the Branch Ba
personal application, or
powers of attorney, or
ders.

By order,
JONA. PINK

ALTIMORE FIRE

COMPAN

THE President and Dis-
notice, that they requi
holders the payment of a th
one Dollars on each share o
company, to be made at the
Baltimore, on the first
at, the 5th day of the mo
By order,

THEOPHILUS F. I

Baltimore, March 8, 1809

TWENTY DOLLAR

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THOMAS HARRIS,

of JOHN Gw

Annapolis, March 27, 1809

A RUNAWAY

COMMITTED to my cu

away, a negro man by

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and shoes; his perceivabl

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will be sold for his prison

es, according to law.

JOSEPH M'GEN

A. A. cou

ch 27, 1809.

HANCERY, March

DERED, That the fa

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made and reported by J

trustee, be ratified and c

to the contrary be sh

the 25th day of May nex

this order be inserted t

ryland Gazette before th

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report states, that the a

315 dollars and 62 1/2 ce

True copy.

NICHOLAS B

Reg. Cur.

NOTICE.

END to apply to the jud

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and the supplementary act

THOMAS WHIT

27, 1809.

NOTICE.

persons having claims

ate of JOHN GWINN

the city of Annapolis, d

to produce them, legal

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TH: HARRIS, Jun

14, 1809.

3X