

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

[No. 3.]

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th March, 1809.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st of April; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the 6th of April, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple powers.

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 one Dollar on each share of stock of the said company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank at Baltimore, on the first Monday in June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order,
THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the Farm of the late Major GWINN, near West river, about first of the present month, a negro man named LEN, about twenty five years of age; he is a short chunky black fellow, and a down look; he had on when he went away a suit of brown kersey cloths. He was born and raised in Charles county, in the neighbourhood of Nanjemoy, in the family of Mr. McDonald, and is one of the slaves covered in a suit at law by Messrs. Manly and Elgin of Mr. Zachariah McDonald. He was seen on the road to Annapolis the day after he left the farm, and it is supposed he has gone either to Baltimore or to the county. The above reward, with reasonable expenses paid, will be given for bringing him to Annapolis, or the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS for securing him in the any county in this State.

THOMAS HARRIS, jun. Adm'r.
of JOHN GWINN.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Rawlings*, living near Nottingham, adjacent river; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and has a pleasing countenance; he says he is about 35 or 40 years of age; his clothing is an old hat, blue upper jacket and trousers, old swan-der jacket, oznabrig shirt, old stock-socks; his perceivable marks are a scar on his forehead, occasioned by a fall on a crooked finger on his right hand next to his little finger, with a piece of the upper part of his right ear. His name is desired to come and take him away, will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges, according to law.

JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff
A. A. county.

CHANCERY, March 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM LANSDALE, demanded and reported by JOSEPH HARRIS, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shewn 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 next.

report states, that the amount of the estate is 7,315 dollars and 62 1/2 cents.

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

NOTICE.

END to apply to the judges of Annapolis county court, or to some one of the referees of the said court, for the purpose of the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, and the supplementary acts thereto.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT.

NOTICE.

persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, are to produce them, legally authenticated, to the said estate, to make immediate payment.

THOMAS HARRIS, jun. Adm'r.

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. M'GENEY, Sheriff
A. A. County.

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 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 over-look, 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 are a frame dwelling-house, a stone kitchen, and several out buildings, about one half of the land is cleared.

Also two tracts 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 Gambrell, 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.

BASIL 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 Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week four times, and send their accounts to the post-master at Annapolis.

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.

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 shirt, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 show 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.

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, moor, 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.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 9,

ORDERED, That the resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, relating to the probable expense of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacture of annually one thousand stand of arms, to be published twice a week for six 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, Clerk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be requested to procure, submit to this house, at their next meeting, information as to the probable expense of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacture of annually one thousand stand of arms, complete, brace of horseman's pistols, one hundred horseman's swords, and one hundred swords for artificers, and the practicability of curing workmen sufficient for the same, the usual wages for such workmen, and the most eligible site for the erection of buildings, the machinery of which, if necessary, to be worked by water, steam or fire; and that by publication of this resolution, they give notice that they will receive, and propose for the sale, the annual report of the different establishments of the same kind in the United States.

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 2nd day of September next, otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of the estate; those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the state of Virginia hath lately demanded of the executive of the state of Maryland a certain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going at large in this state, and hath transmitted an inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, dated the twenty-first 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 Bentley; 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 Hagar's-Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

CASTLE BUILDING.

Golden Dreams, whose magic power,
of Joy o'er Misery's haggard face,
shows the visionary flow'r.

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.
MERRICK, fronting Church-street,

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been required by
some of the creditors of William Doyle,
Frederick county, an insolvent debtor,
to institute an action in Frederick county court
against Barbara Stouffer and Joseph Stouffer,

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.
Sheriff Frederick county.

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,

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.
March 23, 1809.

Humane Society.

THE report of the Humane Society of the
city of New-York established for the relief
of indigent debtors confined in gaol, states,
that they have had upon their monthly returns
of debtors confined in gaol for the last year
one thousand and twenty five persons,

[Northern Whig.]

On Friday morning, the 24th ultimo, the
armed detachment of militia ordered out by
the governor, to protect the representatives
of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq; against
the process of the supreme court of the U.
States, was posted in front of the property,

Since the three celebrated historical painters
of our country, West, Copley and Trumbull,
have attained so high a grade in the
English school as to be ranked by the common
consent of the age in the first class of
modern artists, we are happy to learn that
Mr. Vanderlyn, a young man of New-York,

From Montreal, March 6.

We noticed in our last paper, that 100
hardy Americans had passed through town,
going on the Seigniory, which Mr. Fletcher
had lately purchased of J. Papineau, Esquire,

LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT authorising an augmentation of the
Marine Corps.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That the President
of the United States be, and he is hereby
authorized, to cause the marine corps in the
service of the United States to be augmented,

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That
from and after the passage of this act, all
enlistments in the said corps shall be for the term
of five years, unless sooner discharged, any
law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved and signed, March 3, 1809.]

New-York, March 23.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship
Bourdeaux, capt. Law, in 51 days from Cadiz,
which place she left the 1st of February.

The following abstract is obligingly furnished
us by the supercargo:
Ship Bourdeaux, capt. Richard Law, left
Cadiz on the 1st of February. A few days
before the Bourdeaux sailed, accounts were
received of a most obstinate battle having
been fought near Valladolid, between the
English army under Sir John Moore, and the
main body of the French; after dreadful carnage
on both sides an army of reserve, commanded
by Buonaparte in person, arrived on the field;

The capt. of an English schooner which
arrived at Cadiz, about the same time the
above account was received, in a short passage
from Corunna, reported that the British were
marching into that place when he sailed.

It was also reported that after the retreat
of the British a division of the French army
had marched in pursuit of the marquis de la
Romana, who had been somewhere in the
vicinity of Valladolid, but with whom the
British never had effected a junction, and who
had in consequence retreated with his army
with the intention to join the duke del Infantado;

Reports were in circulation that general
Blake had joined the French, and that the
British fleet had gone from Lisbon to Corunna.

A letter from Cadiz of Jan. 28, says—On
the 12th of December every Frenchman, and
the subjects of the allies of France, were arrested
and sent to the Castles, and on the 22d
of January their property was confiscated.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American
gentleman in Spain to his friend in
Baltimore, dated Cadiz, Jan 29.

This vessel will take to America news of
an unpleasant nature—the French being without
any doubt conquerors in their late engagements,
and particularly with the English.
We have undoubted intelligence of the latter
preparing to embark the remains of their forces
at Vigo or Corunna; in consequence of which
their minister at Lisbon has announced to his
countrymen the propriety of immediate preparation
to embark their property, for which purpose
they have permission from the regency, without
paying duty. Infantado is beaten likewise,
and is retiring towards Valencia. Saragossa is
the only place where the French have failed;
and Palafox has a second time immortalized
himself by his defence of it. It is supposed they
will meet with great difficulty in the subjugation
of this province, the passes of the Sierra Morena
being very difficult. There is scarce a doubt,
however, of their ultimate success in the conquest
of the whole kingdom, this place (Cadiz) excepted,
which is absolutely impregnable by land.

Jan. 30.—The news received this day is
worse and worse. A strong pass of the Sierra
Morena is said to be taken, and if this is true,
the province will soon be conquered. The central
junta, it is expected, will remove to this place
immediately.

ALBANY, 23d March, 1809.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish each
of the printers of newspapers in this city
with a copy of the communication from the
president of this society, describing an easy
method of destroying sheep-tick, and request
them to publish the same.

It is well known that one of the greatest
evils under which sheep labour, particularly
those that have thick fleeces, is the sheep-tick.
For this the only remedies used in Europe
are Solution of Arsenic, or corrosive sublimate,
both poisons dangerous to the operation and
harmful to the sheep, without at the same time
being effectual, for it is extremely difficult
to diffuse the liquor sufficiently through the wool
over the body. I have found an easy and effectual
means of killing every tick in 24 hours without
the least injury to the sheep. It consists in
smoking them with tobacco, which I do in the following
ways:—The first I have tried and found fully
to answer; the second is now under trial.

Take a gardener's bellows which is used for
fumigating trees. It contains a repository in
the upper end of the pipe (which is only fixed
with a catch like a bayonet) in this repository,
which holds about half a pint, I put the waste
stems of tobacco, and set fire to it. One man
held the sheep by the head, another opened
the fleece, a boy blew the smoke among the
wool. This operation took about one minute,
though the wool of the sheep was very long and
close, it being a Merino lamb of last year; yet
at the end of 24 hours, every tick upon him was
killed, though they were very numerous. The
other method now under trial is to enclose the
sheep in a box with an aperture at the father
end of his head to pass through—the aperture
is furrowed by a sack which is drawn close
about the neck; the smoke is then blown into
the box, this may be done either with the
bellows I have mentioned for the purpose, or by
a common bellows, to the end of which a tube
may be fitted, into which the tobacco is put,
or even by a common tobacco pipe, by placing
a silk handkerchief over the bowl, and blowing
the smoke through it into the box, into which
the stem of pipe may enter. Perhaps, too,
fumigating by tobacco and sulphur, might
be advantageously applied in this way for
the cure of the scab.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz,
dated Jan. 30th, to his brother in New-York.

The French had a severe battle with the
English on the 2d, 3d and 4th inst. in which
they succeeded so far, that the latter retreated
in the night to Leon and Algora. Palafox
still bravely defends Saragossa, but it will not
avail. The enemy has all Catalonia, and has
advanced to the frontiers of this province in
Portugal. The want of leaders of courage
and ability, in whose integrity the people can
confide, has ruined all except this place, which
is capable of great defence. You may consider
it as certain, that the French will soon
turn these countries.

Arrived at New-York on the 25th ultimo
the ship Orleans, from New-Orleans. Left
the Balize the 16th. All the transports from
this place had arrived in the river except the
Joseph and Phoebe, which lay at anchor at
the bar, waiting a wind to go in—the others
were all in good health.

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 justly celebrated inn, in this
city, called The City Tavern and Hotel,
in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby,
hoping, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person,
exertions on his part shall be wanted to
up the high character which this tavern
as being one of the best in the union—
assures them that he will always have
assortment of the best liquors and good
Travellers and others will meet with
accommodations at the above house, on
reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
or year.
The papers from all the seaports
of the continent are regularly taken and
at the Coffee-House, adjoining the
and are for the use of strangers.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY

THE subscribers have a
ment of NAILS, Iron
retail—Also, Corn, Bran,
Butter, Lard, Brown
Loaf Sugar and Crack
colate, Molasses, Cogniac
it, and a variety of other
pletes their assortment—
in, produce or negotiable
they with purchase
two Boys, from 12 to
wanted, a young man to
who can come well re
lands figures, and can w

WHITTINGTON & C.

B. Cash given for old
Lead and Iron, or receiv
any of the above articles.
Those who have not
to Wm. Whittington's (N
please look out, as he i
his old business shortly.
Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

FOUND,

ABOUT the 15th of Dec
between the Bodkin an
rothy river, a MAINSAIL.
The owner may have it
property and paying char
to the subscriber, living

JOHN STE

March 29, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE

THAT the subscriber, of
county, hath obtained fi
of said county, in Mar
nistration on the persona
H COWMAN, late of
All persons having cl
deceased are hereby wa
same, with the vouchers
riber, at or before the f
next, they may otherw
ded from all benefit of
under my hand this fif

JOHN HALL, A

CHANCERY, Marc
ORDERED, That the
estate of WILLIAM L
made and reported by
as trustee, be ratified and
safe to the contrary be
the 25th day of May
of this order be inferre
Maryland Gazette before
next.

report states, that the
7,315 dollars and 62 1/2

True copy.
NICHOLAS
Reg. Cur.

CHANCERY, April

ORDERED, That the
LOUIS C. GASSAWAY,
the real estate of SMIT
be ratified and confirme
contrary be shown on
day of June next, prov
order be inferre in the
three successive weeks b
May next.

report states, that a
at the city of Annapolis
thereon, fold for 625

True copy.
NICHOLAS B
Reg. Cur. C

TEN DOLLARS RE

stopping and detainin
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ore—She is now, or w
on of, a certain Willia
circumstances I believe
intention of going off w
—This is to forewarn al
ing the said boat, as the
has no authority from m
to request all persons to
and Boat, so that I shall
y shall receive the above
ROBERT DUN
4, 1809.

NOTICE.

persons having claim
State of JOHN SNOW
Arundel county, dece
produce them, legally a
debted to the said estate
immediate payment.
HARD P. SNOWDE
HARD H. SNOWDE
4, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexan-Loaf Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica, and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment—Their terms are as usual, produce or negotiable paper. They wish to purchase one or two likely BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend in their shop, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.
B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange any of the above articles. W. & C.
Those who have not paid any attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John) notice, please look out, as he is determined to close his old business shortly.
Annapolis, April 4, 1809. 2

FOUND.

ABOUT the 15th of December last, between the Bodkin and the mouth of the river, a MAINSAIL, with Haulyards. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living on Magothy.

JOHN STEPHENSON.
March 29, 1809. 2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN COWMAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Under my hand this fifth day of April, 1809.
JOHN HALL, Administrator.

CHANCERY, March 25, 1809.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM LANSDALE, deceased, made and reported by JOSEPH HARRIS, 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 next.

report states, that the amount of the debt is 7,315 dollars and 62 cents.
True copy.
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CHANCERY, April 4, 1809.
ORDERED, That the sale made by LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, trustee for the real estate of SMITH PRICE, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the first day of June next.

report states, that a lot of ground, situated in the city of Annapolis, with several improvements, sold for 625 dollars.
True copy.
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,
For stopping and detaining a small Boat, rigged sloop fashion, which said boat was the property of Mr. Levering, of Frederick county, and was put in the hands of a certain William Cooke, and circumstances I believe the said Cooke intended of going off with her, or selling her. This is to forewarn all persons from stopping the said boat, as she belongs to me, and has no authority from me to dispose of her, and to request all persons to stop the said boat, so that I shall get her again, and shall receive the above reward.
ROBERT DUNWOODY.
April 4, 1809. 2

NOTICE.
Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and to be paid to the said estate are requested immediate payment.
HARD P. SNOWDEN, Adm'r.
HARD H. SNOWDEN,
April 4, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Farm of JOHN GWINN, Esquire, deceased, on Deep creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased at the said Farm, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under £. 10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale, and for all sums above £. 10 a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole is sold.

The Farm may be rented, and immediate possession given.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.
April 4, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree in the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, for the 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, at the house of said LYLES, in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, if fair, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter,

SUNDRY valuable Negroes, men and women, amongst which are good carpenters and shoemakers.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months after the day of sale.

RENJ. HODGES, Trustee.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE;
Will be offered for Sale, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are several valuable feather beds.

ALSO

Some valuable STOCK, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and the property all to be sold without reserve.

BENJ. HODGES.

April 4, 1809. 2

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.

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 rights, 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. 4X

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 CREAGER, Jun.

Sheriff Frederick county.
March 24, 1809. 2

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.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th March, 1809.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st of April; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the 6th of April, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, 3X
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 instalment 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 June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order,
THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary.
Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle his business in Annapolis, requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts with GEO. SHAW, by cash, or notes at a short date, and those to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts immediately. Peculiar circumstances render this notice necessary, and it is important to the subscriber that it should meet with attention. He will be necessitated to resort to legal measures against all defaulters.

THOS: SHAW, Frederick-town.

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 sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplementary acts thereto.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT.

March 27, 1809. 3

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

March 23, 1809. 3X

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACOB, who says he is the property of Dr. Daniel Rawlings, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and has a pleasing countenance; he says he is about 35 or 40 years of age; his clothing is an old hat, blue kersey upper jacket and trousers, old swans-down under jacket, oznabrig shirt, old stockings and shoes; his perceivable marks are a scar in his forehead, occasioned by a fall on 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. His 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

A. A. county. 3X
March 21, 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 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. 6

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.

A WOMAN who is a good plain cook, and who can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Inquiries of the printers. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, to public sale, the following property, (formerly sold by William Hammond, deceased, with it—

HAMMOND'S RETREAT RESERVE containing, in the whole, 1443 1/2 acres of land. This tract is situate on the western shore 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, stable, with several other out houses; a mill-grit and saw mill in tolerable good repair about one third of the land is cleared, rest in wood, partly well timbered.

Lot No. 2 will contain 469 1/2 acres, improvements a frame dwelling-house, a kitchen, and several out buildings, about 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 Reserve, situate on the Round Bay, the river Severn, and adjoining the plantation of col. Manadier, and contains 227 1/2 acres, large proportion of which is meadow land.

Also a small tract called Bachelor's Negligence, containing 15 1/2 acres, situate on Elk Ridge adjoining the land of Mr. Ely Dorsey, 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 Gambrell, adjoining Hammond's Retreat Reserve. 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 11 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.

BASIL 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 Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week four times, and send their accounts to the post-master at Annapolis. 4

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

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 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.

FOR SALE.

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

Very late from Europe.

(The Baltimore) American of Friday last.

the arrival of capt. Gould's packet from Norfolk, we learn that the British ship Rofamond, of 20 guns, capt. Walker, has arrived in Hampton Roads, in 41 days from Falmouth, Eng. with dispatches to the British minister. In addition to the papers which we copy from the Norfolk paper, it is stated that the central junta had fled to Cadiz; that the troops which occupied the heights of Corunna were composed of a picked body of highlanders commanded by John Moore, and that they were all in pieces.

From the Norfolk Ledger of April 4.

It is with real concern that we now inform our friends of freedom and national independence that the Spanish nation has fallen under the dominion of the Napoleon dynasty. We have not been able to procure any papers, but we have learnt the following particulars from his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Rofamond, capt. Walker, in 41 days from England, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads. The British army had been engaged in two battles, in one of which Sir John Moore, the commander in chief, was killed. David Baird, second in command, lost an arm. Gen. Anstruther is also killed, with the loss of officers and men. The remainder of the army marched to Corunna, where they embarked with the artillery, baggage, &c. and had actually arrived in England before the Rofamond sailed.

We further learn that what led to these disastrous events was the treachery of Castanos and another Spanish general (not Blake) who actually went over to the French in a political juncture with a view to betray the British army into the hands of Buonaparte, which nothing but its great courage and perseverance prevented.

Joseph Buonaparte had returned to Madrid, whence addresses from all quarters were coming in to him.

Napoleon had returned to Paris, and accounts of his arrival there had been received in England before the Rofamond sailed.

These are the particulars we have learnt, and give them as we received them.

In the Rofamond came passenger Charles Oakley, Esq. secretary of legation of his Britannic majesty to the United States.

Since the above article was in type, we have gathered some further particulars, received by the Rofamond. There had been no general action between the French and British armies; the former harrassing the latter in their retreat. The day preceding the embarkation of the British army was that on which they suffered most, on the heights near Corunna, and where Sir John Moore and gen. Anstruther were killed. The former lived about 8 or 9 hours after being wounded. It was notified in the house of commons, that the whole number lost in the Spanish expedition did not exceed eight thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

It is stated, that the disasters in Spain had produced no change in the popularity of the ministers.—We further understand that Saragossa had not surrendered, and that Catalonia and the southern provinces, with Andalusia, still adhered to the patriotic cause.

An expedition of 15,000 British troops were preparing for Cadiz, which place cannot be taken by land.

We hear nothing of American affairs. There are dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government by this vessel.

A report from Trinidad, received at Grenada, states, that the British squadron in the West-Indies, to the windward of Barbadoes, had fallen in with and captured 20 sail of transports and armed vessels laden with provisions, &c. for the relief of the French colonies. Three had escaped and went into Martinique, where they have fallen into British protection, as their flag was still kept flying as a decoy.

The French frigate Junon has been captured in the Sombrero passage, after a smart engagement, with the British frigate Latona and sloops Soperieure and Wazard, and carried into Halifax.

A Dutch armed ship, called the Hoop, of 8 guns, with naval stores for Batavia, was captured about 400 miles N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, by the British sloop of war Lightning. This vessel sailed from the Texel in the beginning of March last year, in company with a frigate of 36 guns, from which she parted in a gale the 2nd day after sailing. She had visited the Dutch settlements on the Guinea coast, where she had left part of her cargo, and was prosecuting her voyage with the remainder. The bills of lading, private signals, dispatches, &c. were thrown overboard before she struck.

From New-York papers of April 6.

Late and Important News.

At a late hour last night, the boat belonging to the office of the New-York Gazette, came up from below, where she left the British February Packet Prince Adolphus, capt. Boulderson, in 43 days from Falmouth.—This arrival furnishes news from London a month later than our former advices—and we hasten to give a hurried sketch of the important contents of the London papers:—

The Prince Adolphus sailed in company with the January Packet, Express, on the 21st of February, which had sailed, but put back in distress.

It appears, that the French army pursued that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which gen. Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and gen. Baird lost an arm; but the French army, three to one in number, were here defeated—the British troops re-embarked, and had arrived in England.

There had been an immense number of French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Buonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid. He was advised of this, returned with his troops, and took it a second time.

The Spanish troops were concentrating their forces in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible. If they could not hold out, the junta, and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Buonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for South America.

Napoleon had, in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria, returned to Paris, leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid.

The British government had recently sent 10,000 men to the South of Spain, and it was said the troops that had just arrived from Corunna would be sent back.

The British government had also sent additional supplies of muskets, &c. to the patriots of the south of Spain, who were victorious in every instance of coming in contact with the French.

Parliament met about the middle of January.

The Manchester Packet had arrived in 24 days from New-York. The London papers are filled with our congressional news, and their own remarks, which we shall hereafter notice.

Passengers in the Packet, a Spanish Minister and his Secretary, from the Central Junta.

The king of England was in perfect health on the 19th February.

Summary Extracts.

The London paper (The Day,) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is a Mr. Oakley. If this be true, farewell to British independence and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever."

Dispatches were received in London, Feb. 4, from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and Fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army had reached England. It is dated Valladolid, January 21, and boasts of beating the English in the battle near Corunna on the 16th January. The duke of Dalmatia, [Soult,] commanded. By the 18th, the bulletin says, the English had embarked, and were out of sight, except some transports which got ashore, and the troops on board them were made prisoners.

This bulletin states, that they have taken 6,500 prisoners, and killed 5000. They calculate that of the 38,000 men which the British landed in Spain, not more than 24,000 will return.

In the house of commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 seamen, and 31,400 marines, for the service of the present year.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of February, parliament were principally engaged in an investigation of the conduct of the duke of York. We have not the papers containing the result.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

At a late hour last night, the British Packet Prince Adolphus, capt. Boulderson, arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Bermuda. She sailed from the former place on the 21st of February; and from the latter 8 days since. A gentleman passenger has po-

lity favoured us with a file of London papers to the 4th of February, and the following verbal intelligence:—

That the British army in Spain had retreated to Corunna, where they had a desperate battle with the French, in which the commander in chief, gen. Moore, was killed, and sir D. Baird wounded, having lost an arm. That all the British troops that could get on board the transports at Corunna, had arrived in England, and that from 8 to 10,000 men were stated to be missing, and only 300 horses saved out of 5000.—That the emperor Buonaparte had returned to Paris, being fearful that the emperor of Austria was going to declare war against him.—That king Joseph had been defeated by the Spaniards and driven from Madrid, but had returned there again.—That the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces in the southern part of Spain, and if defeated by the French would retire to Cadiz, whence it was supposed they would embark for South America.—That the British had recently sent 10,000 troops to Spain, and 30,000 more were preparing to go.—That the British parliament met about the 21st of January, and that no change had taken place in the British ministry.—That the sloop of war Halifax failed from Bermuda two days before the Prince Adolphus, for Norfolk, having on board Mr. Oakley, bearer of dispatches, said to be of the utmost importance, that were brought to Bermuda by a ship of war which failed from England two days after the packet.

A London paper of Feb. 4, states, that Mr. Oakley was going out to America, with dispatches to Mr. Erskine, containing offers to rescind the orders in council, provided the American government would enter into certain commercial regulations.

In our next paper, we shall probably be able to furnish our readers with a regular series of details from London papers to the 15th or 17th of February. Our file being irregular, we have no paper that contains the king's speech at the meeting of parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The 29th and 30th French bulletins reached town this morning; the former contains an account of the surrender of a Spanish army of 12,000 men, under the command of general Penegas, who was killed, to general Victor.

The 30th bulletin, which is dated Valladolid, the 21st ult. contains an account of the battle before Corunna, and of the victory which the French obtained there, with the loss only of 100 men killed, and 150 wounded! The loss of the English, of course, is represented as immense; but it is singular, that no notice is taken of the death of gen. Moore, or the wound of Sir D. Baird; from this circumstance we may infer, that the French had not entered Corunna, or they must of course have been informed of the death of the British commander in chief. The bulletins do not state the French had entered either Ferrol or Corunna.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the accounts which government have this day received from Lisbon, dated the 24th ult. are of a contrary nature to those we yesterday mentioned.

No advices had reached Lisbon to that time, of the arrival of the French in Portugal. The people were arming, and appeared determined to resist the enemy. The British troops were not, as reported, evacuating Lisbon; but as one of our regiments had embarked on a particular service, that circumstance might naturally give rise to the rumour.

February 4.

It is reported, lord Cochrane and part of his ship's crew, have been taken in a Spanish fort, which he assisted in defending against the French.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Berkeley at Lisbon, brought by capt. Reilly, who left the Tagus on the 24th of January. The British troops had all come in from the frontiers of Portugal, in consequence of the approach of the French. The 14th and 20th light dragoons, and the 29th foot, with two battalions of the German Legion, were preparing to embark in the Tagus. Their destination is supposed to be Cadiz.

We are sorry to state, that the fleet of transports, which lately sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under convoy of the Niobe, for Cadiz, have been dispersed in a tremendous gale of the 30th ult. The Lord Hood, one of the transports, has put into Portsmouth, and the master states, that when he parted, only 13 out of 37 which left Yarmouth were in company.

The British troops from Spain, which had arrived at Plymouth, were ordered to be re-embarked (with the exception of the sick) on the 2d inst.

The interment of sir John Moore, took place at Corunna, the next day after his death, at an early hour.

Major Campbell of the 42d, ensign Hall, of the 38th, and the reverend W. Cooley, attached to the horse brigade of lord Paget, died last Friday; the two former of their wounds.

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Spain. VALLADOLID, January 21. The duke Dalmatia left Betanoso on the 12th inst. having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while gen. Francelechi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Burgo. He made himself master of the high mountains from Corunna to Santiago, and took 8 officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the 14th day a body of 30 marines, who were fetched from the bay near Mero, were taken from the village of Perillo, the English could be observed in the harbour of Corunna.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrific, and was felt at the distance of 3 leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at 4 leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily repairing his sick and wounded, the number which according to spies and deserters amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in defending the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting a fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in firing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock P. M. that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English the first brigade of the division of Mermet which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Eivina. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. Gen. Jardan, at the head of the Voltigeurs wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy driven from his position, retreated to the dens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy vaulted himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. The whole of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted the field of battle 800 of their dead bodies among which were the bodies of two general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men and 4 pieces of cannon. The English left behind them more than 1500 bodies which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry, armed with his own hand an English officer, had endeavoured to wrest from him his sword.

At day-break, on the 17th, we saw an English convoy under sail. On the 18th, the whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a rade to be discharged upon the vessels in the fort of Santiago. Several transports were aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the loza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English effects. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and effects belonging to the hostile army. A number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants, the spot, and deserters, is that the number wounded in the battle exceeds 2,500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country the English have abandoned it. They disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them according to calculation, 6000 men, exclusive of the wounded. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on their vessels are harassed and dejected. Another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of crossing the bridges, the rapidity of the waters, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the length of the days, and the length of the nights are very favourable to an army on the retreat.

Of the 38,000 men, whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements

has received 18,000 men, is reduced to 10,000 men, who were wandering between Santiago, and closely pursued by the English in Galicia, which the English are to cover, are conquered. The general of division I. enters into Portugal, who arrived there. General Mappetit has entered there with some sick troops.

LONDON.

An American vessel from New-York, arrived. The captain says that he was prevented from entering, by being ordered to retire, and he supposes that he will be able to do so.

House of Commons.

Lord Auckland signified his intention to postpone his motion for the Orders in Council, till Monday evening. The earl of Liverpool laid before the house a paper relative to the negotiation with the American ministers.

LATEST.

A friend has favoured us with a copy of Saturday evening, Feb. 3, the debates in the house of commons, on a motion of rescind the Orders in Council. This interesting debate shall be published in the N. York Gazette. It is observed, "that if the friendship prevailed in America, Washington and Adams would have no difficulties would not have questioned the house divided."

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From the London Courier.

The first division this session of the house of lords last night was the motion relative to America, in council. The motion was carried by 70. The main ground of the proposition which was adopted was, that we should repeal the proposition which we adopted last August, to repeal the act in respect to us, if we should be treated with respect to her. Lord Brougham for the first time this session in a clear, perspicuous point of view—proving, in retaliation to the decree of repeal of which must precede our orders. The American minister by its authors to be satisfied, and had nothing to say in point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without observation, moved in the house of commons, on the 13th inst. that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would graciously be pleased to order that the house, copies of all the laws of the United States, submitted to government by the ministers now in America, and the relations between the U. States and Europe.—Ordered.

Plymouth.

Now indeed, we have the opportunity to our own doors, we are beyond my pen to describe the arrival of so many troops just taken from the wounds of some of whom were dressed, while others are less than 900 women have been brought whether their husbands are living. In this town and upwards of £500 have been given for the relief of the sufferers; the spot, and deserters, is that the number wounded in the battle exceeds 2,500 men. Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country the English have abandoned it. They disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them according to calculation, 6000 men, exclusive of the wounded. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on their vessels are harassed and dejected. Another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of crossing the bridges, the rapidity of the waters, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the length of the days, and the length of the nights are very favourable to an army on the retreat.

Of the 38,000 men, whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured scarcely 24,000 will return to England. The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements

It has received from Galicia, consisted of 10,000 men, is reduced to less than 3000 men, who were wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and closely pursued. The king of Leon, the province of Zamora, and Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued. The general of division Lapille had sent troops into Portugal, who have been well received there. General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; and met there with some sick of the English troops.

LONDON.

An American vessel from Corunna bay is arrived. The captain says that he was deterred from entering, by seeing the town in flames, and he supposes that the French had fired on it.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.

Lord Auckland signified the wish of Lord Grenville to postpone his motion for rescinding the Orders in Council, from Monday till Monday next.

LATEST.

A friend has favoured us with a London paper of Saturday evening, Feb. 18, containing the debates in the house of lords the preceding day, on a motion of lord Grenville, to rescind the Orders in Council. A sketch of this interesting debate shall soon be given in the N. York Gazette. The earl of Liverpool observed, "that if the same disposition of friendship prevailed in America now as when Washington and Adams were in office, the same difficulties would not be felt." On the question the house divided thus.

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From the London Courier of Feb. 18.

The first division this session took place in the house of lords last night upon lord Grenville's motion relative to America and the orders in council. The motion was negatived 70 to 70. The main ground taken by the ministers was, that we ought to have accepted the proposition which America made us last August, to repeal their embargo with respect to us, if we abandoned our orders with respect to her. Lord Melville, who spoke for the first time this session, placed the question in a clear, perspicuous, statesmanlike point of view—proving, that our orders were in retaliation to the decrees of France, the repeal of which must precede the removal of our orders. The American embargo was justified by its authors to be a municipal measure, and had nothing to do with the interests of Europe.—Ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without any preparatory observation, moved in the house of commons, Feb. 13, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would graciously please to order to be laid before the house, copies of all proceedings of the congress of the United States of America, submitted to government by his majesty's ministers now in America, touching the relations between the U. States and the nations of Europe.—Ordered.

Plymouth, Jan. 30.

Now indeed, we have the miseries of war brought home to our own doors, for the scenes are beyond my pen to describe, occasioned by the arrival of so many transports with troops just taken from the field of battle, the wounds of some of whom have never been dressed, while others are dying for want. No less than 900 women have been landed, all ignorant whether their husbands were dead or living. In this town and the neighbourhood, upwards of £ 500 have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers; and a committee of gentlemen have been sitting, by invitation, night and day, since Thursday last, in order to afford supplies of food, clothing and assistance, to those who required immediate relief; and every woman of every description, who had a second garment, has given it to the sufferers. Every house has become an hospital; for every family relieves a sick or wounded person, giving food and necessaries of all kinds. Notwithstanding these exertions, great numbers are dying every day; all kinds gives way to the calls of suffering humanity. Ladies in person attend the sick and wounded, dressing the wounds of the soldiers themselves; thus supplying the want of sufficient number of medical men, at the same time that many of the wounds, from having been examined, were in a putrid and most offensive state. These are not exaggerations; they are certain facts, witnessed by many thousands.—Every female in Plymouth is employed in making shirts, petticoats, caps, gowns, and necessary clothing for the women. The patriotic fund, I am afraid, will have more demands than it will be able to answer.

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death, by Col. Anderson.

I met the General on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with fables. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, "Do not leave me!" He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After sometime he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—"The first question he asked was 'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—'I hope the People of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me Justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my Mother—[here his voice failed him]—Hope—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my Aids-de-Camp well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants—Colborne has my will and all my papers."

Major Colborne, his principal aid-de-camp, then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"Remember you go to —, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend major Colborne; he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it."—He then again asked major Colborne "If the French were beaten?" And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French."

"Is General Paget in the room?" On my telling him he was not, he said, "Remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "If all his aids-de-camp were well?" He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He said to me while the surgeons were examining his wound—"You know I have always wished to die this way!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both houses of parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing his majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add, that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impossible—for we know whose inhumanity refused to the tears of the dutchess of Brunswick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors—then, we recommend, that on the highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, which overlooks Spain, be erected a solid square tomb; founded on a broad and immovable basis, rising a step or two with a coverle, of simple dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on one end, on the other his last words: "I hope my country is satisfied with my services, and will do me justice."

From the American of Monday.

Our limits not admitting of laying before our readers the vast quantity of foreign matter (arrived by the February packet) in detail, furnished by yesterday's mail from New-York; we have given the most interesting part thereof at full length, and reduced the remainder into the following summary.

Mr. Mellish, an intimate friend of Mr. Canning, is appointed consul general in Louisiana. This is considered as a favourable omen of an adjustment of our affairs with Britain. The inhabitants of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, are reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh, the price of which was fixed for January and February at 4d a 5d sterling per pound. Buonaparte has declared Leghorn a free port. The San Justo had arrived at Cadiz with nine millions of dollars, seven millions of which belonged to the government, and the remaining two millions private property.

The king and queen of Prussia, and the princes William and Augustus, arrived on a visit, at St. Petersburg, on the 6th of Jan. Cevallos, the envoy extraordinary from the Spanish Junta, has arrived in London. The apartments of the Duke of Cambridge in St. James's Palace were consumed by fire in January last; one female perished in the flames. The Spaniards have dismantled the forts St. Philip and Dabara, on the lines of St. Roche, and sent all the cannon into Gibraltar. The French are said to be in possession of Ferrel, where they took ten sail of the line and five frigates. The Melpomene had arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz with 2,150,000 dollars.

CONQUEST OF MARTINIQUE.

We have this day the pleasure of laying before our readers the important communication of the surrender of Fort Bourbon to our army, on Friday the 24th ult. which cannot fail of inspiring the liveliest interest.

It appears, that on the 19th, a tremendous fire was opened on it, which was kept up for four successive days and nights without the smallest intermission. On the evening of the 23d gen. Villaret sent out a flag of truce, when immediately all the firing had ceased. In consequence of Villaret's terms being pretty similar to those made by Junot in Portugal they of course were refused, and at eight the same evening the British commenced a dreadful cannonading, which continued the whole of that night. At seven the next morning, (24th,) the principal magazine blew up, and in the course of half an hour after three white flags appeared flying on three distinct points of the fortress, when all firing had instantly ceased, and at ten o'clock that night the capitulation was signed, and next morning ratified by Villaret. The terms appear to be as follows:—

"That all private property will be respected, the garrison made prisoners of war, and to be sent to the coast of France, to be exchanged, which if Buonaparte declines they are to be peremptorily sent to England, and there kept prisoners of war."

The captain general had a garrison of 3000 men when the British landed, but the military skill and intrepid valour of our army, had soon reduced them to about 2064. The fort had been plentifully supplied with excellent provisions, and had an abundance of good water, but the reason that Villaret assigns for its speedy reduction is the circumstance of his principal magazine having blown up by a shell falling near it, which accident had reduced it to an almost untenable state. The fort was found in a most disagreeable appearance, and not a single foot of the surface of the battery that had not been ploughed up by shots or shells falling on it, and scarce a gun that was not dismounted.

The flank companies of the 7th foot, and two companies of the light brigade, marched into Fort Bourbon on the morning of the 25th, and took possession of the works. The remainder of the French army remain still encamped. The French do not march out of the fort until transports are ready to receive them, which it is supposed will not be before the 6th or 8th inst. Capt. Pradie of the 90th regiment, failed with dispatches for England, in the Goree sloop of war, on Wednesday last. Fort Royal is announced to be head quarters, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

The following is a correct list of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing on our side:—

5 sergeants and 110 privates killed,	115
9 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 376 privates wounded,	391
3 privates missing,	3
Total,	509

5 sergeants and 25 privates since dead.

General Moran, aid-de-camp to Villaret, and second in command, died of his wounds on the 25th ult.

We feel great pleasure in stating, that the 90th regiment has had but one man killed, and that by accident, another by the fever, and three slightly wounded; notwithstanding the fatigue and perils they encountered.

The inhabitants throughout the island are highly pleased with the change that has taken place, and have all returned to their houses and occupations.

In consequence of a late arrangement between the Marquis Forrada and Mr. Madison, (says a Natchez paper of the 15th Feb.) our fugitive slaves, who had taken refuge in the dominions of his Catholic majesty, will be restored to their respective owners on application.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. near Queen-Anne, by the rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Joseph Howard, of Anne-Arundel county, to Miss Elizabeth Susannah Dowie, of Prince-George's county

— in this city, the same evening, by the rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. William Parkerson to Miss Sarah Purdy.

DIED, at Rockland, (Cæcil county, on the evening of the 3d instant, PHILIP THOMAS, Esq. a man universally and justly esteemed, and whose death will be deeply lamented.

ATTENTION !!!

THE members composing the FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANT of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on Saturday next, the 15th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

Noncommissioned officers are ordered to warn their squads agreeably to law. By order of the captain, JOS. B. BARNES, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, if not the next fair day,

THE remainder of the personal estate of Resin Hammond, of Charles Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, (amongst them a valuable Carpenter, 27 years of age, a valuable blacksmith, and several other valuable beads with bedsteads and furniture, a large sideboard of mahogany, with convenient drawers in it, as also some mahogany tables, and many other articles.)

The terms of sale are ready Cash, paid immediately on the day of sale.

The sale will be at the late residence of the deceased, within two miles of the Baltimore, in Anne-Arundel county, on the Patapasco lower ferry, and will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY EVANS, BARUCH FOWLER

April 11, 1809.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE which has been occupied by Captain James Thomas, in this city, as a Boarding-House, and wherein George Mann formerly kept Tavern. A TO

WM: STEUART

April 11, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID BUCKMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to produce them, legally authenticated and thole in any manner indebted to said payment to

ESTHER BUCKMAN, Adm'r April 10, 1809. 107/6

In CHANCERY, April 8, 1809

ON the report of the Auditor of the claims against the estate of JAMES CUMMINGS, deceased, it is ordered, that the said claims will be decided on after the 8th day of June next, on application being made; provided a copy of this order is published in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 1st day of June next, or served on the several claimants after mentioned. The claims objected to the auditor's report are those of L. Shipley, Nicholas Hall, George Hedges and Mathew Steene.

True copy, NICHOLAS BREWER Reg. Cur. Can.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says he is a free man, and was manumitted by a certain Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him to William Smith, blacksmith, both of Fe Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith by trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet or 10 inches high, well made, long nose which he wears plaited, several scars on forehead, and one on his right cheek, occasioned by a whiplaw; his clothing an old fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper jacket, two calico under jackets, one white and one red and white linen shirt, blue cloth trousers, short yarn stockings and old shoes. His own is desired to come and take him away, or will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of A. A. County. April 5, 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 Mr. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, an 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. 12

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.

THE NURSING OF LOVE.

TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH.
Dion Cythera's golden sands,
In first True Love was born on earth,

From Faucett's Poems.

TO A ROBIN,

Where had been taken out of the author's garden
where it had been accustomed to build.
RE thy reproach, thou more than tongue,

ANECDOTE

OF PRESIDENT WITHERSPOON.

THE late President Witherspoon was a
man of considerable humour, as well as of
a serene and pious, and possessed a happy
talent of instructing in his own peculiar way.

EXTRACTS.

THOUGH you err to oblige, yet the per-
son you so oblige will secretly despise you.
A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a
great misfortune. The more riches a fool has
the greater spot he is.

IN reflecting upon the benefits of Educa-
tion, and the advantages of institutions for
the promotion of Science and Literature, and the
protection and patronage afforded them in
some of the States, entitles them to exalted
respect. The State of Connecticut, perhaps,
stands foremost in this particular—The cele-
brity of Yale College stands unrivalled by any
upon this continent—the education of all
ranks and classes of people in that State are
attended to—every section and district of the
State have more or less of Public Schools estab-
lished under the sanction of the Legislature.
There are in that State erected the following
institutions of learning:—An academy at
Greenfield, one at Plainfield, one at Norwich,
one at Windham, one at Pomfret, together
with a number of inferior order, well calcu-
lated to initiate children in the first letters and
rudiments of beginning education. Slavery
is abolished in that State—The inhabitants
are taught industry, morality and religion,
every one getting his living by the sweat of
his own brow—Of the early habits and inculca-
tions of the impressions of justice, the pro-
tection of right, the support of equitable
principles, the strict adherence to that holy
precept, of doing as you would be done by,
in no part of America are more fully display-
ed than in the State of Connecticut—Here
general suffrage prevails, and merit meets its
just reward, and it is not money that carries
men into power and office, but worth and ta-
lents are his surest recommendations.

The State of New-Hampshire, though re-
mote from the centre of union, has not been
unmindful of the propriety and advantages of
education. The College of Hanover, called
Dartmouth College, holds a high and respect-
able rank; that State has also an academy at
Exeter, one at Ipswich, one at Atkerfon, and
one at Amherst.

Pennsylvania, I think, may be said to rival,
in truth, the United States—Her University
has spread fame and talents, and usefulness,
to every part of the continent.

Virginia and South-Carolina are imitating
her steps; the former has as general diffusion
of useful knowledge disseminating among her
inhabitants as its extensive limits will at pre-
sent permit—in that State education meets
with fostering care and succour—In a period
little more than twenty years she has given to
the United States a specimen of her greatness
—she has verified the advantages of education
—she has manifested to you the solemn truth
—out of four presidents she has had the honour
of furnishing three.

Shall Maryland, a meridian State, remain
in apathy? Will you, fellow-citizens, suffer
your rising progeny to dwindle into careles-
sness and idleness? Will you, among all your
sister States, be the only one pointed at as re-
gardless, as inimical, to this first of blessings,
Education? Will you not now rouse and come
forward? Let every eye and heart be directed,
among other legislative duties, to this all im-
portant consideration; assist and cheerfully
cherish a plan, and bring into operation a sys-
tem calculated to reflect honour upon the
State, and ensure a successful perpetuation of
happiness, of good order, of virtue, of moral-
ity and religion, the only solid prop, the rock
of safety, the salvation of your government
and country.

If a system and institution of this kind can
be adopted, encouraged and supported, vice
would soon lose its abettors, wickedness, igno-
rance and idleness find no shelter, debauch-
ery and drunkenness be entirely discounten-
anced—this horrid, abominable practice of
intemperance, calculated only to reduce man-
kind to a level with the meanest reptile upon
earth!

I address those pieces principally for the ad-
vantages of the poorer class of citizens, be-
cause all provident Nature has been equally
as bountiful to them in genius, talents and
understanding, as those whom fortune and
chance hath thrown into affluence and luxury.
I call upon the latter description of my fellow-
citizens, like true friends and patriots, to come
forward in aid of those establishments, and not
let wealth, which crowned them with success,
discountenance those happy provisions. Come
forward and act like the patrons of your coun-
try—establish a dignity in your names, that
will be handed from generation to generation,
even down to the latest posterity—lend a hand
to curb and restrain growing vice and igno-
rance, and point out the path to true grate-
fulness, and enhance useful arts; then will
your labours and services be crowned with ap-
plause; you shall receive the rich reward of
gratitude, and posterity bear ample testimony
of your interest for the public welfare in raising
up those native born sons of America, who
may, at some future day, become the happy
deliverers of their country! Let no foreign
power subdue us, nor rival us in love of science
—let us exercise those noble principles in
defence of our common liberty! Let us teach
and instruct our rising progeny in uncontam-
inated principles of republicanism with sincerity,

and not suffer one part to sink into
idleness, with all its concomitants, while the
other has his faculties benumbed and glutoni-
fied by luxurious indolence and want of ac-
tivity.

Conspicuous cases occur, and evince with
great strength and truth, that we now have
characters, high in rank and usefulness, ren-
dering honourable and important services to
their country, giving evident specimens of
talents, genius, worth and merit, all com-
bined to convince the world, that it is by no
means rare to find the production of the peas-
ant's cottage equal to the monarch's palace
in point of talents, and in numberless cases
has individuals stepped from those humble habi-
tations, and nature, like the smothered flame,
has burst forth in them our most useful and
brilliant characters. This fact stands too well
tested to admit of a doubt; then, under those
impressions, can you undertake a more profit-
able institution than the one contemplated?
Can you devise ways and means to promote
more general utility, for we see vice and wick-
edness is daily spreading its baneful influence
in our country; even rigorous laws and punish-
ment is not sufficient to prevent its growth;
it is an evil dependent upon defective educa-
tion, and long experience has shown, punish-
ments cannot prevent vicious propensities,
deeply rooted in the mind, and that the char-
acters of men depend upon the impressions
they receive in early life; the combined forces
of habit, example and necessity, drag on to
their ruin those who are once entangled in the
snare of the wicked; and were justice to be
armed with increased terrors, it would still be
unable to stop the torrent of corruption, im-
pelled by so many and such powerful causes;
increased rigour would but make men more
artful and more desperate, would occasion
new devices and new crimes to assist on to
conceal the old; for these evils there is but
one remedy—proper education upon the in-
fant mind, forming to moral principles and to
habits of industry. By a plan of this kind
you may snatch innocence from destruction,
deprive the wicked from successors, the goals
of inhabitants, justice of its victims, and
thereby add to the list of valuable members
in the community.

Of no small benefit would be the result, and
a great step towards perfecting our rising pro-
geny, in addition to seminaries for the promo-
tion of letters, to have taught the rudiments
and principles of Military Science. In Eng-
land and France, at this day, and in ancient
republics, the inculcation of military tactics
was of primary importance—The eastern em-
pires were famous for their military schools,
and their numerous and gallant performances
sufficiently evince the perfection to which
they had attained; in fact, in all ages and
nations the profession of arms has been deem-
ed the profession of honour, and in this our
rising empire, likely to be always annoyed
more or less with external and internal foes,
well deserves the fostering care of government
—An education of this kind will certainly
have its good effects. How lost and forlorn
indeed must an army feel with an ignorant un-
informed commander placed at their head.

A mistaken notion sometimes has prevale-
ncy, that to teach the military art, and to ac-
complish men in that profession, is to ripen
them to engage in wars and conflicts without
any just grounds or provocation, and to grasp
at every shadow of cause to display their am-
bition for military thirst and glory; but never
was there a more mistaken idea, because, in
bringing into existence an institution of this
kind, is to inculcate the profession of honour;
it is animated by the most generous public
virtue, and upon those habits and acts that
constitute the intelligent and generous virtue
of a private individual.

Infomuch as our American government has
a superior claim to any in existence, so let our
soldiers have a character superior to all other
soldiers in the acquisition of all useful know-
ledge, in military skill, in valour, generosity
and love of country. Bravery is peculiar to
our country, but that without skill will never
ensure success. Let those considerations in-
fluence, let it operate for the good of all, for
be assured, to make a soldier, learning, courage,
wisdom, virtue and experience, all united, are
requisite; the want of any of those qualities
in him who takes command, must render him
defective and incompetent.

To obtain a knowledge of any of the arts
and sciences, a stated course of several years
is allotted for the instruction of students, where
theory and practice mutually contribute to
their improvement, and he will be found the
greatest proficient who has established his prac-
tice upon the most accurate and best digested
theory. Although every man may not be
endowed with the brilliancy of mind of a
Newton or a Locke, he may arrive to great
usefulness, if not by nature by art, if not by
genius by study. At this time, in the in-
terior of the State of Virginia, there is an
Academy established for the instruction of
youth in the first rudiments of science, a part
of the time of this institution is devoted to
the acquirement of military tactics. I beheld
with the greatest pleasure imaginable those
young sons of Columbia at the appointed hour
each repairing, with his wooden gun, to the

confidence of a veteran soldier, undergoing
with avidity and exactness, the different mili-
tary evolutions with desire and courage, with
an earnest determination and attention, with
that manly pride and deportment, as if they
looked forward, at some future day, to become
the greatest ornaments and rivals of this west-
ern world.

PACIFICATOR.

Curious Advertisement from a New-York paper.

DIVORCE.

Those gentlemen or ladies whose unfortu-
nate situations render a separation not only
desirable but necessary, will find it much to
their advantage by applying to James H.
Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, Benning-
ton, (Vermont,) who will (through the liberal
provision of a statute in such case made and
provided by the legislature of Vermont,) pro-
cure for them a bill of Divorce, on easy terms
that may be agreed on.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated
March 17.

"The governor of Florida has laid a duty
on imports of 9 per cent, and exports 6 per
cent, which has caused some agents to leave
Amelia Island; from which place the captain
of vessels must go to St. Augustine to come
and clear, a distance of a hundred miles."

On the night of the 27th Feb. the dwelling-
house of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin
county, (N. C.) was consumed by fire, and
with it three of his sons, aged 17, 14 and 11
years. A fourth son, (about 21 years old,)
in escaping through the flames, was so much
burnt that it is thought he will not recover.
Mrs. Bridges was also very much burnt in
endeavouring to rescue one of her sons who
succeeded in getting nearly to the door. Mr.
and Mrs. B. were sleeping in an adjoining
house, and alas! were only roused in time to
view the sad fate of their children, without
the power to relieve them. [Star.]

A letter from Lancaster, dated the 23d
ult. contains the following:—"The Salspa-
hanna is very high. Trade begins to be
by at Columbia. Yesterday a number of Ar-
Rafts and Boats, arrived, loaded with
whiskey, flour and wheat. A bill has just
incorporating a company to build a bridge at
Columbia. It is estimated that it will cost
400,000 dollars."

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The following is the first article of a
decree of Buonaparte's, dated Burgos, Nov. 11
1808.

"The Dukes of Infantado, of Higuera,
Medina Celi, and of Ossuna, the Marquis
of Santa Cruz, the counts of Fernan, Nunez
and of Altamira, the Prince of Castel Franco,
the Sieur Pierre Cevallos, ex-minister of Spain,
and the bishop of Santander, are declared
traitors to France and Spain, and traitors to
the two crowns. As such, their persons shall
be seized and brought before a military com-
mission, and shot.—Their property, movable
and immovable, shall be confiscated in Spain
in France, in the kingdom of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, in the Papal States, in
the kingdom of Holland, and in all countries
occupied by the French arms, to defray the
expenses of the war."

The Spanish vessel which conveyed
Dupont to France, arrived at Gibraltar the
9th ult. on her way back to Cadix. She
brought intelligence respecting the death
and wretched monarch, the late king of Spain,
Charles IV. A person who accompanied Du-
pont on his voyage, and was permitted to
land at Marseilles, had several opportunities
of seeing and conversing with Charles, who
was in that city, with the queen, the infant
Francisco, and the Prince of Peace. The
king was very earnest in his inquiries respect-
ing the recent state of affairs in Spain, who
were minutely detailed to him; during which
he often wept bitterly. It is positively stated
that Charles and his suite were brought to
Marseilles, preparatory to a voyage to Mexico,
for which province he was to sail by the
first convenient opportunity; and that when
arrived he was to assume the government of
that country as an ally of France. Con-
sequently, one of the first acts of his govern-
ment would be the separation of the people
from the mother country.

The manufactures of Birmingham are
the most flourishing state; and considerable
orders for their produce have been received
from Rio, and other parts of Spanish
America.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The French general Lefebvre, who arrived
here in the cutter Cheerful, from Corunna,
now under guard at the Globe Inn.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M
LXVth Year.]
CONTINUATION OF
Foreign Intelligence
BATTLE OF CORUNNA
London Gazette Extraordinary
Downing-street, 7
hon. captain Hope arrived in
with a dispatch from lieut. gen-
air to lord viscount Castlereag
his majesty's principal secretar
which the following is a copy
His Majesty's ship V
at sea, Jan. 18,
MY LORD,
Y the much lamented death o
gen. Sir John Moore, who fo
the enemy on the 16th inst.
my duty to acquaint your lo
French army attacked the B
the position they occupied in f
at, at about 2 o'clock in the a
day.
severe wound, which comp
the field a short time previou
John Moore, obliges me to
ship for the particulars of
which was long and obstinately
enclosed report of lieutenan
e, who succeeded to the comm
and to whose ability and e
tion of the ardent zeal and v
valour of his majesty's troops,
ted, under Providence, the fo
which terminated in the cor
repulse and defeat of the
point of attack.
the hon. capt. Gordon, my a
have the honour of deliverin
and will be able to give
any further information wh
red.
I have the honour to be, S
D. BAIRD, Lie
Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereag
compliance with the desire
our communication of yester
of the first moment I have
mand, to detail to you the c
action which took place in t
on the 16th instant.
will be in your recollection,
the afternoon of that day,
had in the morning received
and who had placed son
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and forming various column
at extremity of the strong
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th, he had taken in our imm
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succeeded by the rapi
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on, which occupied the rig
on. The events which occ
that period of the action y
dated with. The first effort
was met by the comman
and by yourself, at the h
gement, and the brigade un
lord William Bentinck,
village on your right beca
obliterate contest.
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which deprived the army o
lieutenant general Sir Joh
and just directed the most ab
by a cannon shot. The
acquainted with the irre
and sustained were not diltm
determined bravery not
very attempt of the enem
but actually forced him to
he had brought up fresh
of those originally engaged
enemy, finding himself foil
to force the right of the p
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and well timed movement,
major general Paget, w
which corps had moved out
to support the right of
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major general having pushe
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1809.

[No. 3249]

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE BRITISH PACKET AT NEW-YORK.

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Drawing-street, January 24.

hon. captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from lieutenant general Sir David Baird to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which the following is a copy:—
His Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, at sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

MY LORD,
Y the much lamented death of lieutenant general Sir John Moore, who fell in action on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to the field a short time previous to the fall of John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of lieutenant general Sir John Moore, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in the defence of the army, and to the valour of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the action, which terminated in the complete and repulse and defeat of the enemy at the point of attack.

The hon. capt. Gordon, my aid-de-camp, has the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was engaged to be moving troops towards his left, and forming various columns of attack at the extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 16th, he had taken in our immediate front.

The indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and decided attack which he made upon your position, which occupied the right of our army. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the division, and by yourself, at the head of the regiment, and the brigade under major general lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an obstinate contest.

It is to be regretted, that soon after the severe action, which deprived the army of your services, lieutenant general Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition by a cannon shot. The troops, though acquainted with the irreparable loss which was sustained, were not dismayed, but by a determined bravery not only repulsed every attempt of the enemy to gain the position, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in the morning of the 17th.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement, which was made by major general Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, repulsed the enemy's attack, defeated this intention, and major general having pushed forward his (rifle) corps and 11 battalions, 52d and 53d, drove the enemy before him, and by a rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This movement, with the position of lieutenant general Sir John Moore's division, (calculated to give still further vigour to the right of the line,) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

The French, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again

successfully resisted by the brigade under major general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under major general Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion, 14th regiment, under lieutenant colonel Nicholls—before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and a fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who from his number and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position at about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertions of captains the hon. H. Curzon, Gofelin, Boys, Rainier, Serrett, Hawkins, Digby, Carden and McKenzie, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of the rear admiral de Courcey, were intrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under major-generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of major general Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major general Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of major general Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by 3 in the afternoon; major general Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any brilliant consequences to G. Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not ad-

mit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be however to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army.—Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality so inherent in them may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it—it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under major-generals lord Wm. Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith, and the brigade of guards under major general Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-gen. Hill and colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts.—The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment.—From lieutenant col. Murray, quartermaster-gen. and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance—I had reason to regret that the illness of brigadier general Clinton, adjutant-general, deprived me of his aid.—I was indebted to brigadier general Slade during the action for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea, yesterday evening the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible to lay before you at present a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number, it is not however considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of lieutenant colonel Napier, 92d reg.—major Napier and Stanhope, 50th reg. killed; lieutenant col. Winch, 4th regiment, lieutenant col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, lieutenant col. Fane, 59th reg. lieutenant col. Griffith, guards, majors Miller and Williams, 81st reg. wounded.

To you who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieutenant general Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth has sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory—like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will be speedily restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your

station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.
To Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Baird, &c. &c.

LONDON, January 24.

BRITISH ARMY.

The total loss sustained by the British army in Spain, from the moment they entered the country, till they finally evacuated it, is reported amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not been accurately made out, but as far as they have been received it is proved, that there were 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3,100 at Vigo. The following is an abstract of the returns already received.

Embarked at Corunna.

Cavalry,	2,877
Engineers, Artillery, Drivers, &c.	2,660
Infantry,	19,533

Embarked at Vigo.

General Crauford's brigade,	3,100
-----------------------------	-------

Grand total,

25,067

Which, added to general Mackenzie's brigade in Portugal, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000 men, makes the grand total of about 36,000 men.

February 6.

We are sorry to be obliged to state, that the utmost confusion and mis-intelligence reigned in the Brazils, at Rio Janeiro, in the court of the Prince Regent. The Prince Regent, and the Princess his wife, are not those terms of conjugal affection, or even of external amity and decorum, which it were to be wished, should subsist between persons of their eminent and conspicuous situation. To increase the misfortune, we learn that lord Strangford, our minister to the Brazils, and Sir Sidney Smith, have taken opposite parts in this court difference; the former siding with the Prince, and the latter embracing the cause of her royal highness the Princess of Brazil. She is the infant of Spain, eldest daughter of the late abdicated king, Charles the IVth, and was married in 1790 to the Prince Regent. Of course, she stands in the nearest position to the Spanish crown and succession of any Prince or Princess who is not a prisoner in Buonaparte's hands. Such is the unfortunate situation of things at present in the Portuguese dominions of S. America.

Buonaparte has communicated to the senate his resolution respecting Spain and Portugal; the latter is to be united to Spain, and to form a new kingdom for his brother Joseph; in compensation whereof, Biscay, the rest of Navarre, part of Arragon and Catalonia, are to be annexed to France; and the river Ebro, from St. Andero to Tortosa, is said to be the future limits of France.

February 13.

It is openly asserted at Cadiz, that among the central junta, the French had such good friends, that Buonaparte was timely informed of all their plans and projects!

By a letter from Godoy, formerly called the Prince of Peace, written to Mollien, count of the empire, treasurer-general of France, and the answer returned by the latter, it appears, that the pension assigned to Charles IV. in the famous treaty of renunciation, has been suspended since the 1st August, by Buonaparte's order, and that in consequence thereof that deluded monarch suffers extreme distress.

February 18.

A ship has arrived from Charleston, which place, in common with every trading town of America, feels sensibly the mischiefs arising from the embargo. The commercial people here have been much surprised by the arrival, within these two or three days, of no fewer than 23 ships from America, laden with cotton, grain, &c. and giving us a reasonable supply of many other valuable commodities. On inquiry, we find that all these are consigned to the house of Sir Francis Baring and Co. and that they come, not like their precursors, with the stigma of violating the embargo, but under the license and authority of the republican government. It is well known that the mercantile house just alluded to, is the agent of the United States for the payment of the demands of claimants in this country on the American funds. It has become necessary to the credit of the republic, that these demands should be satisfied, and the difficulty was, under the circumstances of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, to discover the means by which such payments should be made here. There is no doubt it will be found that Messrs. Barings have undertaken to discharge the accruing debt to the proprietors of American stock; and that the consignment of these cargoes and others, is the mode provided for their payment.

REVOLUTION IN BOTANY BAY.

From a Dispatch (Paris) under date of March 4. The ship Friendship, Smith, from the Cape...

REVOLUTION AT BANTAM. [A Dutch Settlement in the East-Indies.]

The 14th inst. the marshal and governor, Daendels, received intelligence that on the 11th inst. at Bantam, governor Du Puy...

revolution has broken out at Buenos Aires, in South America, under the celebration of the 11th inst. where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain.

arrived at Salem, ship Mary and Eliza, from Sumatra. Left the coast Dec. 1st. Two French frigates, numerous French privateers on the coast...

Disturbances at the Havanna.

Arrived at Baltimore, the Spanish ship Sagunto, Ferrer, 17 days from Havana. By this ship we learn, that a plan had been formed for the destruction of the French in the island...

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated March 25. "Many troops have been sent into the country, headed by our first characters, and I repeat, I have no doubt tranquility will be again restored."

By a letter from Havana, dated 25th March, (published at N. York) it appears, that the French were attacked in the country also. They were plundered of every thing they possessed.

Massachusetts Election. Returns for Governor, from 400 towns—Gore, 44,908 Lincoln, 42,094

Present federal majority 2,814 There remains about 50 towns yet to be heard from.

The editor of the Aurora informs us that the agent in this country of the house of Baring & Co. London, furnished a Mr. Geo. M. Woolley, of New-York, with funds to load 14 vessels, which vessels went to sea in violation of the embargo...

The British government has given orders for the building of 60 small ships of war, for a specific object; thirty of which are to be built at the out ports, and the rest at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

On the 25th of February gen. Beresford left Plymouth for Lisbon on a mission of great consequence.—It is said to be the organizing the Portuguese new levies in Portugal.

MARRIED, at Bellefield, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. by the rev. Mr. Judd, William Sudler, Esq; of Queen-Anne's county, to Miss Charlotte Mackubin, eldest daughter of James Mackubin, Esq; of Severn.

DIED, at Batavia, on the 27th of Nov. last, William Cowell, a native of Boston, and captain in the Dutch navy.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the dwelling-house and garden in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Mr. John Gibson. The house is commodious, and situated in one of the most healthy parts of the city.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the certificates of said stock, designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of October next;

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of October, 1809, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the certificates of Exchange Stock bearing the permanent numbers, contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE table with columns of numbers and values. Includes entries like 8 16,153 29,130 40,099 40,360 and 16,146 29,126 40,082.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says he is a free man, and was manumitted by a certain Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him to William Smith, blacksmith, both of Fell's Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith by trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, long wool, which he wears plaited, several scars on his forehead, and one on his right cheek, occasioned by a whipfaw; his clothing an old fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper jacket, two calico under jackets, one white and one red and white linen shirt, blue cloth trousers, short yarn stockings and old shoes. His 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 M'CENEY, Sheriff of A. A. County.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the certificates of said stock, designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of January next;

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1810, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the certificates of Exchange Stock bearing the permanent numbers, contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE table with columns of numbers and values. Includes entries like 5 16,131 29,134 40,131 40,360 and 16,130 29,127.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are required to produce them, legally authenticated, those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

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 M'CENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Highly Interesting.

The following interesting Intelligence was inserted in an Extra on Friday last, and distributed to Subscribers in town; we this day republish for the information of those at a distance.

National Intelligencer...Extra.

Wednesday, April 19.

IMPORTANT.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Oakeley at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great-Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorized to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now lying at Hampton subject to his orders. The following Notes shew the happy result of these discussions.

(No. I.)

Mr. ERSKINE TO Mr. SMITH.

Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands, to represent to the governments of the United States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects, with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer on the part of his majesty, an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the U. States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 11th of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, With sentiments of the highest Respect and consideration,

SIR, Your most obedient humble servant, D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State, &c. &c.

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE royal affair between the duke of York and Mrs. Clarke begins to excite as much interest among our readers as it has in England. Not having the papers which contain the charge as it was formally preferred against the duke in the house of commons, it can only be collected from the evidence, which nearly engrosses fourteen papers now before us. The following may be considered a pretty correct summary statement.

The duke of York had supported as a mistress during three years a Mrs. Clarke, who had before separated from her husband, and who is represented as a fascinating as well as a most artful and extravagant woman. She lived at Gloucester house in a style of great expense and splendour, had her town house and country house, kept two carriages and nine servants. At length the duke became weary or disgusted and left her. She applied to him still for more money, and intimated he was in her power if he did not comply. He gave more. She repeated her demands so often that he found it would be impracticable to supply them, and determined to stop where he was and brave consequences. She then offered that if he would pay all her debts and settle an annuity for life of £. 400 upon her she would remain silent and give up his letters. He refused; she went to a member of the house of commons and accused the duke of York as commander in chief, with disposing of appointments in the army through her influence, for which she received pecuniary presents from the applicants, 500 guineas from one, 400 from another, &c; adding that it was by these sums of money, thus received, she was enabled to support her establishment, the duke only allowing her £1,000 a year, and that this was done with his knowledge and approbation; a charge that certainly involves the duke's character very deeply as it imputes motives the most mean and scandalous, if not corrupt and mercenary. But finding himself in the power of this abandoned and shameless woman, he resolved to abide all the consequences of a public investigation; humbling himself by a confession of the connexion, but denying the whole of the charge. She accordingly came forth in the face of the nation, preferred the accusation at the bar of the house of commons, and offered herself as the witness to criminate.

Many whole days have been consumed in her examination as well as of some other witnesses called in to support her. Witnesses have also been examined on the other side, to invalidate her testimony; so that instead of three thousand, twenty-five thousand pounds have been lavished on her, besides valuable presents; and that therefore, the presumption set up against the duke, arising from the inadequacy of the means he allowed her; must fail; and lastly, that she was so very worthless, that while professing fidelity to the duke, she bestowed her favours on some others, through whose influence over her the promotions were obtained. The proceedings have closed before the house of commons, but their decision has not yet transpired. It is said the duke has determined to resign the office of commander in chief, and have the matter brought solemnly before the house of peers.

Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1804, he was negotiating to obtain a loan of £.70,000, to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennett was employed in this negotiation, and the duke, as a reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in three years. It appears that this loan was not effected—nor did Kennett get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and afterwards permitting them, at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that she received from col. Knight's relations 200l. sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under sir Brook Watson, for which Mr. Doyle gave Mrs. Clarke at one time 800l. and at another 200l. sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Doyle, which she never paid for in money.

It appears also, from Mr. Donnovan's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. D. that she had any influence over the duke, but said she had influence with the duke of Portland, and several other distinguished personages.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York,) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom-house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

Mrs. Clarke acknowledges that she had given to the duke of York several lists of persons who were anxious for situations, and that she had received compensations for so doing.

It was proved by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often boasted in his presence, of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature; and that she shewed him the duke's writing, and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptionable—that on being asked what gentlemen were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if she was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would in future visit her house!—[a loud laugh.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, and several other distinguished general officers, proved, that many of the accusations brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke were false and groundless.

For the amusement of our fair readers, whose curiosity must, I am sure, be broad awake, on a subject that agitates the whole British nation, I now present two of the love-letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the house of commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, especially if they recollect the duke of Cumberland's love-letters to lady Grosvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talents of princes in this way; and that they will further think, that Mrs. Clarke must, at any rate, be but a foolish hussy, if she could really esteem so very weak a man as the writer evidently is.—
Worthing, Aug. 4th, 1805.

"How can I express sufficiently to my sweetest, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! Oh how much I feel all the kind things she says to me! I can only say millions and millions of thanks to my dearest angel! My heart is so fully sensible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite hurt that my life did not go to Lewes race. It was kind of her to think of me on the occasion; but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced, that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her the sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me.—News, my angel, cannot separate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has such a tiresome sameness about it, that is quite provoking. Except lord Chrstfield's family, there is not a single person here of note, which contributes to the tedium. Dr. O'Mara called upon me, and he wishes to preach before royalty. I shall endeavour to favour him in this respect. What a time it appears since we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wednesday, when I shall clasp my angel in my arms! In the mean time God bless you my dear life! I must now close, or I shall lose post. Adieu my dear Love, and believe me ever yours as long as I breathe."
"F."

Sandgate, Aug. 24th.

"How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my angel for the assurance of her love! Oh! my angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well.—Clavering is mistaken, my angel, that any new regiments are to be raised; only the second battalion's to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. Yesterday I first reviewed the 14th light dragoons. The troops were in high spirits and in excellent order; and then I went to Brabun Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hastings, along the coast. Adieu till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only."
"F."

This and the other letters excited in almost every part of the house a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment.

Episcollany.

From the New-York American Citizen.

AMOS BROAD.

At a special session of the peace, held in this city on Tuesday, the 28th ult. A. Broad and his wife were tried on three indictments, for beating their female and her little female child, but three old. The trial is published at large by Henry C. Southwick, No. 2, Wall-st. in a cheap pamphlet, and from this we condensed the facts which were given in evidence, and will hereafter copy the close of the trial, at large, of Mr. Sampson, as it is, against an appeal to the court for a new trial, and the generous and manly argument of Mr. Wilkin, in behalf of the five children arraigned. The only apology that can be made, if any be at all necessary, for giving publicity to cruelties so refined and horrid, is the legitimate end of all legal proceedings, as was observed by Mr. Sampson, to avoid repetition, we will remark, that Mrs. Broad, the mother of the children! sometimes connived at, and at times added to the remorseless cruelties, which her husband inflicted upon his helpless slaves, savage barbarities were committed upon the unfortunate mother for years. The culprits were brought to justice by that humane benevolent institution, the Manumission Society.

Sarah, the mother, was, during an unknown period of time, frequently locked up in a garret with her hands tied over her head, kept at food and whipped. When in perfect health, Broad would make her swallow, for sport, large doses of Glauber salts, and strictly order her to go into the cistern and drink it. When by accident she filled the cistern a little too full with water, he would order her to hold out her hand, and pour water upon it, coolly and cruelly observing, "Am I not a good doctor to doctor you?" Often did he strip her entirely naked in the presence of his five children and connive at, and in that state compel her to go out of the house, kindle fires, &c. At other times, when quite naked, he would turn her into the yard, in the coldest weather, the snow was on the ground, and keep her bare an hour at a time; and the poor wretch begged for her cloaths, and admission into the house. In this condition he would pour bowls of water upon her! All this was done in savage wantonness, for it was testified Betty's character and conduct were

Sarah, but 3 years old, the child of Betty, was cruelly treated. Broad, to gratify his insatiable appetite for inhumanity, would violently rub its face upon the wall until the blood flowed! He kicked her, knocked it down repeatedly, and threw it upon a bank of snow. He kept the child in the street, and when tired with the cold, would not allow it to sit down; but when nature was exhausted it would do so, he kicked it; sometimes he would put the infant's ear, and at others lift it up by it; and once he carried her across the floor by it. With a kick, this monster sent the baby across the shop! With a kick by the door the infant's ankles were swollen; she was frost bitten, and crippled with kicking and bad treatment! Mrs. Broad would add horsewhipping to this diabolical rage? The little girl's head was cut by a knife, which was thrown at her, by Gamage, who was sent for to dress it, and that it was occasioned by a fall. The jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against Broad and his wife, the wretch, to a year, but, if impossible, to mitigate punishment manumitted his slaves in open court. A unanimous and enlightened jury, however, found them guilty, and requested of the court that the politic manumission might not be a punishment to be overrated; Broad sentenced to four months imprisonment, including his wife, to a fine of 1250 dollars. The delicate situation of Mrs. Broad was taken into consideration in the sentence of the court from the evidence.

APHORISMS.

The greatest enemies to mankind are the efforts to conceal folly commonly tend to increase its exposure. Ignorance and understanding are reciprocally beneficial for each other. Ignorance, as it consists in the knowledge of good and evil, is possessed to most advantage by those who teach us to know and to correct our errors.

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer, his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing, in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the president sees it to the occasion, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is, I am authorized to inform you that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same, with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honour.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect and consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

(No. III.)

Mr. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour of informing you, that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act) passed in the last session of congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his Majesty's determination of sending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,
D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

Mr. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 18, 1809.

SIR,
THE note, which I had the honour of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a Treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you, that in case his Britannic Majesty should, in the mean time, withdraw his Orders in Council

of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority, and for the purposes specified, in the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

(No. V.)

Mr. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR,
IN consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorized to declare that his majesty's orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect and consideration, Sir,
Your most obt. servt.
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VI.)

Mr. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,
HAVING laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic majesty will, on the tenth day of June next, have withdrawn his orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honour of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-Britain may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE
PRESIDENT

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the president is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by 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, may be renewed with the nations so doing. And whereas the honourable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign, declared to this government that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next, Now therefore I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of congress above mentioned, and 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, may be renewed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
RT. SMITH, Secretary of State.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation in Philadelphia; the engraving well executed; but the number and signature are but clumsily executed—particularly the cashier's name. Date 14th June. We understand also, that One Dollar Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland are altered and in circulation there for Ten Dollars.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Sugar was selling at Petersburg, Russia, at the beginning of Feb. at the rate of 2s. 6d. per lb.—Coffee was rather cheaper.

New York, April 20

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press to announce the arrival, last night, of the brig Cumberland. She sailed from Liverpool the 6th, and brings London papers to the evening of the 3d ult. Their contents are highly important, as will be seen by the extracts now given.

THE BREIT FLEET.

OUR former accounts left the Breit fleet at sea—we now find them at Rochefort, but not in a very snug situation; for says the Courier,

"The object of the Breit fleet was, in the first instance, to surprise our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort, and proceed thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort the Breit fleet called off L'Orient, and were joined by the squadron there—but this, we understand, is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads, than admiral Stopford was joined by three sail of the line, which had been blockading L'Orient. The admiral has now under him the Caesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge and Theseus. He would soon be joined by the division under admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by lord Gambier, to cruise off Cape Finister, his lordship very naturally supposed that the enemy would push for Ferrol. The Caledonia, his lordship's ship, supplied admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the Breit fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the Sables d'Olonne. The Caesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped would be able to effect their destruction. The Breit fleet was in Basque Roads, and expectations, as we stated yesterday, are entertained that their capture or destruction may be effected."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the house of commons, March 3, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the Orders in Council—Ordered. He then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of parliament, but did not make any motion on the subject.

Lord Fulkerson's motion for a call of the house on the 8th of March, was carried in the house of commons on the first of March—102 to 15.

March 1. A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the house of commons yesterday, whether the treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain, had been as yet ratified? And 2d, whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question that the treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The examination of the duke of York had been resumed, and was progressing; and it was the opinion of the editor of the Courier, that the duke would be put to trial.

The gallant sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir John Moore's family are to have pensions.
Gen. Hope is to be made a baronet, and get the first red ribbon.

LONDON, March 3.

Peace between Great-Britain and Turkey—Probability of war between Austria and France.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 28th ult. They contain very important intelligence—War between Austria and France is openly spoken of; and an article in the Leyden paper of the 27th, informs us of the measures which have been adopted by the cabinet of Vienna; measures which can only have been adopted in the contemplation of an immediate war.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great-Britain—It was signed by the Turkish minister Hakei Effendi and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian generals, as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th of January.

An article from Arragon, dated the 11th Feb. mentions, that there are 40,000 arms and accoutrements of war, which were sent to the gates of the city of Saragossa, and that the bombardment kept up without intermission. The enemy hope to force the place to surrender by famine, more than by the arms.

The communication between Sweden and the Baltic is open. This morning 11 Gottenburg mails due, arrived. One of Dec 5 British ships of war, and 1000 dish ships of war, with 12 merchantmen, sailed from Carlscrona for England, which were lost by the ice, and many others were taken by the Danes; and of those lost in the ice after they were prizes of war.

The Stockholm Gazette of the 11th inst. says, intelligence from Schwerin, from Gen. Davoust has given notice to the consul in Rostock, that the embargo on the 51 merchantmen lying in that port is raised.

SPANISH WOOL.

The excessive increase in the price of wool, which every one is complaining of, is believed, are aware, that monopolizers, horde of rich speculators, and not real buyers, in the commodity itself, is the cause of the evil. These monopolizers, taking advantage of the present alarm of no more wool from Spain, sell at what price they please the manufacturer, and he again to the consumer, so they contrive to fleece the public, and John Bull is in danger of becoming a lottery.

CORK, Feb. 2.

The expedition to sail from this port, which was commanded by gen. Beresford, will consist of six regiments—their destination is not mentioned.—The troops under gen. Sherbrooke still remain at the Cove, waiting for instructions.

LINTZ, Feb. 2, (via France)

The anxiety which the reports of a war in Austria had occasioned, has been augmented by the late measures of the emperor of Vienna. It is certain that some corps are to be formed, which will be to join different regiments. Other military preparations are likewise making, and magazines are forming in Bohemia and Austria. Fafbender, who in the late campaign was principal commissary to the Austrian army, has been again appointed to that post, to count de Guinne, formerly adjutant general to arch duke Charles, has been appointed adjutant to the emperor. The arch duke Ferdinand is to take the chief command of the Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and count Bellegarde will command the army in Corinthia and Carniola. In the time several generals who commanded the Turkish frontiers have been recalled to Vienna. Many persons however doubt whether the arch duke Charles approves the measures of the court, and will be willing to enter into a new war. In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which that prince and the arch duke Ferdinand, brother of the empress, were present, said a new general levy was spoken of, and different measures proposed to render it practicable to find a train of artillery sufficient for an army of 60,000 men.

[Leyden Courant of Feb. 2.]

VIENNA, Feb. 2.

A courier, sent off by our internuncio at Constantinople, M. Sturmer, has brought intelligence to the government of a new insurrection of the Jannissaries, which had been bloody, and by which the Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with England. The prior left Constantinople on the 16th ult. The first consequence of this event has been that the Russian generals have broken off communication with the Turks.

The Gazette contains the following intelligence under the head of Turkey:

"On the 5th of Jan. peace was concluded between England and the sublime Porte, by the English minister Mr. Adair, and Effendi, in consequence of which all the ports in the Turkish empire are open to the English ships."

"This important intelligence was immediately transmitted to the principal commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Africa; and a great change may be expected in the prices of commodities."

Messrs. Editors,

I feel it my duty, having saved the lives of three of my children by the same means, that all substances lodged in the pipe of a child may be immediately dislodged therefrom by taking the child up by the heels, with the head down, and shaking it in that position with considerable violence. These accidents frequently happen, and I beg relief or death enlues, this article deserves attention.

[Columbian Detector]

MERCANTILE.

Our letters from Liverpool, in which, notwithstanding the high prices, all articles of American origin are very high prices. Some cotton at a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and about 57 cents per bushel. There is no part of England where American embargo is so severely felt as in Liverpool.

We learn by capt. Paris, who arrived yesterday, in 15 days from Turkey, that a single French privateer had been captured, in Turks-Island passage, and sent, outward bound, with a cargo of sugar, to St. Domingo.

Baltimore, Feb. 2.

A letter from Havana of the 11th inst. says that 50 sail of American vessels had arrived there the week. A duty of ten dollars per ton had been laid by the government on the holders of it that had advanced prices to dispose on equalling to the holidays no business; no sale of flour had been made; price remained unfixed. Sugar had risen from one and a half to two dollars.

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Messenger from Havana. The Messenger is the raising of the embargo. There was a combination among the holders of flour not to buy for a forfeiture of 1000 dollars each.

Extract of a letter from the Messenger, dated April 1st. A week ago the brig Blanchy arrived here. The result is yet doubtful. The ultimate of this government is unknown. It is about 11 dollars a barrel imposed, and 50 per cent. on American articles, which can or cannot be granted a drawback, however small, including flour, which is sold in any bottoms within 60 days the drawback will fill up the vessel in Spanish vessels. We know not what to ask for take less than 20 dolls. Proceed much—white sugars 4 50 to 5 30 to 5. Duty on wine, except cotton, 22 per cent. There are about 9 or 10,000 barrels in the market."

The attempt to assassinate Constantine, of Russia, is thus reported in the London paper:—Constantine was walking in the park, with an escort of them dressed in a kind of military uniform, and with the intent to shoot from the similarity of dress, and the aid-de-camp immediately seized the body, and dragged away to a safe place. A proclamation offering a reward for the discovery of the assassin. An order was at the same time issued to the post-office to open the letters, and to detain in reference to this business.

A great number was taken in general, but more particularly, are highly dissatisfied with that are pursued, to which, after persuasion, that Alexander influenced by Constantine, very malignant fever had broken out, the sick and wounded were in the military hospitals, and proved quickly mortal; among the rest, one of the 32d bulletin of the French Emperor, describes the movement of the Russian army, in occupying the city of Matia (Soul) in occupying the city, on the 27th of Jan. and 3 vessels of 112 guns, 2 of 64, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, brigs and unarmoured vessels of cannon, and ammunition were found in the place. Constantine prevailed through all the means, which had attended one of the most, which had been decorated with a medal, and had obtained a pension at their own expense.

Edward Thorpe, British charge d'affaires at Constantinople, is expected to be sent to this city, which is to come from the chief of a section, which are not applied.

MERCANTILE

Our letters from Liverpool, to March 18...

We learn by Capt. Parra, who arrived here...

Baltimore, April 21.

A letter from Havana of the 5th inst...

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Messenger, 11...

Abstract of a letter from the Havana, (by...

A week ago the brig Blanchy, from Bal...

Abstract of a letter from the Havana, (by...

We know not what to ask for flour; will...

There are about 9 or 10,000 bbls. Flour...

The attempt to assassinate the archduke...

Constantine was walking at some dist...

from the similarity of dress he mistook...

body was instantly seized by several...

On the firing of the shot, the grand...

offer a reward for the discovery of the...

to the post-office to open and examine...

reference to this business. Of this det...

in general, but more particularly the...

are highly dissatisfied with the mea...

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among the rest, one of the surgeons...

the 32d bulletin of the French army in...

describes the movements of the duke...

almatia (Soul) in occupying the city of...

on the 27th of Jan, and the garrison...

3 vessels of 112 guns, 2 of 84, 1...

4, 2 of 64, 3 frigates, besides a number...

principal commodities, and Africa; w...

The Knell

Departed this life, on the 20th inst. Mr. Addison Coroway, of Prince George's county...

Attention!

THE members composing the First Volunteer Company of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on Monday next...

By order, Jos. B. Barnes, Sec'y.

Company Orders, April 25th, 1809.

THE Annapolis United Guards are requested to meet, near the Farmers Bank, on Monday next...

By order of the Captain, Henry S. Hall, Sec'y.

Artillerists! Attention!

YOU are required to meet, in complete uniform, on Monday next, the 1st of May...

John Muir, Capt.

DOCTOR I. J. COMYN, A PROFESSIONAL DENTIST, (OF BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has, for their accommodation, made an excursion to this place...

Dr. Comyn cannot remain longer than next Wednesday, as his engagements require his return to Baltimore on Thursday.

N. B. Doctor Comyn fits natural teeth with gold or silver screws, in the nicest manner possible...

April 21, 1809.

In CHANCERY, April 20, 1809.

ORDERED, That the report of JOHN OLIAMS, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased...

The report states, that 100 acres of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near Snowden's old forge...

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

THUMBERT & PARSONS, BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WATTS...

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1809.

A BIGAIL AMES, Benjamin Antiny, Juliana Brice, Rachel Bryne, Lidy Bryan, Nicholas Brewer, James Broom...

FRENCH LETTERS.

Mons. Ayreau, Mons. Aubry, Mons. Calvez, Mons. Creton, Mons. Collair, Mons. De Bellecote, Mons. Delorme, Mons. Devienne...

S. GREEN, P. M.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of CHARLES W. DORSEY, administrator of THOMAS B. DORSEY, of CALES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BEALE DORSEY, of CALES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DENNIS FIELDS, late of said county, deceased...

JANE ROBINSON, Adm'r.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE, which has been occupied by Capt. James Thomas, in view of a Boarding-School, and wherein Messrs. Mann formerly kept Tavern, is now let to CHARLES H. WILGIMAN, of WM: STRUANG

April 24, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 4, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ELIZA MEEK, (now SMITH), executrix of the last will and testament of A. MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

ELIZA MEEK, (now SMITH), Executrix.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of HENRY EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, trustees of the estate of REZIN HAMMOND CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, became sureties for NANCY HAMMOND, (now SWANSTEDT), as administratrix of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

HENRY EVANS, BARUCH FOWLER, Sureties.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of EDWARD HALL, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of LOUËN CHREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of LOUËN CHREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased...

EDWD. HALL, Adm. de bonis non, with the will annexed.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

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

