

Episcellany.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

HERE has lately been published at Philadelphia, by Bradford and Inskeep, a entitled, American Ornithology; or Natural History of the Birds of the United States, illustrated with plates, engraved and from original drawings taken from nature. By Alexander Wilson. Imperial 8vo, pp. 160, vol. 1. Price 12 dollars.

Extracts from a Review of the above Work.

UNDER a plain, unassuming title page, we have been surprised, (say the Reviewers,) the appearance and contents of the first volume of a new work, which, if continued through the succeeding volumes in the same style of elegance, and with equal fidelity to nature, will not only do honour to the individual and the country that gave it birth, but serve as a model to the Ornithologists of every where, it is not likely soon to be surpassed.

The advantages of correct, well coloured engravings, in books of this kind, are so great, and their effects so great, that they are almost indispensable. In a few moments they speak more to the understanding, through the medium of the eye, than could be contained in a volume by words; and the impressions are not only received with more pleasure, but rendered much more lasting. When to these are added interesting details of the observations, in language at once familiar and elegant, the labours of the writer are entitled to the good wishes, at least, of every man of letters, and friend to literature. The present has every claim to the above merits. The descriptive part of the book commences with the history of the Blue Jay, a well known American species.

The great length of this interesting and very interesting article prevents our inserting it in this Gazette.

The Baltimore Bird, (Oriolus Baltimoreus) a singular Bird, is particularly described. The extent of its range, the singular formation of its nest, and the errors of European writers respecting its manners, are fully detailed. The circumstances of building and nesting are thus delineated.

How you popular clad in glossiest green, Orange black-capp'd Baltimore is seen, Around extended boughs still please him best, With their bending shins he hangs his nest; His sweet mate, secure from every harm, In her spotted store and wraps them warm; To the moonlight hum of busy bees, Her mellow song; the brook, the breeze; Day by day the lonely hours deceive, Her eyes mourn to slow descending eve, Her wings clasp'd, behold a helpless crew! All her care and her affection too; Wings of love! anxious nurses fly, Her leaves and boughs, abundant food supply; About their guardian as abroad he goes, Moving breezes rock them to repose.

The history of the Blue Bird is the subject of an interesting article, and gives us back to the images with which, in early life, we have all been familiar. The visits of this bird early in Spring to the "box in the garden," or "the hole in the old apple tree," made of some generations of his ancestors—his soft, pleading warble on the fence; his lone, melancholy note at the approach of Winter, as if seeming to deprecate the desolation of Nature, are all truly characteristic of this well known bird. The poem in which the author has here celebrated the Blue Bird, is tender and descriptive. Our limits will not permit the insertion of the whole, but the following stanzas are selected:—

And piping frogs make the marshes to ring: In warm glow the sunbeam, 'tis fine is the weather; The woodland flowers just beginning to spring, Splendid and airy building together! In your gardens ye housewives repair! Walks harder up; now and plant at your leisure; Blue Bird will chant from his box such an air, At all your hard toils will seem truly a pleasure. As through the orchard, he visits each tree, Red flow'ring peach & the apple's sweet blossoms; He sweeps up destroyers wherever they be. He seizes the caterpillar that burk in their bosoms; He digs the vile grub from the corn it devours; He warns from their nests where they riot & welters; And his services freely are ours. All that he asks is, in summer a shelter. The songman is pleas'd when he gleams in his train; Searching the furrows, now mounting to cheer him, And his delights in his sweet simple strain, Leans on his spade to survey and to bear him; When ling'ring school boys forget he'll be chid, His gazing intent as he warbles before 'em, He gazes at sky-blue, and bosom so red, He sees little kitchen-spoons to adore him. In all the gay scenes of the summer are o'er, Autumn alone enters so silent and still, Millions of warblers that charm'd us before, Are flung in the train of the sun-seeking swallow, Blue Bird, forsaken, yet true to his home, He lingers, and looks for a while to-morrow, Fondly by the barriers of winter to roam, Sings his adieu in a lone note of sorrow.

The Reviewers of this work conclude as follows:—

Upon the whole, we have been highly gratified with the appearance and perusal of this very splendid volume. The paper, which is from the manufactory of Mr. Amies, and the letterpress by Mr. Roberts Carr, stand unrivalled by any thing we have seen from Europe. The numerous synonyms prefixed to the history of each species, and the very minute descriptions of their plumage, economy, &c. &c. together with the elegance and high finish of the engravings, must render it peculiarly valuable to every scientific naturalist. And when we consider how much this, as well as many other branches of the history of our country, has been misrepresented by foreigners, and how humiliating it is for any enlightened people to be obliged to send to a remote quarter of the globe for information respecting the productions of their own territories; when, moreover, we see a work, that even in Europe would scarcely be adventured on, unless under the protecting patronage of princes and nobles, undertaken in our own country, without even the solicitation of a subscription, until the publication of the First Volume should indicate the character of the Work, we cannot withhold our most sincere wishes for its complete success and honourable termination. Select Reviews, Feb. & March, 1809.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.

IN a late Edinburgh Review there is a long account of a new work, entitled, Outlines of a Plan for educating Ten Thousand Poor Children, by establishing Schools in Country Towns and Villages; and for uniting Works of Industry with useful Knowledge. By Joseph Lancaster, London.

We have made several interesting extracts for this day's Gazette from the same, giving an account of the method of instruction pursued by Mr. Lancaster in his school, &c. The improvements he has made in education, are, in the cheapness of schools, their activity, their order, and their emulation. The reading, cyphering, and spelling cards, suspended for the successive use of 3 or 400 boys; the employment of sand and slate instead of pen and ink; and particularly of monitors instead of ushers, must, in large seminaries, constitute an immense saving.

Outlines of the Plan, &c.

The first or lowest class of children are taught to write the printed alphabet, and to name the letters when they see them. The same with the figures used in arithmetic.— One day the boy traces the form of the letter or figure; the next day he tells the name, when he sees the letter. These two methods assist each other. When he is required to write H, for example, the shape of the letter which he saw yesterday assists his manual execution; when he is required to say how that letter is named, the shape of the letter reminds him of his manual execution; and the manual execution has associated itself with the name.

In the same manner he learns syllables and words; writing them one day,—reading them the next.

The same process for writing the common epistolary character, and for reading it.

(A) This progress made, the class go up to the master to read; a class consisting perhaps of 30. While one boy is reading, the word, ex. gr. Ab-so-lu-tion, is given out with a loud voice by the monitor, and written down by all the other 29 boys, who are provided with slates for that purpose; which writing is looked over by the monitors, and then another word called, and so on. Whoever writes a word spells it of course at the same time, and spells it with much more attention than in the common way. So that there is always one boy reading, and twenty-nine writing and spelling at the same time; whereas, in the ancient method, the other twenty-nine did nothing.

(B) The first and second classes write in sand; the middle classes on slates; only a few of the upper boys on paper with ink. This is a great saving in point of expense.— In books the saving is still greater. Twenty or thirty boys stand round a card suspended on a nail, making a semicircle. On this card are printed the letters in a very large character. These letters the boys are to name, at the request of the monitor. When one spelling class have said their lessons in this manner, they are dispatched off to some other occupation, and another spelling class succeeds. In this manner, one book or card may serve for 200 boys, who would, according to the common method, have had a book each. In the same manner, syllables and reading lessons are printed on cards, and used with the same beneficial economy.

(C) In arithmetic the monitor dictates a sum, ex. gr. in addition, which all the boys write down on their slates. For example,

Table with 3 columns and 3 rows of numbers: 7 2 4, 3 7 8, 9 4 6

He then tells them, aloud, how to add the sum. First column—6 and 8 are 14, and 4 are 18; set down 8 and carry 1 to the next column; and so on. In this manner, the class acquire facility of writing figures, and placing them; and, by practising what the monitor dictates, insensibly acquire facility in adding. Again, they are placed round arithmetical cards, in the same manner as in paragraph (B) and required to add up the columns. This method evinces what progress they have made from the preceding method of dictating; and the two methods are always used alternately.

It is obvious, that a school like this of Mr. Lancaster's, consisting of from 700 to 1000 boys, would soon fall into decay, without a very close attention to order and method. In this part of his system, Mr. Lancaster has been as eminently successful as in any other; contriving to make the method and arrangement, so necessary to his institution, a source of amusement to the children. In coming into school, in going out, and in moving in their classes from one part of the school to another, the children move in a kind of measured pace, and in known places, according to their number, of which every boy has one. Upon the first institution of the school, there was a great loss and confusion of hats. After every boy has taken his place there, they all stand up, expecting the word of command: Sling your hats! upon which they immediately suspend their hats round their necks by a string provided for that purpose. When the young children write in sand, they all look attentively to their monitor, waiting for the word, and instantly fall to work, with military precision, upon receiving it. All these little inventions keep children in a constant state of activity, prevent the listlessness so observable in all other institutions for education, and evince (trifling as they appear to be) a very original and observing mind in him who invented them.

The boys assembled round their reading or arithmetical cards, take places as in common schools. The boy who is at the head of the class wears a ticket, with some suitable inscription, and has a prize of a little picture. The ticket-bearer yields his badge of honour to whoever can excel him; and the desire of obtaining; and the fear of losing, the mark of distinction, creates, as may easily be conceived, no common degree of enterprise and exertion. Boys have a prize when they are moved from one class to another, as the monitor has also from whose class they are removed. Mr. Lancaster has established a sort of paper currency of tickets. These tickets are given for merit; two tickets are worth a paper kite; three worth a ball; four worth a wooden horse, &c. &c. &c.

It is no unusual thing with me to deliver one or two hundred prizes at the same time. And at such times the countenances of the whole school exhibit a most pleasing scene of delight: as the boys who obtain prizes commonly walk round the school in procession, holding the prizes in their hands, and a herald proclaiming before them: "These good boys have obtained prizes for going into another class." The honour of this has an effect as powerful, if not more so, than the prizes themselves.

A large collection of toys, bats, balls, pictures, kites, is suspended above the master's head, beaming glory & pleasure upon the school beneath. Mr. Lancaster has also, as another incentive, an order of merit. No boys are admitted to this order but those who distinguish themselves by attention to their studies, and by their endeavours to check vice. The distinguishing badge is a silver medal and plated chain hanging from the neck. The superior class has a fixed place in the school; any class that can excel it may eject them from this place, and occupy it themselves. Every member, both of the attacking and defending classes, feels, of course, the most lively interest in the issue of the contest.

Mr. Lancaster punishes by shame rather than pain; varying the means of exciting shame, because, as he justly observes, any mode of punishment, long continued, loses its effect.

The boys in school appointed to teach others are called monitors. They are in the proportion of about one monitor to ten boys. So that, for the whole school of 1000 boys, there is only one master. The rest of the teaching is all done by the boys themselves. Besides the teaching monitors there are general monitors, such as, inspectors of slates, inspectors of absentees, &c. &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 30.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Albatross, capt. Wildes, in 37 days from London, bringing papers from that place to the 31st March. On a careful perusal of these journals, we do not find that they contain any events of extraordinary importance. The report of a rupture between Austria and France, was gaining ground daily; but no facts had been disclosed, on which the event of an actual declaration of war could be founded. It was, however, certain, that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated states were ordered to prepare their quotas of men; and that the emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately. The good understanding said to have been brought about between England and the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed, by an official notice of Mr. Secretary Canning. The British accounts from Spain, are not so late as those received direct from that quarter. Russia was still expected to oppose Buonaparte's plans on Austria.

Some persons at Londonderry had memorialised parliament against the American government for detaining flax-seed, which they had paid for and shipped in America previous to the embargo, when American property was not detained in Great-Britain.

MADRID, JAN. 23.

THE public entry of the king our sovereign into this city, was announced yesterday, the 22d, at the break of day, by a salute of a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gate of Atocha; traversed the Prado, proceeded through the street of Alcalá, the gate of the Sun, the street of Las Carretas, of Atocha and of Toledo, to the church of St. Isidore. The crowd was immense throughout, and manifested its joy by continued acclamations.

The Suffragan bishop addressed his majesty in an excellent discourse, worthy of his character, and proper for the day, the place and the event.

His majesty spoke in these words:— "Before rendering thanks to the Supreme Arbiter of Destinies, for my return to the capital of this kingdom intrusted to my care, I wish to reply to the affectionate reception of its inhabitants, by declaring my secret thoughts in the presence of the living God, who has just received your oath of fidelity to my person.

"I protest then, before God, who knows the hearts of all, that it is my duty and conscience only which induce me to mount the throne, and not my own private inclination. I am willing to sacrifice my own happiness, because I think you have need of me for the establishment of yours.

"The unity of our holy religion, the independence of the monarchy, the integrity of its territory, and the liberty of its citizens, are the conditions of the oath which I have taken on receiving the crown. It will not be disgraced upon my head, and if, as I have no doubt, the desires of the nation support the efforts of its king, I shall soon be the most happy of all, because you through me will all be happy."

FEB. 5.

His majesty has ordered the captain and director-gen. and minister of the marine, D. Joseph Mataredo, to repair to Ferrol and Corunna, in order to put the marine there into the most flourishing state.

HEIDELBERG, FEB. 1.

Last night a messenger arrived here, announcing, that a considerable number of French troops would pass through this place, which are going from this country near the Maine, towards Swabia.

HAWAII, FEB. 10.

Last night at the head quarters of general Oudinot, an order was received that the corps belonging to that general should instantly march to Augsburg. To-morrow morning that corps is to proceed by regiments on their new destination.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 14.

The articles which have from time to time appeared in the French and German papers, concerning a rupture of peace on the continent, added to the numerous couriers who, within a few weeks, have passed daily between Paris and Vienna, have had a very disadvantageous influence upon the Austrian paper money, which suddenly fell considerably, and continues to fall. But here we are far from considering war as certain, or even probable. J.

Poet's Corner

SELECTED.

TO CONTENT.

FROM DRABER LITERARY SOURCE.

thee, mild source of home-felt joy!
thee I vow this article lay,
Nymph divine! no cares alloy,
no griefs pollute thy halcyon day.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale & retail—Alfo, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, &c.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.

N. B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. Lead and Iron, or received in exchange of any of the above articles.

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, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

ESTHER BUCKMAN, Adm'x.

April 10, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis. FELLOW-CITIZENS, I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will not have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt. R. WELCH, of BEN.

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.

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.

BENJ. 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

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

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

HENRY EVANS, BARUCH FOWLER. April 11, 1809.

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 hereafter mentioned. The claims objected to in the auditor's report are those of Larkin Shipley, Nicholas Hall, George Hofferston and Mathew Steene.

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR stopping and detaining a small Boat, rigged sloop fashion, which said boat was formerly the property of Mr. Levering, of Baltimore—She is now, or was put in the possession of, a certain William Cooke, and from circumstances I believe the said Cooke has an intention of going off with her, or selling her—This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said boat, as she belongs to me, and he has no authority from me to dispose of her, and to request all persons to stop the said Cooke and Boat, so that I shall get her again, and they shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT DUNWOODY. April 4, 1809.

RAGS. Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

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. There are on the premises a coach-house, stable, ice-house and other convenient buildings. If this property be not previously sold by private contract, it will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the sixth of May next.

HORATIO S. GIBSON. Annapolis, 18th April, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annopolis, February 8, 1809. ORDERED, That the resolution of the legislature, passed at the last session, requesting the governor and council to procure information as to the probable expenses of erecting and furnishing a building of sufficient dimensions for the manufacturing annually one thousand stand of arms complete; be published twice a week for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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

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 whip-lash; his cloathing, 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 MCENEY, Sheriff of A. A. County. April 5, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

ANN PEMBERTON. January 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

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.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

ON application to me, the undersigned, of the records of the court, as an attorney at law, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E. TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of 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, 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 been so stated in his petition that he is now in a total 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 the 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, BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the holders the payment of a third installment of Five Dollars on each share of stock of the 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.

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, a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going 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 Broley; 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.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the 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 SENATORIALTY 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 obt. servt. SOLOMON GROVES.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M... XVth Year.] Miscellany. AMERICAN ORNITHOLOG... HERE has lately been published in Philadelphia, by Beadford and J... entitled, American Ornithology, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States, illustrated with plates, engraved from original drawings, by Alexander Wilson. pp. 160, vol. 1. Price 12... extracts from a Review of the above work, a plain, unassuming title, has been surprised, (say the R... the appearance and contents of... of a new work, which, if... the succeeding volumes in... of elegance, and with equal... will not only do honour to... and the country that gave it... serve as a model to the Ornith... where it is not likely soon... The advantages of correct... engravings, in books of this ki... and their effects to great... almost indispensable. In a few... speak more to the understanding... medium of the eye, than could... in a volume by words; and... are not only received with more... rendered much more lasting... are added interesting details... themselves, in language at on... elegant, the labours of the wri... to the good wishes, at least, of... te, and friend to Literature. T... has every claim to the above... descriptive part of the book... the history of the Blue Jay, a... rican species. The great length of this interesting article prevents our inserting [Gazette.] the Baltimore Bird, (Oriolus I... langing Bird, is particularly... extent of its range, the fing... of its nest, and the errors of... respecting its manners, an... The circumstances of its bu... are thus delineated. You may popular clad in glossiest green... range, black-capped Baltimore is... round extended wings still please b... ab their bending skirts be bangs bi... his sweet mate, secure from ev'ry... o'er her spotted store and wraps... to the woodside hum of busy bees... warbler's mellow song, the brook, t... day by day the lonely hours decr... they mourn to slava descending eve... mists elaps'd, behold a helpless eve... all her care and her affection too... of love th' assiduous nurses fly... leaves and boughs, abundant fr... thunts their guardian an abroad b... being breezes rock them to repose. The history of the Blue Bird... of an interesting article, and g... images with which, in ca... all been familiar. The vi... early in Spring to the "c... in," or "the hole in the old... grade of some generations o... his soft, pleading warble o... arn tops—his single melanc... approach of Winter, as if fee... the desolation of Nature, ... Heritic of this well known... poem in which the author n... of the Blue Bird, is tender... Our limits will not permit... whole, but the following... and piping frogs make the marsh... warm glow the sunshine, 't' fine... the woodland flowers just beginni... bluewood and saffron budding fr... in your gardens ye housewiver re... walks border up; now and plant... the Bird will chant from his bos... all your hard toils will seem tru... through the orchard, be vigi... and flowing peach to the apple's... up up destroyers wherever they... nizes the catfish that lurk in the... the vile grub from the corn in... worms from their webs where they... and his services freely are ou... all that he asks is, in summer a... roughman is pleas'd when he glea... searching the furrows, now mount... and 'ner delights in his sweet sim... trans on his spade to survey and... his ring school boys forget th... getting intent as be warbles by... side of sky-blue, and boom co re... each little loiterer seems to ad... all the gay scenes of the verna... dumms slow enters an silent and... willows of... that coars'n... fol in the train of the sun-se... the Bird, foreseen, yet true to... singers, and looks for a wilder... ed by the burrow of winter to... ngs his adieu in a lone note of

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

HERE has lately been published at Philadelphia, by Bradford and Inskeep, a entitled, American Ornithology; or Natural History of the Birds of the United States, illustrated with plates, engraved and colored from original drawings taken from nature. By Alexander Wilson. Imperial 8vo, pp. 160, vol. 1. Price 12 dollars.

Extracts from a Review of the above Work. UNDER a plain, unassuming title page, we been surprised, (say the Reviewers,) the appearance and contents of the first of a new work, which, if continued with the succeeding volumes in the same of elegance, and with equal fidelity to nature, will not only do honour to the individual and the country that gave it birth, but serve as a model to the Ornithologists of the world, where it is not likely soon to be surpassed. The advantages of correct, well coloured engravings, in books of this kind, are so great, and their effects so great, that they are almost indispensable. In a few moments speak more to the understanding, through the medium of the eye, than could be accomplished in a volume by words; and the impression is not only received with more pleasure, but rendered much more lasting. When to these are added interesting details of the objects themselves, in language at once familiar and elegant, the labours of the writer are endeared to the good wishes, at least, of every man, woman, and child. The present has every claim to the above merits. The descriptive part of the book commences with the history of the Blue Jay, a well known American species.

The great length of this interesting and very valuable article prevents our inserting it in this Gazette.

The Baltimore Bird, (Oriolus Baltimoreus) a singing Bird, is particularly described. The extent of its range, the singular form of its nest, and the errors of European Ornithologists respecting its manners, are fully delineated. The circumstances of building and nesting are thus delineated.

On a popular clod in glossiest green, crown'd black-capp'd Baltimore is seen, round extended boughs still please him best, as their bending skirts he hangs his nest; his sweet mate, secure from every harm, o'er her spotted store and wraps them warm; as the noontide hum of busy bees, warbles' mellow song; the brook, the breeze; day by day the lovely hours deceive, singly worn to sleep descending eve.

The history of the Blue Bird is the subject of an interesting article, and gives us back images which, in early life, we all been familiar. The visits of this bird early in Spring to the "box in the hole," or "the hole in the old apple tree," made of some generations of his ancestors; his soft, pleasing warble on the fences and tops—his single melancholy note at approach of Winter, as if seeming to denounce the desolation of Nature, are all truly characteristic of this well known bird. The poem in which the author has here celebrated the Blue Bird, is tender and descriptive. Our limits will not permit the insertion of the whole, but the following stanzas are selected:—

And piping frogs make the marshes to ring; warm glows the sunshine, 'tis fine is the weather; the woodland flowers just beginning to spring, spicewood and sassafras budding together; in your gardens ye housewives repair! walk border up; sow and plant at your leisure; the Bird will chant from his box such an air, all your hard toils will seem truly a pleasure. through the orchard, be visit each tree, and ring peach of the apple's sweet blossoms; up destroyers wherever they be; seize the catflies that lurk in their bowms; dig the vile grub from the corn it devours; worms from their webs where they riot & welters; and his services freely are ours.

all that he asks is, in summer a shelter. longman is pleas'd when he gleans in his train; searching the furrows, now mounting to cheer him, and her delights in his sweet simple strain, runs on his spade to survey and to hear him; the young school boys forget they'll be chid, in gazing intent as he warbles before 'em; of sky-blue, and bosom so red; each little lark seems to adore him. all the gay notes of the summer are o'er, autumn now enters so silent and slow, the willow is wither'd, that char'n'd us before, the Bird, forsaken, yet true to his home, sings, and looks for a milder to-morrow, and by the borders of winter to roam, sings his adieu in a low note of sorrow.

The Reviewers of this work conclude as follows:—

Upon the whole, we have been highly gratified with the appearance and perusal of this very splendid volume. The paper, which is from the manufactory of Mr. Amies, and the letterpress by Mr. Robert Carr, stand unrivalled by any thing we have seen from Europe. The numerous synonymies prefixed to the history of each species, and the very minute descriptions of their plumage, economy, &c. &c. together with the elegance and high finish of the engravings, must render it peculiarly valuable to every scientific naturalist. And when we consider how much this, as well as many other branches of the history of our country, has been misrepresented by foreigners, and how humiliating it is for any enlightened people to be obliged to send to a remote quarter of the globe for information respecting the productions of their own territories; when, moreover, we see a work, that even in Europe would scarcely be adventured on, unless under the protecting patronage of princes and nobles, undertaken in our own country, without even the solicitation of a subscription, until the publication of the First Volume should indicate the character of the Work, we cannot withhold our most sincere wishes for its complete success and honourable termination. Select Reviews, Feb. & March, 1869.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.

IN a late Edinburgh Review there is a long account of a new work, entitled, Outlines of a Plan for educating Ten Thousand Poor Children, by establishing Schools in Country Towns and Villages; and for uniting Works of Industry with useful Knowledge. By Joseph Lancaster, London.

We have made several interesting extracts for this day's Gazette from the same, giving an account of the method of instruction pursued by Mr. Lancaster in his school, &c. The improvements he has made in education, are, in the cheapness of schools, their activity, their order, and their emulation. The reading, cyphering, and spelling cards, suspended for the successive use of 3 or 400 boys; the employment of sand and slate instead of pen and ink; and particularly of monitors instead of ulcers, must, in large seminaries, constitute an immense saving.

Outlines of the Plan, &c.

The first or lowest class of children are taught to write the printed alphabet, and to name the letters when they see them. The same with the figures used in arithmetic.— One day the boy traces the form of the letter or figure; the next day he tells the name, when he sees the letter. These two methods assist each other. When he is required to write H, for example, the shape of the letter which he saw yesterday assists his manual execution; when he is required to say how that letter is named, the shape of the letter reminds him of his manual execution; and the manual execution has associated itself with the name.

In the same manner he learns syllables and words; writing them one day,—reading them the next.

The same process for writing the common epistolary character, and for reading it.

(A) This progress made, the class go up to the master to read; a class consisting perhaps of 30. While one boy is reading, the word, ex. gr. Ab-solu-tion, is given out with a loud voice by the monitor, and written down by all the other 29 boys, who are provided with slates for that purpose; which writing is looked over by the monitors, and then another word called, and so on. Whoever writes a word spells it of course at the same time, and spells it with much more attention than in the common way. So that there is always one boy reading, and twenty-nine writing and spelling at the same time; whereas, in the ancient method, the other twenty-nine did nothing.

(B) The first and second classes write in sand; the middle classes on slates; only a few of the upper boys on paper with ink. This is a great saving in point of expense.— In books the saving is still greater. Twenty or thirty boys stand round a card suspended on a nail, making a semicircle. On this card are printed the letters in a very large character. These letters the boys are to name, at the request of the monitor. When one spelling class have said their lessons in this manner, they are dispatched off to some other occupation, and another spelling class succeeds. In this manner, one book or card may serve for 200 boys, who would, according to the common method, have had a book each. In the same manner, syllables and reading lessons are printed on cards, and used with the same beneficial economy.

(C) In arithmetic the monitor dictates a sum, ex. gr. in addition, which all the boys write down on their slates. For example,

Table with 3 columns and 4 rows of numbers: 7 2 4, 3 7 8, 9 4 6

He then tells them, aloud, how to add the sum. First column—6 and 8 are 14, and 4 are 18; set down 8 and carry 1 to the next column; and so on. In this manner, the class acquire facility of writing figures, and placing them; and, by practising what the monitor dictates, insensibly acquire facility in adding. Again, they are placed round arithmetical cards, in the same manner as in paragraph (B) and required to add up the columns. This method evinces what progress they have made from the preceding method of dictating; and the two methods are always used alternately.

It is obvious, that a school like this of Mr. Lancaster's, consisting of from 700 to 1000 boys, would soon fall into decay, without a very close attention to order and method. In this part of his system, Mr. Lancaster has been as eminently successful as in any other; contriving to make the method and arrangement, so necessary to his institution, a source of amusement to the children. In coming into school, in going out, and in moving in their classes from one part of the school to another, the children move in a kind of measured pace, and in known places, according to their number, of which every boy has one. Upon the first institution of the school, there was a great loss and confusion of hats. After every boy has taken his place there, they all stand up, expecting the word of command: *Slings your hats!* upon which they immediately suspend their hats round their necks by a string provided for that purpose. When the young children write in sand, they all look attentively to their monitor, waiting for the word, and instantly fall to work, with military precision, upon receiving it. All these little inventions keep children in a constant state of activity, prevent the listlessness so observable in all other institutions for education, and evince (trifling as they appear to be) a very original and observing mind in him who invented them.

The boys assembled round their reading or arithmetical cards, take places as in common schools. The boy who is at the head of the class wears a ticket, with some suitable inscription, and has a prize of a little picture. The ticket-bearer yields his badge of honour to whoever can excel him; and the desire of obtaining, and the fear of losing, the mark of distinction, creates, as may easily be conceived, no common degree of enterprise and exertion. Boys have a prize when they are moved from one class to another, as the monitor has also from whose class they are removed. Mr. Lancaster has established a sort of paper currency of tickets. These tickets are given for merit; two tickets are worth a paper kite; three worth a ball; four worth a wooden horse, &c. &c. &c.

"It is no unusual thing with me to deliver one or two hundred prizes at the same time. And at such times the countenances of the whole school exhibit a most pleasing scene of delight: as the boys who obtain prizes commonly walk round the school in procession, holding the prizes in their hands, and a herald proclaiming before them: "These good boys have obtained prizes for going into another class." The honour of this has an effect as powerful, if not more so, than the prizes themselves."

A large collection of toys, bats, balls, pictures, kites, is suspended above the master's head, beaming glory & pleasure upon the school beneath. Mr. Lancaster has also, as another incentive, an order of merit. No boys are admitted to this order but those who distinguish themselves by attention to their studies, and by their endeavours to check vice. The distinguishing badge is a silver medal and plated chain hanging from the neck. The superior class has a fixed place in the school; any class that can excel it may eject them from this place, and occupy it themselves. Every member, both of the attacking and defending classes, feels, of course, the most lively interest in the issue of the contest.

Mr. Lancaster punishes by shame rather than pain; varying the means of exciting shame, because, as he justly observes, any mode of punishment, long continued, loses its effect.

The boys in school appointed to teach others are called monitors. They are in the proportion of about one monitor to ten boys. So that, for the whole school of 1000 boys, there is only one master. The rest of the teaching is all done by the boys themselves. Besides the teaching monitors there are general monitors, such as, inspectors of slates, inspectors of absentees, &c. &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 30.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Albatross, capt. Wildes, in 37 days from London, bringing papers from that place to the 9th March. On a careful perusal of these journals, we do not find that they contain any events of extraordinary importance. The report of a rupture between Austria and France, was gaining ground daily; but no facts had been disclosed, on which the event of an actual declaration of war could be founded. It was, however, certain, that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated states were ordered to prepare their quotas of men; and that the emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately. The good understanding said to have been brought about between England and the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed, by an official notice of Mr. Secretary Canning. The British accounts from Spain, are not so late as those received direct from that quarter. Russia was still expected to oppose Buonaparte's plans on Austria.

Some persons at Londonderry had memorialised parliament against the American government for detaining flax-seed, which they had paid for and shipped in America previous to the embargo, when American property was not detained in Great-Britain.

MADRID, JAN. 23.

THE public entry of the king our sovereign into this city, was announced yesterday, the 22d, at the break of day, by a salute of a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gate of Atocha, traversed the Prado, proceeded through the street of Alcalá, the gate of the Sun, the street of Las Carretas, of Atocha and of Toledo, to the church of St. Isidore. The crowd was immense throughout, and manifested its joy by continued acclamations.

The Suffragan bishop addressed his majesty in an excellent discourse, worthy of his character, and proper for the day, the place and the event.

His majesty spoke in these words:— "Before rendering thanks to the Supreme Arbiter of Destinies, for my return to the capital of this kingdom intrusted to my care, I wish to reply to the affectionate reception of its inhabitants, by declaring my secret thoughts in the presence of the living God, who has just received your oath of fidelity to my person.

"I protest then, before God, who knows the hearts of all, that it is my duty and conscience only which induce me to mount the throne, and not my own private inclination. I am willing to sacrifice my own happiness, because I think you have need of me for the establishment of yours.

"The unity of our holy religion, the independence of the monarchy, the integrity of its territory, and the liberty of its citizens, are the conditions of the oath which I have taken on receiving the crown. It will not be disgraced upon my head, and if, as I have no doubt, the desires of the nation support the efforts of its king, I shall soon be the most happy of all, because you through me will all be happy."

FEB. 3.

His majesty has ordered the captain and director-gen. and minister of the marine, D. Joseph Mazaredo, to repair to Ferrol and Corunna, in order to put the marine there into the most flourishing state.

HEIDELBERG, FEB. 1.

Last night a messenger arrived here, announcing, that a considerable number of French troops would pass through this place, which are going from this country near the Maine, towards Swabia.

BAHAEU, FEB. 10.

Last night at the head quarters of general Oudinot, an order was received that the corps belonging to that general should instantly march to Augsburg. To-morrow morning that corps is to proceed by regiments on their new destination.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 14.

The articles which have from time to time appeared in the French and German papers, concerning a rupture of peace on the continent, added to the numerous couriers who, within a few weeks, have passed daily between Paris and Vienna, have had a very disadvantageous influence upon the Austrian paper money, which suddenly fell considerably, and continues to fall. But here we are far from considering, war as certain, or even probable. It

is believed that there do exist some differences between the courts of Paris and Vienna; but it is hoped that they will be removed by negotiation.

Nevertheless, there prevails much activity in the war departments of the states of the Rheinisch league; so that in Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Darmstadt, orders have been issued and even executed, that troops may be ready to march on the first notice.—The soldiers who had received leave of absence have been recalled; and in Westphalia a body of (king Jerome's) troops has marched towards Saxony, in order to be put previously into cantonments.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

Their Prussian majesties left Peterburg on the 31st of Jan. last. His Imperial majesty attended them to the confines of the district of Petersburg, and they were saluted by 100 guns. During their stay in Peterburg, they received numerous proofs of the friendship of the Imperial family, and also, according to report, a million of ducats on account of an old debt from Russia to Prussia. Among the fetes given in honour of their majesties, that at the French ambassador's hotel was by far the most splendid. Their majesties arrived in Memel the 8th inst. in the evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19.

AMERICAN EMBARGO.

The Henry failed from N. York on the 28th of Jan. She comes in ballast, but brings two passengers, who have, no doubt, so amply remunerated the captain, as to render his voyage as profitable as if he had brought a cargo. In fact, these passengers are deeply interested in the many cargoes which have lately arrived in the vessels that violated the embargo laws; and had it not been highly material to them that they should follow those cargoes, they would not have tempted the captain of the Henry to a deviation from his original intention of proceeding from N. York to Antigua, for the sole purpose of bringing passengers to England.

To the interesting communication given in this extract we have to add a confident report that the two gentlemen who arrived in the Henry, paid 1,500*l.* for their passage.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

It is said that long before the immediate safety of Galicia appeared to be endangered, an offer was made to the Junta of that province to assist in putting the vessels at Ferrol in such a state that they might be at any time ready for sea; this was not accepted. It is also whispered, that, on his retreat through Galicia, Sir John Moore proposed garrisoning Ferrol, which was also declined. And we conceive, that on no account would it have become us to seize by force, what he wanted address to gain by negotiation.

FEB. 24.

In letters from Plymouth, the capt. of the ketch, Commerce, arrived at that port from Gijon, is made to state, that, while there, where he landed his cargo, a large French frigate built ship, mounting 22 guns, commanded by Surcouff, laden with a valuable cargo, consisting of the plunder which he had made in the East-Indies, amounting, it is supposed, to 200,000*l.* not knowing the change of affairs in Spain, was decoyed into Gijon, but it being a tide harbour, the grounded near the quay, fell over and bilged, but goods to the amount of nearly 80,000*l.* have been saved. All the crew and passengers were marched prisoners to Oviedo.

The ex-king of Spain, Charles IV. has recovered from his late illness, and the physicians who attended him from Montpellier, have been dismissed with valuable presents.

FEB. 27.

The following is said to be a correct report of the Spanish naval force now lying at Ferrol:—

Three deckers—Principe Asturias, 120; Mexicano, 120; Concepcion, 120; San Fernando, 100.

Ships of the line—Santelmo, 80; Atalante, 80; San Julian, 64; America, 64; Espana, 64.

On the rocks—El Tridente, 80; Empréndedor, 80.

Frigates—Magdalena, 40; Esmeralda, 40; Sobina, 40; Diana, 36; Pilar, 36.

Corvettes—Indagadora, 26; Malica, 20; Principe Asturias, 24.

Gun brigs—Calista, 18; —, 16; Descubridor, 16; Castador, 16.

Schooners—Amilid, 6; —, 6; and 48 gun-boats.

Of the arsenal and dock-yards it is left necessary for us to speak, as there are those at home who have seen them near enough. They belong to the few public works which do honour to the former government of Spain, and are considered by professional men as among the most excellent structures of the kind in Europe. The docks are so spacious that 40 ships of the line may lay on the stocks at once; and as there are in the town between 5,000 and 6,000 working shipwrights, the whole of those 40 vessels may be completed within the course of a single year.

Buonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Paris.

MARCH 4.

Dutch papers have arrived to the 1st inst. and we find from them that the indications of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany.—Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrenees, have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Moncey, who was employed before Saragossa, has been directed to return to Paris; and gen. Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburg. At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt and Wirtemberg, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The palace of Strasburg is prepared for Buonaparte, and there are even reports of his having arrived at Augsburg. But this we do not believe. He has demanded, however, a categorical answer from the court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required, as a proof of its pacific disposition, that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the prince of Nassau Ultingen, to the states of the confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope that war may yet be avoided. Buonaparte has also, in calling upon the states for their contingents, stated that it would depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment, that no power can have any hostile intentions towards him. "Why are they going to war with me?" was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent conflict with Prussia.

MARCH 7.

By the vessel which brought from Heligoland the German papers, from which we yesterday gave extracts, an officer arrived with dispatches for government. If we may credit the reports in circulation, these dispatches confirm, in some degree, the accounts we gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of the Austrian monarchy.—If we may judge from the price of stocks, this news receives some credit in the city.—A war between France and Austria is now considered as certain.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct return of the military forces of the Austrian army:—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men; namely, 271,800 infantry (including a reserve of 49,000 men); 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and 4 regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above return the following statistical account is added:—the revenue of the empire at present amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

Paris accounts to the 19th ult. have been received; they briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the embarkation of the British troops;—that 6 of the transports, having on board 1,200 of our troops had foundered at sea; that the duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto;—that the marshal Davoust, commander in chief of the army of Germany, had arrived in Paris; that the flight of the British troops from Spain had caused the greatest consternation in Austria; that a powerful camp was to be formed on the banks of the Inn; and that gen. Oudinot's corps was repairing through Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Leech.

While the accounts from Hamburg yesterday left no doubt of war between Austria and France, they opened to us a more cheering prospect in the north than we had expected. There are hopes that Russia will shake off that pernicious influence which was rapidly blasting her fame and fortunes, her dearest interests and her glory, and that she will rouse herself again to vigorous and honourable action. The journey of their Prussian majesties to Peterburg it is said have produced a total change in the Russian councils, and Alexander has yielded to beauty what he refused to the dictates of wisdom. The queen of Prussia—a queen not more illustrious for her rank than for her virtue—used her influence, which is known to be great, over the emperor Alexander; and when truth comes from the lips of beauty, what mortal can resist it? That she would have undertaken so long a journey, at such an inclement season, with any other than a great political view, is not to be believed.—that that political view, was to sever the emperor from the arms of France, and to induce him to support Austria, we have little reason to doubt.—that she succeeded, we hope we shall soon be able to announce.

MARCH 8.

Last night a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in 13 days, by the

Wallingham packet. Two Spanish carriers with dispatches, have arrived in the Wallingham.

Before the packet failed, they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon, that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7,000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighbourhood, in all between five and six thousand men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

About 70,000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon remained in Galicia, having been prevented from advancing from a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair, was communicated to the public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that a treaty of peace, between his majesty and the sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and the most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our post-letters, that within the last fortnight our citizens have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Lieut. gen. Hope, has been appointed to the command of the Kent district.

Portuguese papers to the 21st ult. were received last night. They state, that an expectation of an immediate war between France and Austria strongly prevailed at Seville and Lisbon; and it receives considerable confirmation from the retrograde movements of the French troops in Spain. In Lamanca, they were precipitately retreating towards Madrid, leaving behind them baggage and arms. They are also said to have retreated from the neighbourhoods of Corunna and Vigo, towards the frontiers of France. It is certain that they have not followed up the advantages they had obtained, nor does it appear that they had made any attempt to enter Portugal.

Several Danish vessels which recently failed from French ports have been captured by our cruisers. The masters of two of them arrived in town on Monday, and made depositions in the course of the afternoon, stating that they failed in consequence of private orders, transmitted to them from the court, through the medium of the Danish consuls. The orders were, we understand, to sail without delay from the French ports, at the risk of being captured by the British cruisers. In consequence of these orders, no less than 14 Danish vessels failed at once from Bourdeaux, besides several from other ports.

Duroc, we are informed, has left Vienna on his way to St. Petersburg.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 5.

Last night late arrived with dispatches from the hon. rear-admiral Stopford, the Dotterell 18, capt. Abdy. She brings accounts that last Thursday, the 3 French frigates which were driven under the batteries of the outer point of Rochefort, were on shore, and so disabled that it was thought they would not be got off, as they were distinctly seen taking out their guns and stores. The French fleet on Friday last, were observed at anchor in Basque Roads, 11 sail of the line, the Calcutta, 54, and 4 frigates.—Admiral Stopford's squadron, 7 sail of the line and 5 frigates, was at anchor about three miles from them, in a position to prevent them getting away. By this time lord Gambier has joined admiral Stopford, with 5 sail of the line and three frigates from Cawland Bay, and it is generally supposed some attempt will be made to destroy them at anchor.

OXFORD, MARCH 6.

On Friday night last about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the great quadrangle of this noble college. It was first perceived in the rooms of Mr. Brown. It communicated most rapidly to the adjoining house of the rev. Dr. White, Regius Professor of Hebrew, which was entirely consumed, and the whole of his valuable collection of Oriental books destroyed. The rooms on the south side of the quadrangle, viz. those of Mr. James, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Paris, were involved in the flames; and as they join the western extremity of the hall, it was thought that nothing could have saved that venerable edifice.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

Corn Exchange, Tuesday, March 7.

An exceeding dull market for every description of grain; the sales so few that prices were without variation.

ONE DAY LATER.

By the Madrid Packet, arrived at New York.

The packet failed from Falmouth the bringing London dates to the public, it is said, has stated, that the moment of failing, a report arrived from Falmouth, that the British blockading squadron had captured nine sail of the line of battle ships near the 18th of Jan.

GBRALTAR, JAN. 28.

A working party of 700 men under the directions of the officers of artillery, were sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of carrying the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia, Valencia, where they are much wanted, for which transports are now fitting out to convey them.

BAYONNE, FEB. 3.

Within these few days 15,000 Spanish prisoners of war have passed through the town.

In a letter from St. Andero, it is stated that there are no longer any bodies of garrisons to be found collected on the mountains of Asturias.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Letters from Madrid announce, that majesty the king was preparing to make a journey to Talavera de la Reina. A declaration from Seville has been with the order to surrender the city to him.

His majesty has pardoned sixty persons who lately were brought to the citadel of Bayonne. The greater number belong to the inquisition, and are returned to their homes.

At the post-houses an unusual number of post-horses have been ordered, and it is reported they are for her majesty the queen of Spain, who is about to repair to her consort.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The accounts from Spain are of a gratifying nature. The Spanish junta received dispatches from Seville yesterday dated the 18th of last month. The junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa was held out with unabated firmness, but had sustained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the walls as if desperate distress, and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on the town. A large body of the French, on 17th January, were induced, by this ruse, to pour into the town, where the posts were ready to receive them, and a great number. Many of those intruders fell in the conflict. It is said that the duke del Infantado had united his forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated January 30.

"The news we have this day received of a favourable nature; Cuesta has with 4000 men near Eltramadura, and Palafox 10,000 before Saragossa. It would be that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and that those men were prevented from joining the rest of the army.

"Palafox marched out with 20,000 men, and drove into the river those he could not destroy; it is said not a man has escaped."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 6th of March, Mr. White introduced a motion in the house of commons for an humble address to be presented to majesty, praying that he would adopt such delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial intercourse with the United States. After discussion of its merits, which occupied the house until 7 in the morning, a division called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, 83
Against it, 145

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Last evening we received Halifax news to the 11th inst. containing London dates to the 9th March; one day later than the Albatross. The last papers give news of the Spanish Junta, in Seville, to the 1st of Feb. which is represented as highly favorable to the Spanish cause.

A fleet of British transports, having on board the troops which reduced Martinique was spoken off St. Kitts, bound to St. Vincent; after the capture of which they were to proceed to Halifax. Gen. Prevost on board. Captain Spaulding, of the Wasp arrived here yesterday, 7 days from Halifax, informs, that he spoke 13 leagues from the place, a fleet of 19 sail of transports, from Martinique, bound in.

American Intelligence

BOSTON, APRIL 25.

A LETTER from St. Croix, French force of from 7 to 11 ships, with several frigates, had taken Maria Antante, (a small vessel) to windward of Guadalupe, and the French by the English. It is expected their intention is to visit several other islands. Should they confirm, fears are entertained that property at St. Bartholomew is in jeopardy.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Yesterday, through the exertions of the federalists, the government took place in consequence of the differences with Great Britain, the restoration of commerce with that nation. The day was the discharge of federal soldiers and battery, from the frigates, British packets, &c. In the request of the federalists, yesterday at the Circus, the prisoners were illuminated—and the day joy was visible in every

EASTON, (PENN.) APRIL 25.

On Monday last near 100 boats passed this borough on the Delaware, many of which, were laden with goods, and came from 200 miles above. It is remarkable that the boats were cut six miles on the Susquehanna river, and with Cooperstown, in the state of New-York, is the capital of Ohio. It is pleasantly situated at the mouth of lake Osego. It is 73 miles long, and 348 miles from Philadelphia. It is supposed that more than 5000 persons passed this borough within the last week. This circumstance clearly demonstrates the necessity and advantage of the canal of the river Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25.

Yesterday arrived schooner G. James, 21 days from St. Bartholomew, came passengers, capt. Huffer, Ruthy, of Baltimore, from Baltimore; capt. W. R. Mitchell, of New-York, and capt. V. of the ship Miurva, of an American vessel, which were from Martinique, and were taken and carried to this city, and from thence sent to the United States. The presence of breach of blockade was ordered to pay costs. The schooner was permitted to proceed. By the above vessel we learn, that a schooner, from this port, had arrived at St. Bartholomew, and fold her cargo per barrel, it having been at 40; soon after which she was poured in so fast that flour was scarce. They say there were 1000 barrels in passages from 9 to 10 o'clock. The United States is ninety sail of vessels, which are taking off the embargo.

FRENCH FLEET.

Captain Holmes informs, that six frigates, had arrived at St. Louis. He also informs that the British troops had left St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 25.

We understand that the Secretary has given it as his opinion, that the British ships now clearing from the United States, should proceed to British ports after the 1st of May.

The merchants of Philadelphia have dispatched a vessel to Martinique, to purchase property to England.

The British Packet, for Falmouth, New-York on Wednesday, is the Daniel G. Ingraham, jun. is the bearer of the Government to the Admiralty, and is the bearer of the Court of London.

The late Sir John Moore was in Graham Moore, of the ship Albatross, and of the ship of Richmond; and for the late Dr. Moore, author of the works. He was in the 47th

[London Couriers]

English publication of the fact that 1000 French prisoners of the Imperial guard, had been taken with the army from Spain. We are happy to state, is a whole of our army which we are happy to state, is a [London Couriers]

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 25.

A LETTER from St. Croix informs, that French force of from 7 to 11 line of batt'e...

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Yesterday, through the exertions and influence of the federalists, the greatest rejoicing took place in consequence of the adjustment of the differences with Great-Britain...

EASTON, (PENN.) APRIL 15.

On Monday last near 100 log and board rafts passed this borough on their way to Philadelphia, many of which, we are informed, came from 200 miles above this place...

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28.

Yesterday arrived schooner Gustavia, Capt. Holmes, 21 days from St. Bartholomews. In came passengers, capt. Huffington, of the Ruthy, of Baltimore, from Martinico...

FRENCH FLEET.

Captain Holmes informs, that three French frigates and six frigates, had arrived at the Saints, and also informs that General Boscawen and the British troops had failed for St. Croix.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 27.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has given it as his opinion, that vessels clearing from the United States, should proceed to British ports after the 10th of May.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1809.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVED at Boston, on the 25th ult. the French letter of marque L'Esperance, De Place, from Bourdeaux, 28 days from the Cordovan. She has dispatches, and was bound to Philadelphia, but directed to make the first port. Spoke nothing.

This arrival, (says the American,) is the first that we know of bearing dispatches direct from France to their agents in this country. The probability is, that the present decree, (published in this day's Gazette,) has resulted from information from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Armstrong of the intended extinction of the British Orders in Council as they regard the flag of the United States...

From the Boston Centinel of April 26.

The French letter of marque L'Esperance, capt. De Place, arrived here yesterday, in a short passage from Bourdeaux. A French gentleman a passenger, politely favoured us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month, and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial Decree. A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received. War with France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French ambassador, and the ministers of the Confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the north, under the control of Buonaparte, were in motion—100,000 of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France, and were moving towards Bavaria. The emperor was in Paris at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia, and that little did not indicate any thing like her taking part in the war against Austria. The peace between Turkey and England is attributed in the Paris papers to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain, are late. Saragossa surrendered the 24th Feb. after a memorable siege:—The particulars of which fill three of the papers:—About 10,000 of the garrison had passed Bayonne.—The fourth of Spain had not been overrun, nor had Cadix been invested. The French had entered Oporto, (Portugal,) and were advancing on Lisbon. The Brest fleet, at the latest dates, remained near Rochefort.

The Brest fleet, in going out, raised the blockade of L'Orient, from which 3 ships of the line and 4 frigates sailed out on an expedition—destination unknown. [This is probably the fleet said to have arrived in the W. Indies.]

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent.—An Imperial Decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations. To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels under various pretences:—But sometime since an embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France.—The new decree only affects such as were detained by the general embargo—they are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds.—The others are still detained.

The above arrival gave rise to numerous rapid reports yesterday; which were destitute of foundation in truth. We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation with France or the abrogation of her decrees.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

Vienna, Feb. 23.—The Wirtemberg and Bavarian ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the archdukes, and by generals Lichtenstein, Rofanburgh, Klenau, Kallowart and Bellegarde.

Feb. 26.—The great military promotions announced a few days since have been followed by others.

Gen. Meerfeldt has been sent into Galicia, where he will have a command.

The enumeration of the horses in this city and environs is now making. Several thousands will be wanted by government for the service of the artillery.

The young counts de Kinsky and de Trautmandorf have demanded of the archduke Charles to serve near his person in quality of volunteers.

March 1. His excellency gen. Andreoffi has taken leave of our court, on his return to Paris.—He passed Augsburg the 6th March, and continued his route without stopping.

Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The Austrian ambassador, prince Schwarzenburg, has had his first audience of his majesty, and had a conference of an hour and an half with him in his closet.

Paris, March 12.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly ambassador to the Austrian court, when he left Vienna, had letters of recommendation to the Austrian intendant at Constantinople.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon regiments had marched into the Duchy of Warlaw, while the Westphalians are marching towards Thuringo.

Augsburg, March 1.—The head-quarters of general Oudinot's corps are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palatinate.

March 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and shew themselves publicly. A British courier, lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna. For sometime very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shewn itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsburg are already on their march.

Nuremberg, March 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer Genz, has arrived in Vienna; probably to draft the Austrian manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

Burgos, (Spain) March 5.—Gen. Sebastian pursues his success. Marhals Junot and St. Cyr are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th Feb. to the duke of Montebello, (Lafnes.) Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France. [Palafox is stated in the Boston Patriot to have died a few days after the surrender of Saragossa.]

IMPERIAL DECREE,

OF FEB. 25, 1809.

Art. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the empire, solely by the (French) embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favour is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

Art. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of Mr. Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

Curious Military Requisition.

There are about fifteen or more subjects of King Jerome's Westphalian dominions now in Baltimore. Several of them have, within this day or two, been individually notified to return to their monarch for military service, under the penalty of 3000 dollars being exacted for each absentee from their relations in Westphalia. Some of them are naturalized Americans. [North Am.]

On Wednesday last Gideon Olmstead received the sum of 14,378 Dollars and 75 Cents, the amount of the principal and interest awarded to him by the District Court of the United States. [Phil. paper.]

The British frigate Proserpine, of 32 guns, Captain Otter, has been taken by the French frigates Penelope and Paulina, near Toulon.

Judge Lawrence, of New-York city, has drawn a prize of 20,000 dollars in the lottery now drawing at that place.

The Knell.

Died, On Wednesday the 19th ultimo, in Chester-town, the honourable JAMES TILGEMAN, late chief justice of the 2d district, and one of the judges of the court of appeals in this state.

On Friday last, at Baltimore, universally beloved and lamented, Mr. JOHN STRETT.

The day before, he had made his appearance as a member of Capt. Ridgely's Hussars, when from his horse taking fright he received the injury which was the cause of his sudden death, in the prime of life and usefulness.

He has left in his character an example of the amiable virtues and manly fortitude which will preserve and hallow his memory. [North Am.]

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have just received an Assortment of GOODS from Philadelphia, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and daily expect New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, American manufactured LINEN, brown and white—All of which they offer low for cash and to punctual customers on a short credit.

RIDGELY & WHELAN

Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will sell to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair at the Store-House of Wesley Meeker, said county.

SEVERAL valuable negroes belonging to the estate of Benjamin Gaither, of said county, deceased, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers to give bond for the purchase money, with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. All those who have claims against the said estate are requested to produce them on or before the day of sale.

ROBERT M'GILL, Adm'r.

April 24, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath, from a power of attorney from John Hair, surviving executor of William Maynard, late of the county of Surry, married, obtained letters of administration on the estate of the said William Maynard, deceased, for the recovery of debts due to the said William, in Maryland, or elsewhere; therefore all persons who have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to WILLIAM SMALLWOOD TILLAM, Adm'r. under the power of Attorney.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Annapolis county court, or to some one of the in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1807, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

JEHOSHAPATH M'CAULEY

May 1, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Kent Island, Eastern Shore, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 22d inst. NEGRONACE, commonly called NACE BOON, about 50 years old, and about 5 feet high, well made, of a dark complexion, has a wide mouth, remarkable short teeth, and a small bald place on the top of his head; he has been afflicted with pains, which causes him to walk very bad, and like a cripple; if his ankles are closely examined, it will be discovered that they are double. His clothing is a dark country cloth over jacket and trousers, a dark coloured swansdown waistcoat, a pair of dark striped twilled nankeen pantalets, two coats, one a light coloured broad cloth with metal buttons, the other a calico one, two osabrid shirts, one hat and one pair of shoes, other clothing unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses it brought home.

EDMUND CARVILLE

April 28, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Miss Annie Lusby, near Annapolis, on the Saturday before Easter, a bright BAY MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, a small star in her forehead, little rubbed on the fore legs with a leading line. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her at the above plantation, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare if strayed, or if stolen the above reward for the Mare and Thief, paid by

NICHOLAS TOOGOOD.

May 1, 1809.

THUMBLERT & 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, in Church street, where they intend carrying on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its various branches, in a neat and extensive manner. They have purchased an assortment of the best materials, amongst which are all kinds of leather suitable for Ladies shoes and slippers; they therefore flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction, as their work will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, April 25, 1809.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

TO MISS

Her asking the Author why she had sleepless Nights?

ask the Sylph who round thee flies,
in thy breath his pinion dips,
fans him in thy lucid eyes,
and faints upon thy sighing lips—
He him where's the veil of sleep
at us'd to shade thy looks of light;
why those eyes their vigil keep,
when other fans are sunk in night.
I will say—her angel breast
as never throbb'd with guilty sting;
below is the sweetest nest,
where Slumber could repose his wing!
I will say—her cheeks of flame,
which glow like roses in the sun,
never felt a blush of shame,
except for what her eyes have done!
Tell me, why, thou Child of Air!
dost slumber from her eyelids rove?
at is her heart's impassion'd care?
perhaps, Oh Sylph! perhaps 'tis Love!

LINES

Adapted by a Lady's being offended at her Lover's
insinuation that, in general, Women were inclined
to Coquetry.

NATUR'D wits, conceited, vain,
thoughts farcastic give the rein,
in lovely women's tongue:
in shallow things, whose tuneless souls,
aphic music ne'er controls,
by angels sweetly sung.
at if the cheek of roscate hue,
and fine dark sparkling eyes I view,
and shape by beauty made;
my mind with wisdom amply blest,
did these give rapture to my breast,
—dumb my charming maid?
e let her talk the live-long day,
wisely grave, or sweetly gay,
Oh! let her tongue but move:
will pervade my inmost soul,
nature's deep tide will o'er me roll,
and melt my breast to love.

rapt'rous strains let Poets sing
the wild choral lays in spring,
The lark and linnets' song;
unt are the pleasures they inspire,
y fair one's prattle I require
To charm me all day long.
de the dog and cat
their own way enjoy some chat;
One purr, the other bark;
hy then should man with lordly sway
womens tongue Embargo lay?
Fie, fie, conceited sparks!

ain ye may be of sense profound,
nd say, with folly they abound—
But, can ye talk so well?
nd is your speech, as cataracts deep,
r night gales hoarse from rocky steep,
Or dull ill-omen'd knell:
Thirst lovely woman's accents glide
smooth as the stream's untroubled tide,
Metodious as a rill;
are flies at her mellifluous voice;
e cynics! can I then rejoice
If her sweet tongue lies still?
ow deaf to music, dead to taste,
re those who 'midst such pleasures chaste
Unjoyous ever sit!
o forests drear let them be sent,
nd ever kept in banishment,
Till they regain their wit.

TRIFLES.

IN a party a few evenings since, it was
asked, "Why is a Woman unlike a Looking
Glass?" It was answered, "Because the first
looks without reflecting, and the second re-
flects without speaking."

A shrewish wife pressing her husband to
partake of some mock turtle soup, he peevish-
ly replied—"No, my Dear, I thank y-u; I
have had a surfeit of mock turtle since I mar-
ried."

An officer once relating to his friend the
circumstance of his having fallen over a large
log when going full dressed to a ball, the
other immediately replied, "that, my dear
fellow, must have been a d—d boar!"

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the 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 SHE-
RIFALTY 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 in-
dustry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.

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:
Anne A. Caton, Elizabeth Courtenay, Hen-
ry Chairs, Matilda Dodd, Ruthy Dew;
Samuel Davidson, John Duvall, Tobias Eze-
kle, William Fowler, John H. Fletcher;
Frederick Green (2), Benjamin Galloway;
Henry Galloway, Jane Glover, William
Gwinn, Thomas Harris, Philip Hammond,
John Hillert (2), James Hannah, Thomas
Hoggan, Ruth Johnson, Flora Jones, Jo-
seph Killam, John Murray (2), Robert
M'Gill, William Mount, William Prichard,
Mr. Peaco, John Pathong (2), John Quynn,
Fredk. J. Rapp, Achilles Richardson, Grand
Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland,
Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, E. Sands,
Mary Shorter, Ezekiel Smithers, Alexander
Stuart, Theodore D. St. Marguerite, Tho-
mas Simpson, Richard Sewell, George Sly,
John L. Tilghman, Benjamin Tard, Willi-
am Terry, Gideon White, Benjamin White,
Philip Willson, junior, John B. Watkins,
William Wells (2), Annapolis.

James E. Brice, John Belt, Samuel Banks,
Henry C. Drewry, Bennett Darnall, William
Gillingham (3), Mr. Huntr, Mathias Ham-
mond, William Hall, 3d (2), Mr. M'Coy,
Stephen Mockbee, sen. Cupet Mathas, John
Norman, John O'Hara, Fairandrew Tydings,
Richard Tydings, John Worthington (4),
Beale M. Worthington, Beale Warfield, of
Ben. Brian Williams, Anne-Arundel county.

FRENCH LETTERS.

Mons. Ayreau, Mons. Aubry, Mons.
Calvez, Mons. Creton, Mons. Collair, Mons.
De Bellecote, Mons. Delorme, Mons. De-
vienne (4), Mons. Fourier, Mons. Jaclin,
Mons. Krohm (2), Mons. Leviou, Mons.
Lachadenede, Mons. Lacapelle (3), Mons.
Lucas, Mons. Mellure, Mons. Minion,
Mons. Prevos de la Croix, Mons. Presente,
Mons. Rebours, Mons. Segond, Mons.
Trequesser.

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 CALEB, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, it is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published once
in each week, for the space of six successive
weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of
the Baltimore papers.

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, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate of
THOMAS BEALE DORSEY, of CALEB, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said deceased
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or
before the first day of June, 1810, they may
otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand,
this 18th day of April, 1809.

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, de-
ceased. All persons indebted to said deceased
are requested to make immediate payment,
and all persons having claims against the said
deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the twenty-first day of No-
vember next, they may otherwise, by law, be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand and seal this twenti-
eth day of April, 1809.

JANE ROBINSON, Adm'x.

In CHANCERY, April 20, 1809.

ORDERED, That the report of JOHN
HARRIS, trustee for the sale of the real
estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the con-
trary be shewn on or before the twelfth day
of June next, provided a copy of this order
be inserted once in each of three successive
weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the
twelfth day of May next.

The report states, that 400 acres of land,
lying and being in Anne-Arundel county,
near Snowden's old forge, was sold for 705
dollars.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

FEW copies of the HONEST PO-
LITICIAN for sale at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the dwell-
ing-house and garden in the city of
Annapolis, at present occupied by Mr. John
Gibson. The house is commodious, and situ-
ated in one of the most healthy parts of the
city. There are on the premises a coach-
house, stable, ice-house and other convenient
buildings. If this property be not previously
fold by private contract, it will be exposed to
public sale on Friday, the sixth of May next.

HORATIO S. GIBSON.

Annapolis, 18th April, 1809.

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

ON application, by petition, of ELIZA-
BETH MEEK, (now SMITH), execu-
trix of the last will and testament of AARON
MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette.

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, let-
ters testamentary on the personal estate of
AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth
day of September next, they may otherwise,
by law, be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand, this 4th
day of April, 1809.

ELIZA. MEEK, (now SMITH,)
Executrix.

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

ON application, by petition, of HENRY
EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, sure-
ties on the estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of
CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, it is ordered that they give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Mary-
land Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel
county, became sureties for NANCY HAM-
MOND, (now SWAMSTEDT), as adminis-
tratrix of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, since
which they obtained an order of court to take
the property out of the hands of the said ad-
ministratrix, therefore all persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the
seventh day of June next, they may other-
wise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under our hands this
18th day of April, 1809.

HENRY EVANS, } Sureties.
BARUCH FOWLER, }

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 LOUIC CRAW, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is order-
ed, that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette.

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, let-
ters of administration, de bonis non, with the
will annexed, on the personal estate of LOUIC
CRAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims against the
said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the first day of Au-
gust next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 18th day of April,
1809. The subscriber also informs the credi-
tors that he has heretofore advertised in the
above manner giving notice, but no attention
was paid to it, he now wishes to give them
an opportunity to exhibit their claims at or
before the first day of August next, or the
assets in hand will be distributed to those leg-
ally entitled.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

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

THE remainder of the personal estate
of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting
of several valuable Negroes, (among which is
a valuable Carpenter, 27 years of age,) sev-
eral valuable beds with bedsteads and furniture,
a large sideboard of mahogany, with many
convenient drawers in it, as also some valuable
mahogany tables, and many other articles.

The terms of sale are ready Cash, to be
paid immediately on the day of sale.
The sale will be at the late residence
of the deceased, within two miles of the city of
Baltimore, in Anne-Arundel county, near
the Patapsco lower ferry, and will commence
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.

April 11, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

ON application to me, the undersigned,
of the records of the court, as an associa-
ted judge of the third judicial district of Mary-
land, by petition, in writing, of JASPER E.
TILLY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for
the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent
debtors, and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a
schedule of his property, and a bill of his
creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same
being annexed to his petition; and the said
Jasper E. Tilly having satisfied me, by con-
scientious testimony, that he has resided in the
state of Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application, having also
so stated in his petition that he is now in ac-
tual 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 ad-
judge that the said Jasper E. Tilly be dis-
charged from his imprisonment, and by giving
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 no-
tice to his creditors to appear before the
county court of said county, at 12 o'clock
the third Monday in September next, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for the
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 assem-
bly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

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

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a run-
away, a negro woman calling her-
self FANNY, who says that she was set free
by JOHN WOOD, of Calvert county. She is
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
consists of a striped country cloth jacket and
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.

JOSEPH M'GENEY, Sheriff
Anne-Arundel county.

March 6, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a run-
away, a mulatto man, who says he is
a free man, and was manumitted by a
Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by
William Smith, blacksmith, both of
Point, Baltimore. He is a blacksmith
trade, of yellow complexion, about 5 feet
or 10 inches high, well made, long
which he wears plaited, several scars on
forehead, and one on his right cheek,
fashioned by a whiplaw; his clothing con-
sists of a fur hat, drab coloured cloth upper
jacket, two calico under jackets, one white and
red and white linen shirt, blue cloth
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
penes, according to law.

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

April 5, 1809.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the judges of
Anne-Arundel county court, or to some
of them during the recess of the said court,
for the benefit of the act for the relief of
insolvent debtors, passed at November
1805, and the supplementary acts there-
on.

THOMAS WHITEFOOT.

March 27, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVth Year.]

NEW GOOD

THE subscribers inform the
Public generally,
that they have received an Assortment of
Philadelphia, suitable for
approaching seasons, and daily
New-York a supply of INDIA
American manufactured LINEN
—all of which they offer
to punctual customers on a
RIDGELEY &
Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NO

THAT the subscriber hath, fr
of attorney from John Hui
ator of William Maynard, l
with, in the county of Sur
letters of administration
of the said William Maynard
the recovery of debts due t
in Maryland, or elsewhere
all persons who have claims
are requested to bring the
authenticated, and those in any
to make payment to
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD T
Adm'r. under the power of A

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, to a
tors, that I am under the a
of applying to the judge
del county court, or to some
of the said court, after
have been published two mon
of the act of the general
land, passed at November
led. An act for the relief of
nt debtors, and of the suppl
JEHOSHAPHAT M'
ny 1, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REW

AN away from the subscrib
Kent Island, Eastern Shor
land, on Saturday, the 23d
CE, commonly called NAGE
30 years old, and about
made, of a dark complexion,
his, remarkable short teeth,
place on the top of his he
afflicted with pains, which ca
very bad, and like a cripple;
sloely examined, it will be
they are double. His clothin
ny cloth over jacket and trou
red swansdown waistcoat, a p
d swilled nankeen pantalets,
light coloured broad cloth
the other a calico one, t
one hat and one pair of f
ing unknown. Whoever t
negro, and secures him in
get him again, shall receiv
, and all reasonable expens

EDMUND CA

il 28, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REW

RAYED or stolen from the
Miss Anne Lushy, near A
Saturday before Easter, a b
LE, heavy with foal, about
years old, a small star in her
ubbed on the fore legs with a
ver takes up said mare, and
above plantation, shall rec
LARS for the Mare if it
the above reward for the
paid by

NICHOLAS TO

7 1, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NO

HAT the subscriber, of An
county, hath obtained from
of said county, in Maryl
administration on the perso
NIS FIELDS, late of said
All persons indebted to G
quested to make immediat
persons having claims aga
are hereby warned to
with the vouchers thereo
at or before the twenty-fir
next, they may otherwise
from all benefit of the
under my hand and seal
of April, 1809.

JANE ROBINSON

NOTICE.

TEND to apply to the judg
ndel county court, or to
ring the recess of the saic
of the act for the relie
debtors, passed at Novem
and the supplementary acts
THOMAS WHIT
6 27, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

Yesterday received Halifax papers of the 18th inst. with intelligence from London Gazette to the 14th, and from Brock to the 17th of March.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

The French army of the Rhine under Dabry is on its march to the Danube. Gen. Dabry, whose head quarters are at Augsburg, commands nearly 30,000 men.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, in which the forces of the confederation of the Rhine are to act.

The French have also an army of about 100,000 men in Italy, near the Austrian frontiers. Massena is to have the command.

On the 12th Feb. dispatches arrived at Vienna, with the final decision of Buonaparte the subject of his differences with the Emperor Francis.

Messengers were immediately dispatched to Petersburg, Berlin and Copenhagen, and to the several Austrian governments.

Marshal Duroc passed through Frankfurt on the 2d, on an important mission from Buonaparte to the Russian cabinet.

Jerome Buonaparte, by Imperial command, issued a decree ordering out an army for the service of 5,500, and an army of reserve of 500.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

A cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the frontier. Great exertions are making to fortify Ems, in Upper Saxony.

The cabinet of Vienna have added further augmentations to their armies. The militia are disciplined two evenings every week and provided for actual service.

The archduke Charles is appointed generalissimo, with unlimited powers, so that his operations will no longer be shackled by the interference of the Aulic council.

SPIRIT OF HOLLAND.

Louis Buonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received orders from Napoleon for the immediate march of 15,000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act under Davoust, and another division of like force to be ready by the middle of March.

Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c. calling his ministers and council of state to Utrecht, where after much deliberation, his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and solemnly protested against his employment of so large a force in a service so disconnected with the interests of the country.

A few regiments were however sent off; the same mentioned above on their way to Franconia.)

The Ottoman Porte, it is said in a letter from Holland, will immediately join Austria in the war against France. It is said to be one of the secret articles of peace between Turkey and Great-Britain.

The British government had received intelligence from the head quarters of the Spanish army in Carolina, (an advantageous post in Sierra Morena) dated Feb. 12. The Spanish patriots still retained a respectable force, and a confidence of eventual success.

General Ubaldo had been appointed to the command of the central army and that of Carolina, in place of the duke d'Infantado, under arrest. The French army had retired upon Toledo and Madrid, for the purpose of entering Extremadura with an army of 25,000 men.

Among the Spanish forces now embodied we observe the following mentioned. Gen. Gueffia at Truxillo with 14,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. A division of British and Portuguese at Alcantara, of 14,000. The army of Carolina 21,000 infantry and 1,700 cavalry. The advanced guard at La Mancha 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry: making 62,700.

FURTHER.

In corroboration of the above highly interesting intelligence, we copy the following from an Antigua paper of the 4th ult.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

St. John's, (Antigua) April 4.

His Majesty's ship Swaggener, lieut. Evelyn, arrived at English harbour this morning, and brings accounts that an express had reached admiral Cochrane in 18 days from England, with information, that Austria, Prussia and Russia, had declared war against France, and that Buonaparte was in consequence leaving Spain with a large portion of his army.

An envoy from each of the above powers had arrived in London, for the purpose of effecting an alliance with G. Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the British ship Recovery, capt. Jefferson, 40 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 17th March, and Liverpool to the 20th. They are entirely devoted to the discussions in the case of the Duke of York. A debate of great length is given in the Star of the 16th March, which was terminated by the final vote on the subject, as follows:—

For the motion to acquit, ayes 364 Against it, 123

Maj. in favour of the Duke, 241

Although his Royal Highness has escaped the stigma of corruption in his office of commander in chief, the scrutiny which has been had into his conduct, has developed many instances of gross misconduct and indifferetion; and although he has eluded public punishment, the inquiry has produced the salutary effect of drawing him back to a sense of his public and private duties.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Gazette of yesterday contains a letter from admiral Stopford, dated on board the Caesar, near Belaise light-house, March 2d, which states, that the French fleet then remained at Isle d'Aix, consisting of 10 fail of the line, 4 frigates and the Calcutta. The 11th fail of the line was bilged on the shoal within 1/2 mile d'Aix. She is the Warsaw, a new 80. Of the 3 French frigates which ran under Sables d'Olonne, one was bilged and abandoned, and the other two up an inlet where they grounded every low water. A western swell which was set in would destroy them.

MARCH 15.

It appears that a perfect harmony prevails between the Patriots and the British admiral respecting naval affairs; and yet, strange to tell! the British troops on board transports at Cadiz, as we have before had occasion to state, have not been permitted to land!

Accounts from Petersburg of the 5th ult. state, that Count Tolstikoff is about to be re-appointed minister for foreign affairs, in the room of Count Romanzoff. As the latter has been wholly devoted to Buonaparte, hopes favourable to the interests of Europe may not irrationally be entertained from this change of council at the court of Russia.

Buonaparte has demanded from the king of Prussia that his late minister, Baron Von Stein, who is supposed to have sought refuge in Silesia, shall be delivered up to him; and, it is added, that Frederick William has, in obedience to this mandate, offered a reward for the apprehension of his late honest and zealous servant.

Tuscany is, by a Senatus Consultum of the French Senate, erected into an archduchy, and is to be governed by a Princess of the Blood Royal of Buonaparte.

Private letters from Holland state, that the discontents in that country had manifested themselves in open violence against the French, and that in Friesland a French Officer and 99 soldiers, had fallen victims to the fury of the populace.

MARCH 17.

It is now affirmed, with some appearance of confidence, that Buonaparte has sent the Royal Family of Spain to South-America, and that they are actually on board the squadron which lately escaped from L'Orient. This step would certainly be a master piece of policy, if they can be prevailed on, to act in subservience to the projects of Buonaparte.

SPAIN.

LA CAROLINA, FEB. 10.

Head Quarters of the Army of Andalusia. A request was forwarded to the Junta from the generals Urbina, Abadia and Cruz, praying that they would order the 40th regt. and the other British troops in the neighbourhood of Seville, to join the army of La Carolina, as their steadiness, experience and discipline, could not fail to have the best effect on the Spanish troops in the day of trial.

SARAGOSSA.

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission for 45 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30,000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final reduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—so every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up. The details of this siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operation for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism is without precedent in the annals of history.

BALTIMORE, MAY 8. SIX DAYS LATER.

By the Temperance, 44 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 23d of March inclusive. The most important items follow. It appears, from a hasty perusal of our files, that great activity pervades the hostile courts and armies of Europe. Indeed, figuratively, the whole continent is in a state of fusion. Sweden in rebellion; war raging through Saxony, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

With all his characteristic rapidity Napoleon could not prevent the Austrians from strengthening their own cause and confidence, by obtaining the first victory. The London papers state, that the French were beaten in their designs on Trieste, and the Austrian van has penetrated beyond the Bavarian troops, cutting them off from the French grand army.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Commencement of hostilities between Austria and France.

Private letters from Holland, of the 17th, have been received, which state that hostilities have actually commenced between France and Austria near Trieste. The French are supposed to have made an attempt to get possession of Trieste. The Austrians pushed on and came up with them near the city; an engagement took place in which the French were defeated. The amount of the force on each side is not known.

The Austrians are also said to have marched a body of troops to Dresden.

The resignation of the Duke of York.

We have seldom had to announce more important intelligence than we have to day, both foreign and domestic.

The Duke of York has resigned.—On Saturday morning his royal highness went to Windsor, and tendered to his royal father his resignation.—It is said to have been tendered in the form of a letter to his majesty containing the reasons which had directed his royal highness to take that step, and to take it at the present moment. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept his resignation, and the Earl of Chatham, or as others say, Sir David Dundas, is appointed to succeed him. But this arrangement we trust, will soon give way to a measure by which the army shall be managed by a board, as the navy has been with so much advantage to the public service.

We rejoice sincerely in this event, which indeed may be considered as a great triumph gained by the Constitution of the Country.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce.

A flag of truce arrived at Dover on Saturday from Boulogne with dispatches for the transport office, which were immediately forwarded to London. The vessel was ordered to sea as soon as she had delivered her dispatches, and returned to Boulogne. The master of the vessel says, that the expectations in France of peace with this country, are very feeble. The renewal of war upon the continent has thrown a great gloom over the public mind.

Insurrection in Sweden.

Dispatches have been received from the Baltic, which we grieve to state, give an account of an insurrection having broken out in Sweden, tending to a revolution. Several thousands have risen in the province of Warland, and were on their march from Carlsted to Stockholm, to compel the king to call a Diet. They had issued a proclamation, complaining of the war, taxes, &c. and requiring a change of measures.

MARCH 21.

The Emperor of Russia has determined to remain neuter; a determination which has given much offence to Buonaparte, who filled Europe with such boasting assurances that the Emperor Alexander was to co-operate with him with his whole force in any project, whether for peace or war.

Buonaparte has often said to us, "The Treaty of Amiens, and nothing but the Treaty of Amiens—Great Britain shall have nothing to do with the Continent."—Let us then reply to him, "France shall have nothing to do with the Islands—If he is able to prevent us from interfering with the Continent, we will prevent him from interfering with the Islands—He shall have nothing to do with either of the Indies—Great Britain shall be Lord of the Isles."

Being decisively of opinion, that France ought never to possess again a foot of land in the West Indies, we trust that Ministers will take the earliest opportunity, after the capture of Martinique and Guadalupe, to declare that she shall not; and to make known their determination never to give back those Islands.

MARCH 23.

The Duke of York has taken a very proper and judicious step in resigning; and we trust there is no intention of reinstating him in his situation. This we think his majesty's ministers should state distinctly to the house; they should accompany the notification that he has resigned with a declaration that there is no intention of restoring him.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated April 4.

"THE embargo was raised here on 31st ult. and the non-intercourse law rescinded at the same time. But little speculation has been the result; and no shipments of magnitude have as yet been made.

"About 2,600 troops have arrived by land, and more are expected. 350 of the troops are already on the ship and I suppose by the 1st of October the whole of them (if not previously dispatched) more healthy climate) will go to their homes. General Wilkinson has not yet arrived."

The French papers say, that the British have taken the Swedish island of Aland within 75 miles of Stockholm.

It is said the French despaired of being able to subdue Cadiz. Nature and art rendered it so strong.

Napoleon having appointed Murat King of Naples, the latter resigned the duchy of Berg; which the emperor has since given to his nephew the infant Napoleon Louis, the king of Holland—the emperor will govern it till the infant is of age.—Napoleon has given the government of Tuscany to princeps of Lucca and Piombino.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

The arrival of a French fleet in the West Indies, is confirmed. We have seen which state the fact—And captain Helyar arrived at Philadelphia says, three French frigates have arrived at the Saints, Guadalupe.

An Antigua paper of the 4th ultimo states, "The Swaggener has been sent here by the admiral, with an order for provisions to be forwarded by him off the Saints, where he is with his squadron, blockading 2 French ships of the line and four frigates, lately arrived in these seas."

The report of the above fleet having captured Madeira, on their passage, is entirely without credit.

MAY 3.

By the brig Mary from St. Bartholomew we learn that 3 French fail of the line frigates, with 1,500 troops on board, lying at the Saints, near Guadalupe, were aided by four British fail of the line frigates, which it was every moment expected would be reinforced by four fail of the line and 3000 troops from Barbadoes. The British was supposed, intended first to capture the Island of Saints, and afterwards the French fleet. The brig of war Netley in lat. 16 long. 16, was chased by a French man-of-war belonging to a fleet of 12 fail, supposed to be coming they were steering to be bound for the West-Indies.

Capt. Kerin, 17 days from St. Croix informs us, that 3 French line of battle and five frigates were blockaded in the bay by 3 British line of battle ships and 4 frigates, and that 5 days before capt. K. failed, British troops had embarked at Martinique and sailed for the Saints, to assist the fleet in taking the French. The above fleet had taken Mariegalante from the French.

MAY 4.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, 18th, to a house in this city.

"The Spanish prisoners who were taken at Saragossa are daily arriving in France. They were offered their liberty, provided they took the oath to king Joseph—this they peremptorily refused. The siege lasted 45 days and was the most disastrous and bloody in the annals of history. It is presumed the French lost between 20 and 30,000 and the inhabitants as many. The city is a mere desert, and the inhabitants dying in great numbers in the hospital prisons, said of an epidemic. It is a phenomenon have a plague in the winter season, when mountains are covered with snow. We know its death to contagion. What collected what took place at Jaffa, would be a presumption to charge this desolating among the Spaniards to? It is confined to them—no Frenchmen victims. It was an object of much confidence to put the heroic and immortal PALAU of the way. This was accordingly accomplished a la mode Egyptienne. He died immediately after eating a plate of food died in three days. While he lived the pressed Spaniards had a rallying point, the general corruption and imbecility of chiefs, he alone stood foremost in the courage, virtue and talents.

"The Spanish cause is not yet dead; there is, in the great body of the people, a deadly hatred and abhorrence of the French. Their vengeance only wants a proper leader, and under able and honest leaders, to pour a fatal foil of its perfidious and bloody policy. The Austrian war will relieve Spain; their united and vigorous efforts, the fleets and resources of England, the penitence of the world may yet be seen."

You can form no idea of the distress of the wretched people of the earth, who are pressed down to the earth, the hand of military despotism, and our domestic and foreign wars, and the never ending and insatiable thirst of the Emperors."

LATE FROM LISBON.

Captain Baetjer, of the Velta, arrived at Lisbon on the 27th of March.—At that time he had possession of the place, but the British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it.

The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it.

The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it. The British and Portuguese had possession of the neighbourhood of it.

NEWS.

A brig arrived in this port last night from Lisbon. The particular of it did not come to hand in time. The Captain informs that the British transports were within 40 miles of the coast, and that the British transports were within 40 miles of the coast, and that the British transports were within 40 miles of the coast.

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The British transports were within 40 miles of the coast, and that the British transports were within 40 miles of the coast, and that the British transports were within 40 miles of the coast.

You can form no idea of the misery and
... of the wretched people of France—
... are pressed down to the earth by the
... hand of military despotism—our
... our sons, and our domestics, are all in
... the never ending and insatiable requi-
... of the Emperor."

LATE FROM LISBON.
Captain Baetjer, of the Vesta, left Lisbon
... 27th of March—At that time the Eng-
... had possession of the place, but the French
... in the neighbourhood of it. The British
... were making preparations to leave
... The British and Portuguese armies had
... moved the guns from the batteries in Lisbon
... board of the British fleet in the harbour,
... consisting of three fail of the line and five
... guns. The French had taken Oporto.
[Gazette.]

NEWS.
A brig arrived in this port last evening in
... days from Lisbon. The particulars brought
... her did not come to hand in time for in-
... tion. The Captain informs that the French
... were within 40 miles of that capital,
... that the British transports were kept in
... lines to fail in an hour's notice, with the
... of the British garrison on board, and
... the French army was advancing towards
... 120,000 strong. [Pub. Adv.]

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.
Private Correspondence of the Register.
PARIS, MARCH 18, 1809.
You have no doubt already heard of the
... spilling conversion of the emperor of China
... his family to the Roman Catholic religion.
... time mention is made of it in the London
... of Feb. 20th.) Mandarins are imitating
... example of their sovereign, many persons
... expect that the mass of the people will
... then to adopt the creed of their superiors,
... that political innovations will soon follow
... religious alteration. Missionaries, mem-
... of the Propaganda, instituted by Napo-
... in 1802, after the publication of the
... concordat, have been the instrument in the
... of Providence of effecting this conversion.
... ready reports are circulated of his Chinese
... majesty having consented to admit in his em-
... French political as well as commercial a-
... ants, and that two principal Mandarins are
... their passage to France in an American
... fel, to compliment Napoleon, and to offer
... in the name of their prince, to the
... foreign Pontiff. As to our differences with
... Austria, I fear battles alone can settle them.
... in fact, that orders have already been giv-
... to occupy, with our troops, Trieste, and
... prevent Austria communicating with
... The seizure of the Pope's Territo-
... and temporal power, and the expulsion
... the Bourbons from Spain (a kingdom, to
... sovereignty of which, the house of Au-
... has eminent pretensions) are said to con-
... the chief complaints of the cabinet of
... against our government.
... Though the day of our emperor's departure
... Germany has for four times been fixed,
... yet possess this here within our walls. Do
... imagine that internal discontent has in-
... his majesty to prolong his stay; no,
... rumours of insurrection in the southern
... western departments, are as unfounded as
... reports of mutiny and desertion among
... troops marching back again from Spain to
... many. Our merchants and manufacturers
... indeed, very much, and have laid their
... supplications at the foot of the throne;
... they are too dutiful not to wait, with-
... murmur, his majesty's leisure to attend
... their painful situation.
... Among the many reports here, is the very
... and one of a war with Prussia, as well as
... Austria. Russia is said to have deter-
... to remain neutral in this continental
... and is now negotiating a peace with
... Denmark is to be included.
MAY 3.
From Caracas, April 10.
A king's packet schooner has arrived at
... Cayra from Cadiz in 26 days—among
... important news, she brings the follow-
... relative to our commerce:—That all the
... of Spanish America are immediately to
... shut to all neutral and other nations that
... not in alliance with Spain. These royal
... have already been received, but they
... not to be put in force until the arrival of
... new Captain General Intendant & Arch-
... who are daily expected from Cadiz in
... of war. Austria has declared war a-
... France, and her armies have already
... themselves of the greatest part of the
... of Bavaria, (one of the states com-
... the Confederation of the Rhine.) The
... frigate which carried from Spain to
... an ambassador to the court of Vienna,
... Chevalier de Quadra, was extremely well
... and brought back to Spain an am-
... from Austria, with 100,000 stand of
... General Reding was at the head of
... 50,000 men in Catalonia, and the French in
... do not exceed 22,000 effectives.
... In Cadiz they have already received
... Vera Cruz some 18,000,000 of dollars,
... coin of Fernando VII.—From Lima
... have also received immense sums. Gen-
... ally has returned from Algiers with

10,000 horses purchased for the Spanish cav-
... valry. The Marquis de Casa Cayugal, late
... captain general of the Canaries, sent home to
... Spain as a traitor, has been pronounced in-
... cent, and set at liberty. Generals Castanos
... and Penn, and twenty-three other officers,
... have been declared traitors, and beheaded.
... The deputies of Galicia to the Supreme Junta
... have been arrested as traitors. The Supreme
... Junta has adopted measures to form an army
... of 500,000 men. The decree which estab-
... lishes this army concludes by the following
... patriotic words of the President of the Su-
... preme Junta; the count of Altamira—*Should
... one man be wanting to complete the number
... of 500,000, I offer my person to serve in the
... ranks as a common soldier.*"

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 12.
This morning Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson,
... with a hardy band of warriors, hunters and
... trappers, all well armed, and equipped for a
... three years expedition, left this place for St.
... Louis, there to join the St. Louis Missouri
... Company, who intend to push their trade to
... the river Columbia, and probably in a few
... years, by that route to the East-Indies.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 20.
The weather has been uncommonly dry for
... some weeks past, and the woods in the coun-
... try being on fire for a considerable extent,
... the atmosphere has become so loaded with
... dust and smoke, that respiration is sensibly
... affected by it. Colds are so prevalent, that
... few persons are exempt. The citizens gen-
... erally are exhausted, and the wells have but a
... scanty supply of water.

APRIL 24.
Extract of a letter from Havana dated 12th
... April.
"Our chamber of commerce, presided over
... by the governor and intendant, have lately
... had several meetings to take into considera-
... tion and arrange definitively our foreign trade;
... and though no public notice has been given,
... I understand the following is the result, viz:
... The article of flour from the U. States in
... American bottoms, will pay from 10 to 11
... dollars per bbl. Rice and other articles of
... provisions, 50 per cent. ad valorem; cotton
... manufactures, 15 per cent. all other merchan-
... dise 22 per cent. excepting lumber, hoops
... and staves, which pay nothing. A re-expor-
... tation of provisions is allowed, if within the
... space of two months after their arrival, and
... all the duties returned, except one per cent.
... Flour in Spanish vessels from the U. States
... (if they permit it) to pay 6 dollars per bbl.
... Rice, &c. 30 per cent.
"Provisions of every kind meet very bad
... sales—Dry goods, particularly German, in de-
... mand; assorted sugars, 3 1-2 to 5 1-2, Mus-
... covado, 5. Coffee 14 1-2 to 15 dollars, Mo-
... lasses 6 reals."

The Spanish ship *Nueva Monserrata* has
... arrived at Havana from this port. Her
... not being permitted to carry out a cargo, while
... American vessels were hourly arriving, load-
... ed, had excited very strong prejudices against
... the American government; and the above
... heavy duties are probably intended to coun-
... tervail this restriction. All French goods have
... been prohibited in the island of Cuba, while
... English manufactures will have a decided pre-
... ference. The British frigate *La Franchise*,
... capt. Dalswood, has arrived at Havana, in
... 9 days from Jamaica, having left that island
... the beginning of this month—no news.
... Several of the ringleaders of the mob have
... been taken up and confined in the Moro, and
... quietness is now restored. Considerable vio-
... lence was likewise done in the country to the
... French residents; their plantations were plun-
... dered, and every vessel which leaves the
... island is compelled to carry off a number of
... the French. These excesses were entirely di-
... rected against the French, the Spaniards be-
... ing stimulated to revenge by the news of the
... recent disasters of the patriots in Old Spain;
... and it appears as if the government had wink-
... ed at these outrages, until they were extended
... to the houses of some Spaniards, who were
... suspected to have French property in their
... possession, when it was found necessary to or-
... der out a military force to suppress them.

NORFOLK, APRIL 26.
Dispatches were yesterday received by
... mail, from Washington, to be forwarded by
... his Britannic majesty's ship *Rosamond*, capt.
... Walker, and this morning the went to sea
... with a fair wind. The welcome intelligence
... of an adjustment of differences between the
... two nations, will reach England in all prob-
... ability in about 25 days.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 4.
Arrived, brig *Sally Eliza*, capt. Bell, 15
... days from St. Barts.
There had been five French men of war at
... the Saints, three fail of the line and two fri-
... gates—they had all got out, and the two fri-
... gates arrived at Guadaloupe—the 74's had
... not been heard of. On the night of the 15th
... April the British were throwing shells into
... the Saints.
The inhabitants of Guadaloupe were hold-
... ing themselves in readiness, expecting an at-
... tack from the British.

Annapolis:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1809.
(CIRCULAR.)
War Department, 29th April, 1809.
His Excellency the Governor of Maryland,
SIR,
I AM directed by the President of
the United States to inform your Excel-
lency that the detachment of 6,063 Militia,
made in pursuance of a communication to your
Excellency from this Department, bearing date
the 2d of November, 1808, is no longer re-
quired to be held in readiness for actual ser-
vice.
In the orders which your Excel-
lency will give for discharging the troops from
that service, it is requested by the President
that his thanks may be presented to those corps
whose patriotism has induced them to volun-
teer their services to the United States.
I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's Ob. Serv't,
WILLIAM EUSTIS,
Secretary for the Department of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,
*Government-House, May 6, 1809.
GENERAL ORDERS.
By a communication of the Secretary at
War of 29th April last, I am informed that
the detachment of 6,063 militia are not re-
quired; you will therefore discharge them—
And I am directed by the President to present
his thanks to the Volunteers whose patriotism
induced them to volunteer their services in de-
fence of the liberties of their country. You
will be pleased also to present to them the af-
firmations of my high respect.
I am, Sir, Your Ob't. Serv't.
R. WRIGHT.*

DIPLOMATIC ART.
In a Natchez paper of March last, we ob-
serve a notification of the French consul to
the French residing in Upper Louisiana,
Mississippi territory and Kentucky, requiring
them to make themselves known to him, and
receive certificates of residence. [N. Am.]

The following is the sentence pronounced
by judge Washington, on gen. Bright and
others found guilty of resisting the marshal of
the United States.
General Michael Bright, three months im-
prisonment, two hundred dollars fine.
James Atkinson, Charles Westfall, Abrm.
Ogden, Charles Hong, Wm. Cole, Samuel
Wilkins, Daniel Phyle, John Kip—one
month imprisonment, fifty dollars fine each.

Captains Peters', Irvin's, Cutler's, M'Don-
ald's and Findlay's companies of the United
States' troops, arrived at New-Orleans on the
29th March.

The frigate *United States* left the Navy-
Yard, Washington, last week.

SALE.
WILL be Sold, at Anne-Arundel Coun-
ty Gaol, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
a Negro Woman named FANNY, about 26
years of age, with a female child near 12
months old. She was committed as a run-
away on the 6th of March last, and will be
sold for Cash.
JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
A. A. County.
May 6, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.
COMMITTED to my custody as a run-
away, a negro woman by the name of
MARIA BOSTON, who says that she got free
by law of Mr. Richard Spriggs, of Anne-
Arundel county. She appears to be 46 or 47
years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender
made, lightish complexion, much marked
by the small pox. Her clothing is green ker-
sey, one crossbarred yellow petticoat, one white
dimity do. old osznabrig shift, and old shoes.
The owner is desired to come and take her a-
way, or she will be sold for her prison fees,
and other expenses, according to law.
JOSEPH MCENEY,
Sheriff A. A. county.
May 8, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.
COMMITTED to my custody as a run-
away, a negro woman by the name of
POLLY, who says that she was set free by
Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles
county. She appears to be about 40 years of
age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout
made, darkish complexion. Her clothing a
crossbarred handkerchief round her head, one
do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cot-
ton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton
stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her
owner is desired to take her away, or she will
be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses,
according to law.
JOSEPH MCENEY,
Sheriff A. A. county.
May 8, 1809.

JAMES BUTCHER, ESQUIRE
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
A Proclamation
WHEREAS it is provided by the
second article of the Constitution and
of Government, "that upon the des-
ignation, or removal out of this State
the Governor, the first named of the
for the time being shall act as Govern-
qualify in the same manner, and shall
diately call a meeting of the General As-
ssembly, giving not less than fourteen days
of the meeting, at which meeting a gov-
shall be appointed in manner aforesaid to
residue of the year:" And whereas his
cellency Robert Wright, Esquire, late Gov-
nor of this state, resigned the said office
Saturday, the sixth instant, I have there-
in virtue of the above power and direc-
appointed Monday, the fifth day of
next, for the meeting and holding of
general assembly of this state, of which
several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to
public and due notice.
Given at the city of Annapolis, under
Seal of the State of Maryland, the
eighth day of May, in the year of
Lord one thousand eight hundred
nine.
JAMES BUTCHER,
By his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
The different Printers of Newspapers
in this state are requested to insert the
Proclamation, daily, until the 5th of Ju-
Attention!
IN obedience to the orders of the Mem-
bers of the First Volunteer Company
of Annapolis are ordered to meet at the
Horse Tavern, on Tuesday next, the
instant, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
arms and accoutrements in soldier like or-
—from thence to march to join the battal-
By order of the Captain,
Jos. B. Barnes, Secy.

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber having taken that
and commodious Boarding-House, pre-
merly occupied by Capt. Thomas, in the
of Annapolis, takes this method of soliciting
public patronage, as he is determined
nothing shall be wanting on his part to
satisfaction to those who may favour him
their custom.
WILLIAM BREWER
Annapolis, May 9, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of the Tax for An-
Arundel county, will meet on the
Monday of June next, at the city of An-
polis, and will sit for twenty days thereat
to hear appeals, and make transfers of
perty.
May 7, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, 2d,
2d, 1809.
ON application, by petition, of AUG-
USTINE GAMBRILL, executor of the
will and testament of STEVENS GASSAWAY,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, I
ordered that he give the notice required
law for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that the same
published once in each week, for the space
six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gaz-
ette for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Ar-
undel county, hath obtained from the orphans
of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, the
testamentary on the personal estate
STEVENS GASSAWAY, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
to, to the subscriber, at or before the two
second day of November next, they, or
otherwise, by law, be excluded from all
share of the said estate. Given under my
this second day of May, 1809.
AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL, Executor

FARMER
WILL stand this season, to cover
at Henry Johnson's, two miles from
the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price
of four dollars each mare, or one and a
barrel of corn, payable in November next,
three and a half dollars will be received
paid in the season.
FARMER is sixteen hands high, well
—He is out of the dam of Post Boy, got
a country horse. Farmer's colts are very
in general. Pasturage gratis for mares in
a distance, but not answerable for accidents
or el. ones. The greatest care and attention
will be paid.
HENRY JOHNSON
May 9, 1809.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SPRING.

PATH the leaflets oak I stood,
I listened to the moaning blast;
The distant flood,
The storm that now was past.

ODE TO MAY.

IN yon blaze of orient sky,
Sweet MAY! thy radiant form unfold;
Close thy blue voluptuous eye,

FOR SALE,

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

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809.
STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 18, 1809.

AN application, by petition, of CHARLES W. DORSEY, administrator of THOMAS DORSEY, of CALB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he do exhibit his claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of Baltimore papers.

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 CALB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June, 1810, they may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, the 18th day of April, 1809.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

Miscellany.

MRS. CLARK.

This woman, the daughter of a Journeyman Printer, is styled in London THE FEMALE GIL BLAS. The following sketch is from a London paper:—

MRS. CLARK, who was examined in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, was summoned to attend the house about 20 minutes before eight o'clock on that day, and she came readily through the lobbies, with a light step and a smirking countenance. She was dressed as if she was going out to an evening party, in a light blue silk gown and coat, edged with white fur, and a white muff. On her head she wore a white cap or veil, which at no time was let down over her face. In size she is rather small, and she does not seem to be particularly well made. She has a fair, clear, smooth skin, and lively blue eyes, but her features are not handsome. Her nose is rather short and turning up, and her teeth are very indifferent; yet she has an appearance of great vivacity and fascination of manners, though she is said not to be a well bred or accomplished woman. She appears to be about 35 years of age, and probably has recommended herself more by her agreeable and lively spirit than by her beauty, though it must be allowed that she is pretty, having a soft delicate complexion, and an animated expression of features.— When first she came into the house she was very pale; on her second appearance, her colour had flushed into her face, which was like vermilion; but she seemed not at all daunted or embarrassed at any time. Her female friend was dressed in a white silk gown spotted with brown, and wore a white bonnet with a veil so thick and close about her face, that her features could not be distinguished. She went into the house of commons and remained below the bar near Mrs. Clark during her examination. Mr. Gurney was seated at the bar, taking the whole of the evidence in short-hand.

Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Thompson, and her family was inferior to that of her husband. Before she was quite fifteen, she married Mr. Clark, the second son of a very eminent, wealthy and respectable bricklayer, who had been largely employed in the city of London. The eldest son succeeded to the father's business, but is now dead, having left a family behind him, and a fortune of about 12 or 15,000 pounds. The second son (the husband of the Mrs. Clark who was on Wednesday night last examined) was bred a stone mason, by the father, and carried on the business in an extensive and respectable manner on Snowhill; but whether from the indiscreetness of his marriage, or any general indiscreetness, the father left him only a weekly annuity during his life, the principal going to his children, of whom he has several by Mrs. Clark, the lady of whom we are now speaking. Mr. Clark is living, but we understand he has for sometime discontinued his business at Snowhill. He has two brothers living, the one an eminent surveyor, the other a clergyman, both of them gentlemen of great respectability. Mrs. Clark was always of a gay turn and very expensive habits. How long she has been separated from her husband we know not, nor do we know what was her course of life between that separation and her commencing the costly establishment in Gloucester-place; but her extravagance there was unbounded; and she in particular exerted all her power in keeping a luxurious table, set out in the most brilliant manner. Of the extent to which she went, some notion may be formed from the fact of the wine glasses, such in size as individuals usually drink out of at dinner, being so finely cut, that at the sale of her furniture two years ago, they sold, second hand, for a guinea each glass! Mr. Walter Smith, brother to Mrs. Fitzherbert, was the purchaser.

RHODE-ISLAND BANKS.

THE legislature of Rhode-Island have passed a law directing every bank and insurance company in the state to make an annual return, under oath, under the penalty of 5000 dollars, of the situation of such bank, stating the amount of the bills in circulation, specie in the bank, amount of depositors, amount of bills of other banks in their possession, and amount of debts due to their bank—that a committee of the general assembly shall have a right to inspect the general accounts in the books of the bank which relate to the return. The act also makes the president and directors of any bank or insurance company in the state, liable in their "private and natural capacity" for any debt due from the bank, with "interest and cost, as for their own private proper debt." Another section lays the president, directors or cashier, under the penalty of 5000 dollars, "if they shall fraudulently manage or conduct the affairs or business of such bank." The act likewise prohibits, after the first of June next, the passing of any bills of a bank out of the state, under 5 dollars. [Monitor.]

THE DOVE.

THE following extraordinary circumstance, respecting the conduct of a dove, may be relied on as a fact—it took place on the first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist meeting-house, in Pawlet, in the state of Vermont, in the time of public service, consequently, several hundred people were witnesses of this singular event.

The Rev. Mr. Beal, pastor of the Baptist church, was called upon in the intermission to baptize. He preached to the people that day from Psalm XCII. 1, 2, and in illustrating his subject he took occasion to bring into view the descent of the Holy Ghost, in bodily shape like a dove, on the head of our glorious Redeemer at his baptism. Before he had done with his subject, a dove flew into the door of the meeting-house, and lit upon the top of the speaker's head; from thence it went down on to his right shoulder. After sitting there sometime, it walked across the back of his neck on to his left shoulder. At length it walked out upon his left arm, that being at the time extended, from which it hovered down and sat upon the bible, which lay on the desk before him. After sitting on the bible for sometime, it spread its wings and flew out at one of the gallery windows.

It was judged, that at the time that this innocent bird stayed upon and about the preacher, was half an hour. It did not appear to break, but rather to help his ideas in preaching. It had a most solemnizing effect on his mind, and also, as was thought, on the whole assembly. It has occasioned (says the writer from whom this extract is taken) much talk in this vicinity. But the end that God had in this providential occurrence is yet kept a secret.

We have thus simply narrated the above fact, and leave the reader to make his own comments upon it.

From the Staffordshire Advertiser.

ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD.

IT is not upon light authority that we should choose to give insertion to the following case. Supported, however, as we are by the credence of the most respectable gentlemen of the faculty, who are desirous to draw the attention of the profession to further inquiry on the subject, we proceed to detail the following particulars, which are formed from the different communications of medical men.

Anne Moor, a poor woman of Tarbury, in this county, has lived upwards of 14 months without food! The testimony of the woman herself was of course discredited, and she consented to be removed to a neighbour's house, to be watched for any length of time that was deemed sufficient to give a colour of truth to her report. This was accordingly done, and she was constantly watched for 17 days and nights, and regularly visited by 3 surgeons, once or twice a day. Till the end of 14 days she did not even drink any water, which she had been accustomed to do in very small quantities, when she felt a nausea at her stomach. She now finds that this is removed by wetting her tongue with damp clothes, by which she escapes the pain of swallowing as before, which was very considerable. During the length of time of the above 14 months abstinence, water and tea, without either milk or sugar, had been her only beverage. She had been in bed the whole of the time. Her pulse is very little under the standard of good health, but as may be expected, her frame is excessively reduced.

As this extraordinary woman is still living, we recommend her case to the attention of the faculty, and doubt not that they will consider her as a subject deserving of every minute consideration.

FROM THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

Account of a dead body found under the porch of Christ Church, in Boston, Massachusetts, in a high state of preservation.

A CIRCUMSTANCE occurred a short time since, while the workmen were repairing Christ Church in this town, and erecting some new tombs under it, that deserves to be recorded in the Anthology. The ground under the porch at the entrance of the church was directed to be dug up, this spot having been given for the erection of two tombs. At the distance of six feet from the surface, a grave was discovered, in which was found a coffin of hard pitch pine, commonly called the Norway pine, very little decayed, which on being opened, contained another of the same wood, very handsomely made, and not at all injured; the lid of this being lifted showed a body wrapt in a tarred sheet, that, on being removed from the face, presented the countenance of a man that appeared quite recently to have died; his face was fresh and florid, as though just shaved; the flesh hard to the touch, and every appearance of a new corpse, from a smart and not painful illness; two or 3 sprigs of myrtle or box, green as just cut from the stock, were also lying on the outside of the tarred sheet.

Both coffins had on their lids, in brass letters J. T. and a grave stone, at the head of the grave, declared the person interred there to be Mr. John Thomas, of the Island of Barbadoes, aged 45 years, who died 25th June, A. D. 1726, more than 80 years ago. The number of persons who came to see this curious fact, from the vicinity of the preservation, and the manner of it, which the wardens to direct the coffin to be taken again and buried, which it is, at the N. corner of the church. The soil under the porch was a yellow clay, mixed with stones and some gravel. Whether the body had been partially embalmed previous to its interment is not known; but the verdure of sprigs of myrtle induces one to think it may be owing wholly to the exclusion of external air; yet his being of Barbadoes and such care taken of the corpse, which view perhaps to removal, would occasion to imagine the intestines had been taken out and herbs substituted. The fact is, however, as stated, and the curious may draw their own conclusions.

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, a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going 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 slaying 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 Smith's paper at Easton.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a free man, and manumitted by a certain Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold by him to William Smith, blacksmith, both of 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, dressed by a whiplaw; his cloathing as a 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 eyes is desired to come and take him away, he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH M'CENEY, Sheriff of A. A. County.

April 5, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the 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 SENATORIALTY 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 of the office with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. Servant, SOLOMON GROVES

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA... LXVth Year.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUTCHER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Proclamation

WHEREAS it is provided by the second article of the Constitution of Government, "that upon the resignation, or removal out of this State, the first named of the time being shall act as Governor, in the same manner, and shall call a meeting of the General Assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a Governor shall be appointed in manner aforesaid, for the year;" And whereas James Robert Wright, Esquire, of this State, resigned the said office, the sixth instant, I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, in virtue of the above power, and in pursuance of the fifth day of the meeting and holding of the assembly of this State, of the said Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give notice of the said meeting, and due notice.

JAMES BUTCHER, Esq. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The different Printers of this State are requested to insert this Proclamation, daily, until the 5th day of the next month.

BOARDING HOUSE. THE subscriber having taken a commodious Boarding-house occupied by Capt. Thomas, Annapolis, takes this method of giving notice, as he is determined to be wanting on his part, to those who may favour him with their patronage.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Annapolis, May 9, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber hath, from the office of attorney from John Hain, of the county of Surry, in the county of Surry, in the State of Virginia, received letters of administration of the said William Maynard, deceased, in Maryland, or elsewhere, of all persons who have claims against the said William Maynard, are requested to bring the same, authenticated, and those in any manner, to make payment to the subscriber, under the power of the said letters.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Adm'r. under the power of the said letters.

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice, to all persons, that I am under the necessity of applying to the judge of the county court, or to some other officer of the said county, for the records of the said court, as some of the records have been published two months past of the act of the general assembly, passed at November 1808, An act for the relief of the debtors, and of the supplies of the county.

JEHOSHAPHAT M... day 1, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. TRAYED or stolen from the house of Miss Anne Lushy, near Annapolis, Saturday before Easter, a heavy with foal, about 6 years old, a small star in his forehead, and the fore legs with a white mark, and never takes up said mare, and the above plantation, shall reward the person who shall bring the same to the above reward for the said mare, paid by

NICHOLAS T... day 1, 1809.

LTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE President and Directors of the said Company, do hereby give notice, that they require the payment of a third part of the sum of \$1000 Dollars on each share of the said Company, to be made at the Maryland State House, in Baltimore, on the first Monday of the month of May, 1809.

By order, J. F. DA... Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

RAGS. Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1809.

[No. 3253]

BY HIS EXCELLENCE
JAMES BUTCHER, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty-second article of the Constitution and of Government, "that upon the death, resignation, or removal of this State, of Governor, the first named of the Council the time being shall act as Governor, and in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the General Assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed in manner aforesaid for the year: And whereas his Excellency Robert Wright, Esquire, late Governor of this State, resigned the said office on Monday, the sixth instant, I have therefore, in virtue of the above power and directions, appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of June next, for the meeting and holding of the General Assembly of this State, of which the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give due notice. Given at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

JAMES BUTCHER,
His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

The different Printers of Newspapers in this State are requested to insert the above Proclamation, daily, until the 5th of June.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken that large and commodious Boarding-House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, in the city of Annapolis, takes this method of soliciting public patronage, as he is determined that they shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, May 9, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath, from a power of attorney from John Hair, surviving executor of William Maynard, late of Rockville, in the county of Surry, mariner, signed letters of administration on the estate of the said William Maynard, deceased, the recovery of debts due to the said William, in Maryland, or elsewhere; therefore all persons who have claims against the said are requested to bring them in, legal, authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD TILLARD,
Adm'r. under the power of Attorney.

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 for the recede of the said court, after this notice have been published two months, for the aid of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

JEHOSHAPAT M'GAULY,
May 1, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Miss Anne Lushy, near Annapolis, on Saturday before Easter, a bright BAY MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, a small star in her forehead, a rubbed on the fore legs with a leading line. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the above plantation, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare if strayed, or if found, paid by
NICHOLAS TOOGOOD,
May 1, 1809.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice, that they require from the stockholders the payment of a third instalment of Dollars on each share of stock of the said company, to be made at the Mechanics Bank in Baltimore, on the first Monday in June next, the 5th day of the month.

By order,
THEOPHILUS F. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary.

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 4, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH MEEK, (now SMITH,) executrix of the last will and testament of AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of September next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 4th day of April, 1809.

ELIZA MEEK, (now SMITH,)
Executrix.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 18, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of HENRY EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, sureties on the estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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 SWAMSTEDT,) as administratrix of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, since which they obtained an order of court to take the property out of the hands of the said administratrix, therefore all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the seventh day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April, 1809.

HENRY EVANS, } Sureties.
BARUCH FOWLER, }

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

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of LOCH CREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1809. The subscriber also informs the creditors that he has heretofore advertised in the above manner giving notice, but no attention was paid to it, he now wishes to give them an opportunity to exhibit their claims at or before the first day of August next, or the affairs in hand will be distributed to those legally entitled.

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

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, May 2d, 1809.

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

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL, Executor.

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 CALEB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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 CALEB, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of April, 1809.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

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.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence. Your obt. servt.

R. WELCH, of Bar.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have just received an Assortment of GOODS from Philadelphia, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and daily expect to New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, American manufactured LINEN, brown and white—All of which they offer low for cash and to punctual customers on a short credit.

RIDGELY & WEEMS,
Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the Monday of June next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter to hear appeals, and make transfers of property.

May 7, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will sell to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 23d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair at the Store-House of Wesley Meeks, said county,

SEVERAL valuable negroes belonging to the estate of Benjamin Gaither, of Prince-George's county, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond for the purchase money, with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. All those who have claims against the said estate are requested to produce them on or before the day of sale.

ROBERT M'GILL, Adm'r.
April 24, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale and retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Pork, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexandria Loaf Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment—Their terms CASH, produce or negotiable paper.

They wish to purchase one or two like

NEGRO BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend in the store, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON

N. B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange for any of the above articles. W. & C.

Those who have not paid any attention to Wm Whittington's (of John) notice will please look out, as he is determined to close his old business shortly.

Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Kent Island, Eastern Shore, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 22d inst. NEGRO NACE, commonly called NACE BOON, about 50 years old, and about 5 feet high, well made, of a dark complexion, has a white bald, remarkable short teeth, and a small bald place on the top of his head; he has been afflicted with pains, which causes him to walk very bad, and like a cripple; if his neck are closely examined, it will be discovered that they are double. His clothing is a dark country cloth over jacket and trousers, a dark coloured swanstown waistcoat, a pair of dark striped twilled nankeen pantalets, two coats, one a light coloured broad cloth with metal buttons, the other a calico one, two flannel shirts, one hat and one pair of shoes, other clothing unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EDMUND CARVILL,
April 28, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name POLLY, who says that she was set free by Henry Jones, living in Port Tobacco, Charles county. She appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and she is made, darkish complexion. Her clothing consists of a handkerchief round her head, a do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cotton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton stockings, white apron, and old shoes. If owner is desired to take her away, or she be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses according to law.

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

May 8, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

LEIPSIC, MARCH 8.

THE last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All measures adopted by our government at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood.

The last letters from Vienna state, that all general officers who were in the metropolis have left it to join their different corps.

LOWER RHINE, MARCH 12.

A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and Prussia, which are actually already marching against Austria, may, without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500,000 men.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the house of commons yesterday, the regent at arms reported, that brig. general Clavering was in his custody—and on the motion of Mr. Wynn, it was ordered, without a debate, that gen. Clavering be committed to Newgate. The house has shewn the purest impartiality by extending to two men, offending in the same degree, and different only in rank, the same measure of punishment.

Another London paper says gen. Clavering is committed to Newgate for prevaricating and contradictory evidence in the case of the Duke of York.

It is strongly reported, that instead of a proclamation by the emperor Francis, France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th. The treaty between Great-Britain and Prussia, we understand, was signed on Wednesday; but some articles, not yet precisely admitted, are left for future arrangement.

It is stated that Vigo and some other harbours of Galicia, are now open to English ships. The communication with the ports of Asturias has not been obstructed by the enemy, since his appearance on the northern shores of the Douro.

Don Jobe Herida, who was lately massacred at Cadiz, was a cousin of the Prince of Peace, and was by him promoted to the office of public rents and customs. He was a man held in general detestation; and until he was killed by his cousin to an office both lucrative and respectable, was only known as a smuggler.

We understand that the 3d, 4th and 10th regiments of cavalry are immediately to be embarked for Lisbon, and these are to be followed by the heavy horse of the German Legion.

Remarkable Funeral.

On Sunday last was interred in the burial ground of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral effusions adorned his hearth, or his expectant friends his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his life and adventures of Roderick Random, and for upwards of 40 years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the above parish.

The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say, that he had been educated in the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in Roderick Random, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting of a barber's shop at New-Castle, upon Tyne, a subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance experienced from Strap's friend, were of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random pointing out these scenes, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to a humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the Promenade in Villiers Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTE-VIDEO, DEC. 21.

Things are far from being in a settled or pleasant state here. Liniers, the vice-roy of the province, and Elio, the governor of this place, have been at variance for some time. The former has apparently been playing a deep game. He is a Frenchman, and has been in the French interest; but it is all over with that party; and it is thought that he is now aiming at supreme power himself. Certain it is that at heart he is not friendly to Ferdinand VII. and that he would not have proclaimed him if he had not been compelled by the example set him at Monte-Viedo. Elio and the Montevideans are staunch patriots, bitter enemies of Buonaparte, and enthusiastic admirers of the English.

Sometime since, Liniers sent a person to supersede Elio, but the whole town bade defiance to the vice-roy, and the new governor made a precipitate retreat. About ten days ago, accounts were received that a body of troops (from 2 to 3000) had crossed the river, and passed over to Colonia on their march to this place. The Montevideans would have laughed at such a force, as the fortifications are much stronger than ever. It happened, however, that at that time, a brigadier-general was in the town, who arrived here several weeks since from Spain, in the Flora frigate. He had since his arrival remained in a private character, while he silently informed himself of the disposition of the governor and inhabitants towards Ferdinand VII. but on the approach of the troops, he assembled the junta, and exhibited his credentials from the junta of Seville, investing him with supreme powers. Having declared himself satisfied with all he had seen here, he proceeded to Buenos Ayres. We have not heard of his arrival there, but we know that the troops which were at Colonia have been ordered back to their station. It is supposed by some that Liniers will dispute his authority, that he will plead his own appointment by the king, and say, that none but the king can remove him.

The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres do not love the English, and that for several reasons. The people recollect how they took the town, and how disgracefully they lost it. But what embitters them most against them is the conduct of White Locke, who is held here in contempt and abhorrence, and who suffered great atrocities to be committed in the neighbourhood of the town when he advanced to the attack. You may have heard, that when White Locke left the place, some hundreds of the Irish soldiers deserted from the army. They entered into the Spanish service at Monte-Viedo, and are now here, a galling sight.

I have to mention a recent occurrence involved in some mystery. About ten days since an Englishman of the name of . . . arrived here from Rio Janeiro, and was soon after his arrival taken into custody; he still remains a close prisoner. Papers, it is said, were found in his possession, containing a plan for effecting the independence of this country. It is said that he was intimate at Rio Janeiro with a Spaniard of the name of Pinha, an obnoxious character, and that he was arrested in consequence of information dispatched by the prince regent to governor Elio.

This province must continue subject to Spain, I believe; nevertheless, I hope we shall ere long have a direct trade with it. At present this is far from being the case. No vessels are allowed to discharge in a regular way; they are obliged to enter the port under some pretext, as that they are in distress, and in order to obtain leave to discharge, are obliged to make use of interest, as well as avail themselves of colourable pretences. These are costly expedients, as well as great impediments in the way of business. The duties and expense are enormous, amounting to 88 per cent. on the valuation of the cargo, which is, however, not unfavourable.

Yesterday we were informed that the junta had resolved to admit no English vessels, on any plea but downright distress. Very severe decrees have been issued against smuggling. Any person detected in it, whether Englishman or Spaniard, will be sent to hard labour.

The navy board has entered into extensive contracts for ship timber, to be brought from Nova-Scotia. It is said that between five and six hundred ships have failed, or are about to proceed to Halifax and Canada, for timber of various descriptions, and of which 250 are on account of government; and that one house has engaged to furnish 10,000,000 of feet of 3 and 4 inch plank.

A brig of war has been ordered to Liverpool, to take thence, under convoy, to St. Petersburg, ten vessels laden with salt. This circumstance, in a degree, strengthens the report of the approaching reconciliation between this country and Russia, as it cannot otherwise be supposed government would sanction a measure of such important benefit to Russia, unless some corresponding benefit was likely to be obtained from it.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, MAY 5.

WE understand four vessels arrived at Bristol, R. I. the last week, from the Havanna, full of French passengers, the unfortunate sufferers by the late disturbances at that place.

The Samuel Gardner, arrived at Nantucket on Friday last, in 9 months and 14 days passage from Lima, with a cargo of 1700 bbls. sperm. oil. The first officer of the Scorpion, of London, capt. Bunker, formerly of Nantucket, came passenger. He informs that capt. Bunker was massacred in October last, and his ship taken by the Spaniards, in a place called Pitch and Anchor, on the coast of Chili. He also says, that the ship Topaz, Folger, was at Valparaso on the 28th Nov. last, with a few skins; and the Leo, at do. on the 18th nearly full of oil. He further adds, the Spaniards were fitting out vessels at Lima, and on the whole Spanish coast, to cruise against vessels in contraband trade.

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.

Capt. Thompston, in 14 days from St. Barts. informs, that on the day of his departure, news reached that place, of the capture of the Saints by the British. The French had landed a number of troops at the Saints, and the fleet had taken shelter at Ballaterre, where they were blockaded.

We also learn that the inhabitants of Guadalupe were continually deserting, and putting off on board the British blockading squadron.

We learn by the fast failing ship Richard, in 12 days from St. Barts. that on the 26th ult. a letter was received there from a house of the first respectability, from St. Kitts, stating, that the king of Sweden had been put to death by his own subjects, and that no Swedish vessels with cargoes were permitted to enter the English islands.

Capt. Ridgeway further informs, that the Saints surrendered to admiral Cochrane on the 17th of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M. after two days bombardment. The British troops had returned to Martinique, and it was reported that their loss was considerable. The French squadron made their escape from the Saints on the 16th, and two of the frigates, loaded with provisions, had arrived at Guadalupe, which island was strictly blockaded by admiral Cochrane.

FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a bake-house in Chatham-street—which destroyed the building in which it originated, and about 25 adjoining frame houses, on Chatham-street, Augustus-street and Tryon-row. By this accident a number of poor families have lost their all. Messrs. Lorillards are the principal sufferers, having lost a considerable quantity of tobacco and snuff. Messrs. Lorillard's house was insured.

MAY 11.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the brig Vestal from Lisbon, we have received Gazettes and letters to the 27th of March, from which the following translations are made. It does not appear as was stated a few days since on the authority of capt. Baetjer, from Lisbon, that the French have got possession of Oporto, or are in that neighbourhood; or that the merchants of Lisbon were in the least alarmed or making preparations to get off as fast as possible with their effects. On the contrary every thing indicates a strong determination in the Portuguese government to make a bold and obstinate stand against their enemy whenever they present themselves. The command of the army is given to gen. Beresford. Romana had collected a large army of Spanish patriots at Requijo, and cut off the communication of the French between the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia.

TRANSLATIONS.

LISBON, MARCH 21.

A letter has been received in this city from the Marquis de Romana, dated at Requijo, (a place in Galicia to the northward of, and not far from Braganza) on the 11th inst. by which it appears, that the French have lost in Galicia, not less than 10,000 men killed and taken prisoners by the patriots of that kingdom. The said general being posted at that place, cuts off the communication between the kingdom of Leon and that of Galicia.

The Portuguese who passed the Minho on the 10th inst. and entered the town of Guarda, were afterwards at Baions; from whence they returned towards the interior, and were on the 15th in Amorim, a place near Tny. It also appears that Vigo is now in possession of the Spaniards, and 3 English frigates have entered its harbour, which supplied the inhabitants with ammunition.

There have arrived in this port, and are now landing arms and cloathing complete for 10,000 men, a very important aid, which the generous British nation sends to the Portuguese. By this, and by many other acts of liberality, it may be seen with what earnest desire and zeal the British government is

animated to defend the Peninsula, and particularly this kingdom, its intimate ally; and our enemies may therefore be in the impossibility of conquering the three nations.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 6.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore who has access to the best information, that gen. Turreau has received dispatches from the Riperance, but the nature of these dispatches had not transpired. This much, however, has been ascertained, that the general is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to the country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

We have been favoured with the contents of the letter alluded to. The contents of the substance as follow:

Baltimore, May 6.

Turreau is here: also Mr. Erickson, though negotiations are on foot, they are likely to terminate until the ultimatum of the government is known in France, and it is to be immediately dispatched there. Of this Mr. Smith, the secretary of the State, gave Mr. Turreau yesterday official notice with offers to take any dispatches for him.

Turreau is recalled, and another vessel is coming out to succeed him. A government vessel fails immediately from hence, is proposed for England, as the dispatches for the British ship Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk hours after she had sailed. Turreau's expectation is, that the negotiations will terminate favourably.

MAY 8.

Yesterday arrived the Spanish brig El Drago, 14 days from Havanna, with five French passengers, once more driven to security under the vine and fig tree of the U. States.

By her we learn that the infuriated rabble was so much quelled by the government that those that had not embarked in so safe a manner, till they could find an opportunity to leave the island, which were doing as fast as possible.

The ship Humphries, for New-York, Spanish brig for this port, with French passengers, both failed in company with the fox.

MAY 9.

Gen. Bright, and the other citizens of militia, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for resisting the execution of laws of the United States, in the city of Olmstead, were yesterday evening visited by the President of the United States having special form, remitted both species of punishment considering the law as satisfied as far as relates to those citizens who acted under erroneous orders of the governor of the State.

Gen. Bright and his fellow prisoners escorted from the gaol by a very large course of citizens, and several bodies of militia. The procession moved with lighted candles through several streets of the city, and terminated at the general's residence at ten o'clock when the people dismissed.

The marshal of the district accompanied the general as a friend.

MAY 11.

Don Joseph Ygnatius de Viar, has been appointed by the supreme and governing junta of Spain and the Indies, in the name of king Ferdinand the 7th, conjointly with the affairs of his catholic majesty (with the chevalier de Florida) near the United States of America.

MAY 12.

It is rumoured, that Gen. Turreau is only to be called home, but that his place will not be filled by any other diplomatic character; Buonaparte conceiving that negotiations with this country can be fully intended by a consul-general, or commercial agents. We give this merely as the rumour of the day.

Died, at Vienna, on the 22d of February last, Count LOUIS DE COBENZEL, still lingering illness.

EASTON, (M.) MAY 9.

On Tuesday morning last a combat took place between Mr. John Roberts and James H. Caulk, both of the upper part of this county; the former proving too hard for the latter, he repaired to his house and his gun. Mr. Roberts borrowed a gun from a neighbouring house, and in the road, near the residence of Mr. Caulk, they renewed the quarrel, when Mr. Roberts received the contents of his adversary's gun through the head. We are informed the deceased was found lying on a gun, cocked. The coroner inquest have returned the following verdict: "that the said John Roberts came to his death by the hands of James H. Caulk, said Caulk having discharged a loaded gun upon him the said Roberts, the contents of which put a period to his existence, and that the same was done to produce the fatal effect." The offender is now in the gaol of this county and will have his trial at the next term, which commences on the fourth Monday in the month.

INDIAN WAR.

VINCENNES, (I. V.) APRIL. Governor Harrison received a special express from gov. Harrison which he is informed that an alliance entered into by a band of the Shaw and Peans, now living on the banks of the Mississippi, and by the Iowa and the Mississippi tribes, for attacking Fort Belle View, (a fort erected by the United States on the banks of the Mississippi, in the neighbourhood of the De Wapung war on the frontiers of the Indiana).

A party of the above association appeared in the settlement of the county of St. Clair, a few days since, all armed with muskets, and had taken off in their retreat. They were pursued by a party of 20 men, and whilst they were writing his dispatch, information was received that Whitesides and his party had taken off—the report, however, was not confirmed by the governor. It gives us pleasure to say that the governor Harrison, is of opinion, that he has every reason to believe that the Wabash tribes of the Wabash continue to be attached to the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 9.

Yesterday the president of the United States, with the heads of departments, honours and members of the cabinet, dined at a public dinner agreeable to an invitation from the president. The president was met at the Potomack bridge (which he crossed) by the officers of the militia on horseback, accompanied by capt. Dangerfield's company, and a number of the citizens. He was conducted into Washington-street, into King-street, where he was received by col. McKinney, and several uniform companies of militia. He then proceeded to the hotel of Mr. Caton's, where he was received by a federal salute. The president then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Caton's, where he was received by the citizens, and the citizens were introduced, and paid their respects, and welcome to their respected and welcome military officers also waited upon and his suit, and were introduced to the president.

At 3 o'clock the company finished their elegant dinner, provided by Mr. William Herbert, Esq. mayor of Alexandria, supported by the hon. Messrs. Simms, as vice president, after dinner the following toast was proffered with songs and music. We are happy to say that no one was present who was not a more numerous and cheerful company, and the greatest cheerfulness pervaded every corner. 1. The United States, their strength, peace and happiness. 2. The constitution of the United States, the cement of their union. 3. The people of the United States, to invade the rights of others, and surrender their own. 4. The congress of the United States, their deliberations result in the welfare of the people. 5. The judiciary of the United States, the advancement of the cause of information, the cause of liberty. 6. Internal improvements and commerce. 7. Peace and friendly relations with our correspondents. 8. The memory of gen. Washington. 9. The sages and heroes of our revolution. 10. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 11. The Militia of the United States, the firmest bulwark of our liberties. 12. The Army and Navy of the United States. 13. The American fair.

By the President of the United States, Prosperity to Alexandria. By the Secretary of the Treasury, Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, may they be patronised as objects of importance. By the Secretary of the War, The second legion of the United States. After the president and heads of departments retired, James Madison, Esq. President of the United States, The heads of Department of the United States VOLUNTEER.

By the Merchants of the United States, The Secretary of the Treasury. By the Officers of the United States, The Secretary at War.

By James Keith, May this day terminate.

By Mr. Hopson, The Chief Justice of the United States.

INDIAN WAR.

VINCENNES, (S. V.) APRIL 13. Governor Harrison received on Monday a special express from Gov. Lewis, by which he is informed that an association has been entered into by a band of the Winnebago and Pottawatomie, now living on the Illinois river, with others of the same nation, residing in Louisiana, and by the Iowas, and some of the Mississippi tribes, for the purpose of attacking Fort Belle View, (a fort lately erected by the United States on the Mississippi in the neighbourhood of the De Meun) and engaging war on the frontiers of Illinois and Indiana.

A party of the above association had made their appearance in the settlement of Goshen, in the county of St. Clair, a few days before the express set out, all armed with new muskets, and had taken off in their retreat fifteen miles. They were pursued by Capt. Whitesides with 20 men, and whilst Gov. Lewis was writing his dispatch, information was received that Whitesides and his party had been cut off—the report, however, was not credited by the governor.

It gives us pleasure to say that we are authorized by Governor Harrison, explicitly to state, that he has every reason to believe that the tribes of the Wabash continue firm and unshaken in their attachment to the U. States.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 9.

Yesterday the president of the U. States, and heads of departments, honoured the citizens of Alexandria with their company at a public dinner agreeable to an invitation given them. The president was met at the foot of the Patowmack bridge (which he passed in his carriage) by the officers of the second legion of militia on horseback, accompanied by an escort from Capt. Dangerfield's troop of cavalry, and a number of the citizens on horseback. He was conducted into town down Washington-street, into King-street, where he was received by Col. McKimney, and the different uniform companies of militia, who saluted him as he passed, and when he had alighted at Mr. Caton's hotel, the military rendered a federal salute. The president was received at Mr. Caton's by the committee of arrangement, and the citizens of the town were introduced, and paid their respects to their respected and welcome guests. The military officers also waited upon the president and his suit, and were introduced by Col. McKimney.

At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner, provided by Mr. Caton—William Herbert, Esq. mayor of the town, presided, supported by the hon. Judge Fitzhugh and Col. Simms, as vice-presidents. After dinner the following toasts were drank, interspersed with songs and music; and we are happy to say that on no former occasion have we seen a more numerous and respectable company, and the greatest cordiality and cheerfulness pervaded every countenance.

1. The United States, their union the basis of their strength, peace and happiness.

2. The constitution of the United States, the cement of their union.

3. The people of the United States, too proud to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own.

4. The congress of the United States, may their deliberations result in their country's welfare.

5. The judiciary of the United States.

6. The advancement of science and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to liberty.

7. Internal improvements and facility of intercourse.

8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions.

9. The memory of Gen. Washington.

10. The sages and heroes of our glorious revolution.

11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

12. The Militia of the U. States, well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the Republic.

13. The Army and Navy of the U. States.

14. The American fair.

By the President of the U. States. Prosperity to Alexandria.

By the Secretary of State. Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, may they be patronised as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury. The district of Columbia.

By the Secretary at War. The second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

After the president and heads of departments had retired, James Madison, Esq. President of the U. States.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Merchants. The Secretary of the Treasury.

By the Officers of the Second Legion. The Secretary at War.

By James Keith, Esq. May this day terminate all party distinctions.

By Mr. Hopkins. The Chief Justice of the United States.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1809.

From Jackson's (Philadelphia) Register.

SUMMARY

Of Late and Interesting Private Correspondence.

THE latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Buonaparte, and that in consequence, 550 persons have been arrested at Paris alone. Several senators, generals, legislators and prefects, were said to be implicated in a plot of removing Napoleon, and of placing the crown of France on the head of its legitimate prince Louis XVIIIth, as the only means of restoring Europe to its long lost tranquillity. No public examinations had taken place, from fear, as was stated, of alarming the armies; but the prisoners underwent daily interrogatories in the temple and other revolutionary basilides, before Fouché, and the confidential members of the secret police of the French emperor. Strict search had been made after the Duke of Angouleme, the presumptive heir of the French Bourbons, married to the daughter of Louis XVI: who was supposed to be concealed at Paris.—This Prince was, however, safe in England with his uncle Louis XVIII.

Ferdinand VII. and his brother, were reported to be confined in the state prison, the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where the Duke of Enghien was murdered in 1804. Buonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the senate, which the grand officers of state, as well as the members of the senate, swore in case of any accident to him, punctually to execute.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. from Lisbon, informs, that when he failed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months.—That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under marshals Lannes and Junot, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers, at 80,000;—that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing, doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning:—that the British troops in Portugal amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000:—that the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted, and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the British fleet in the Tagus, which consisted of two fail of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 fail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England.—The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited. [Bos. pap.]

From the National Intelligencer.

We have the pleasure of communicating to the public, at the instance of General Turreau, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the following official document relative to a subject interesting to science and humanity. It is particularly worthy of the notice of such physicians in this country as have written, or contemplate writing, on the nature of the CROUP.

TRANSLATION.

Ministry of the Interior.

The Minister of the Interior, Comte de l'Empire, having considered the notice decreed on the 21st July, 1807, for the competition opened by order of his Majesty the Emperor and King on the subject of the disorder known under the name of the CROUP; after having consulted the Medical College at Paris, decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. The time fixed on the 1st January, 1809, for the competition upon the subject of the Croup, is prorogued till the 31st July in this year.

Art. 2. Those physicians who have already addressed their treatises to the French Minister, may withdraw them, if they think proper, for revision. They need only note the time of sending memoirs, and the motto or device with which they are prefaced or headed as a distinctive mark.

(Signed) CRETET. Paris, 17th January, 1809.

True Copy. TURREAU, Min. Plen. of France.

Extract from the Proceedings of the President and Professors of William and Mary College, (Virginia,) April 14, 1809.

Resolved, That John S. Barbour be, and hereby is, for ever expelled from this College, for giving a challenge to fight a duel, and other conduct, contrary to the rules for the maintenance of good order.

(Signed) J. MADISON, President.

THE FRENCH GENERAL JUNOT, DUKE OF ABRANTES.

We copy the following article from a late English paper:

Junot, Duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give insertion to the following account on the subject.

Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy, in the county of Kildaire, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a lieutenant, in the Waterford militia, an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field had introduced him to the favour of Buonaparte. Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was an usher in the school of Mr. Dunn, near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country; and, although he never entered the lists for money, would, for love, break the bones of any person who from the same motive chose to contend with him.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, holden on the 29th of April, 1809.—Voted, That there shall be paid out of the treasury of this society, to the person or persons who shall import into this commonwealth, directly from the kingdom of Spain, the first FIVE RAMS of the Merino breed, the sum of Fifty Dollars each; and for the first TEN EWES of the same breed, the sum of Twenty-five Dollars each, as a bounty on such importation.

The person or persons claiming the said premiums, or any portion of them, to produce satisfactory evidence to the said trustees that the Rams or Ewes, respectively, for which such premium is claimed, have been bona fide sold to farmers, citizens of Massachusetts, and that no more than one Ram and two Ewes, have been disposed of to the same person.

Published by order of the Trustees, DUDLEY A. TYNG, Sec'y.

Arlington Sheep Shearing.

On Saturday the 29th of April, the Arlington Sheep Shearing was held near Arlington House, the feat of George Washington Park Cullis, Esq. A large assemblage of gentlemen from various parts of the country were present, most of whom were clad in homespun. Mr. Cullis himself was dressed in a full suit of handsome home manufacture—it was truly gratifying to see this laudable and patriotic establishment attended by so many respectable and independent citizens, and exhibiting such evidence of the advantages contemplated by its patriotic founder. William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Ravenworth, Dr. William A. Dangerfield, of Noley Hall, and John Scott, Esq. of Fairfax county, each shewed a fine Ram Lamb, and were competitors for the prize cup of 60 dollars value, which was adjudged to John Scott, Esq.—William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Ravenworth, and William H. Foote, Esq. of Hayfield, each shewed a pair of fine Ewe Lambs, and contended for the prize silver cup of 40 dollars each, which was adjudged to Wm. H. Foote, Esq. Many specimens of excellent home made cloth and other articles were also exhibited and adjudged accordingly.

The visitors were also highly gratified by the exhibition of many of Mr. Cullis's own stock of sheep, and in witnessing the great improvement made in this invaluable stock by his judicious care and attention, no less honourable to him than beneficial to his country. Mr. Cullis is justly entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for the laudable institution, which promises such advantages to his country, by encouraging the breeding of sheep and promoting domestic manufactures, without which we boast in vain of our independence. [Alex. paper.]

Capture of the Saints.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated the 25th ult. states, that "the Saints were given up last Tuesday evening, after a desperate engagement—the English lost heavily, and they are now destroying the forts. Three ships of the line got out of there two days before, and Cochrane has succeeded in getting possession of two of them, and the other got off by sailing."

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

I HEREBY certify that JOHN PORTER, of said county, brought before me, (as a stray trespassing on his mother's enclosures,) a sorrel GELDING, about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, a narrow blaze in his face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder, letters not known, and shod all round; trots and canters roughly. Given under my hand this 8th May, 1809.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come and prove his property, and take him away.

17/5/6 JOHN PORTER.

Dry Goods & Groceries

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, and friends in particular, for that liberal favour which he has received in the prosecution of his business, and to inform them that he has just received a supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which, added to his stock, makes his assortment complete for the present and approaching season—all of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a liberal and punctual account.

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying cash, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction, on or before the 1st of August next. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as all delinquents expect suit will be commenced against them at September term next.

JOSEPH EVANS

N. B. All those who are indebted to the late firm of RIDGELY & EVANS, are requested to make immediate payment, or suit will be commenced against them without delay to persons.

JOSEPH EVANS

May 16, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court to some one of them in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an assembly, passed at November last, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors of the supplements thereto.

ISRAEL BEARCE

May 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court to some one of them in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an assembly, passed at November last, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors of the supplements thereto.

WILLIAM ADEWELL, Jr.

May 15, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Charles County, Orphans Court, May 1809.

ON application, by petition, of TERESA C. REDMOND, administratrix of MATTHIAS REDMOND, late of Charles county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased, and that same be published once in each week, for a space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

HUMPHREY BARNES, Reg. W. for Charles county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MATTHIAS REDMOND, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the fourth day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of May, 1809.

TERESA C. REDMOND, Adm.

17/5/6 MATTHIAS REDMOND

In CHANCERY, May 15, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale made by BROWN, the trustee for the sale of real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, deceased, be confirmed, unless exceptions are taken against them, or cause shewn to the contrary before the 8th day of July next, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks by the 8th day of June next. The report is that Lot No. 1, supposed to contain 10 acres, sold for 7 dolls. 32 cts. per acre, No. 2, supposed to contain 469 1/2 acres, for 3 dolls. 82 cts. per acre, Norwood's cy, supposed to contain 227 1/2 acres, sold for 5 dolls. 12 1/2 cts. per acre, Bachelor's Neg supposed to contain 1 1/2 acres, sold for 2 1/2 30 cts. per acre, an island sold for 2 dolls. etc. and an island opposite the Indian-Lan for 8 dolls. 30 cts.; the lots in and near city of Annapolis sold as follows: Lot 1 sold for 100 dolls. Lot No. 2 for 68 doll. Lot No. 3 for 575 dolls. Lot No. 4 for dolls. Lot No. 5 for 255 dolls.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER

Reg. Cur. Can.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

EVENING.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

Soothing hour, when glowing day,
In the western wave declines,
Village murmurs die away,

For those who long have borne,
A heart by sorrow riven,
But the plaintive winds, will mourn,

SOLITUDE.

BY HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

Not that my lot is low,
Bids this silent tear to flow;
Not grief that bids me moan—

Woods and glens I love to roam,
To the tir'd hedger hies him home;
The woodland pool to rest,

When the silent evening sighs,
Hallow'd airs and symphonies,
Spirit takes another tone,

Autumn leaf is fear and dead,
Lies upon the water's bed;
And not be a leaf, to die

Woods and winds, with fullen wail,
All the same unvaried tale;
None to smile when I am free,

In my dreams a form I view,
Thinks on me and loves me too;
And when the wifon's flown,

ANECDOTE.

HE late lord George Germain was not
distinguished for his abilities than for his
ble disposition. Of this his domestics felt
comfort, living with him rather as hum-
riants than menial servants. His lord-
one day entering his house in Pall-mall,

SHAFTESBURY.

HE history of this nobleman, in the Bio-
Britannica, is a kind of panegyric on
but a bon mot of himself conveys the
idea of his character. Charles the Se-
said of him one day—"Shaftesbury, I

SALE.

WILL be Sold, at Anne-Arundel Coun-
ty Gaol, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
a Woman named FANNY, about 26
of age, with a female child near 12

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff

ay 6, 1809.

FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares,
at Henry Johnson's, two miles from
ay of Annapolis, at the moderate price
of dollars each mare, or one and a half

FARMER is sixteen hands high, well form'd
is out of the dam of Post Boy, got by
entry horse. Farmer's culcs are very fine
neral. Pasturage gratis for mares from
ance, but not answerable for accidents

HENRY JOHNSON.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
E LANDHOLDERS ASSIST-
ANT AND LAND-OFFICE GUIDE.

Miscellany.

From the Port Folio.

A brief account of the death of the late
LORD LYTTLETON.

[In the American Daily Advertiser of the
tenth of August last, was inserted an extract
from the Charleston Courier, respecting the vi-
sion and death of Lord Lyttleton. Having
since seen, says the editor, several manuscript
accounts of the same events differing materi-
ally from the publication, but which appeared
to be very incorrectly copied, we have sought
for and obtained the original writing from
which they had been transcribed, and present
a faithful copy of it to our readers. The ori-
ginal (at present in our possession) is in the
hand writing of Mrs. M— K—, a lady
distinguished in the literary world for her piety
and her learning, and for her dispute with the
celebrated Dr. Johnson, on the right of pri-
vate judgment in matters of religion. Ad-
miral Woolsey was with Lyttleton when
these extraordinary events occurred, verbally
narrated them to Mrs. K—, who wrote
them down, in his presence, for Mr. W—
S—, of the city of New-York, who was
in England in the year 1798.]

SOMETIME about sixteen or eighteen
years since (dates not just recollected) Lord
Lyttleton, on the 5th day of the week, came
down to breakfast with his family, consist-
ing of the widow Flood and three young women
his cousins, all of them of doubtful character.
He said he had, that night, a very frightful
dream or vision; that a lady had appeared to
him; that she opened the curtains of his bed,
and bid him prepare himself for death. He
started up in terror, incoherently saying, what,
shall I not live three days? to which he re-
plied, "no, you will not live above three
days," and vanished. This awful account
frightened the women, who fell a crying;
he, though secretly agitated, pretended to
disregard the matter, laughing at their credu-
lous folly, and professing to have no fort of
belief or apprehension about it. Soon after
admiral Woolsey and a gentleman his cousin,
of the name of Fortescue, came in, and he re-
lated jocosely, what he told as above;—they
listened, but pondered it in their minds—so
did his attendant valet.

However, the subject changed; he pro-
posed going with his ladies on seventh day
(that is the last day of the visionary prediction)
to his country seat at Pitt's place, near Epsom,
and offered the two gentlemen his chariot to
follow them to dinner there on that day; they
agreed to the proposal; went there accord-
ingly, and joined in great, real, or at least affect-
ed jollity at the festive board; Lyttleton being
more than usually loquacious and desultory in
his conversation; reciting the probable remarks
that would of course be made whenever the
news of his death should be announced. Among
his gaieties, perceiving the women to be lan-
guid and gloomy, he took one of them and
danced a minuet with her; then taking out
his watch, and going up to the window,
"Look you here, it is now 9 o'clock, accord-
ing to the vision I have but three hours to
live; but don't you mind this madam Flood;
never fear; we'll jockey the ghost, I warrant
you."

Still continuing in this seeming gaiety till
eleven, he called for candles to go to bed;
an hour unusually early with him, as he used
to sit up as long as he could keep his compan-
ions about him; but his pretence to retire
was, because he had planned for the party to
ride to breakfast early, at Epsom, and spend
the day riding to survey the adjacent country.
Soon after his retreat, the women took their
candles, and went off; the two gentlemen
were determined to sit in the parlour till the
three predicted days were fully over, and got
some negus to comfort themselves. In about
half an hour after eleven, they received the
sudden shock of a loud scream, from the stair-
case, uttering these words—"He's dead!
Oh, my lord is dead!" Instantly running up
stairs, they found him in bed, fallen back and
struggling; the admiral put his hand to him,
which the dying man grasped with such vehe-
mence that it was painful to endure; but he
spoke no more. His eyes were turned up and
fixed. They pierced the jugular vein, but no
blood issued, and he was totally dead about
one quarter of an hour before midnight.

The admiral, in this account, gave me the
following remarkable particulars: That at
the distance of 30 miles from Pitt's place,
where this melancholy scene happened, there
lived a gentleman, one of the libertine compan-
ions of Lord Lyttleton; and they had so
settled, that whichever of them died first,
the survivor should receive one thousand pounds.
On this very night (being in bed and asleep
previously) he rang his bell about 1 o'clock
with great violence. His valet-de-chambre ran
to him with all speed, and the following dia-
logue ensued, as nearly as can be recollected:
Servant. Dear Sir, what is the matter?
Master. (Sitting up in bed, with a counte-
nance full of horror) Oh John! Lord Lyttle-
ton is dead!
Servant. How can that be? we have heard
nothing but that he is alive and well.

Master. No, no; I awoke just now, on
hearing the curtains undrawn, and at the foot
of the bed stood Lord Lyttleton, as plain as
ever I saw him in my life. He looked ghaft-
ly, and said, "All is over with me! You
have won the thousand pounds," and instantly
vanished! Get a horse and go this moment
to Pitt's place, you may perhaps get intelli-
gence of him there.

RIFLE CORPS.

EVERY marshal of France has, with his
division of the army, a corps d'elite of 2,000
riflemen, who never miss their mark at a dis-
tance of 150 paces. Should the army be con-
centrated for a general engagement, these ri-
flemen compose a separate corps of 16,000
men, who are formed two deep, and are posted
in the place where the enemy's line is to be
penetrated. This corps d'elite generally fire
irregularly, but every shot brings down its
man, and in a few minutes a whole line of
the enemy is destroyed. When two, three or
four lines are thus disposed of, the cavalry and
infantry pass through, the riflemen enter the
openings in the enemy's line, and attack the
corps in both flank and rear. "This system,"
say men of information, "will continue to
conquer, till its opponents possess an equal
number of equally good marksmen; for with-
out them, if both armies were equally well
commanded, success would only be the work
of chance."—Beside this corps d'elite of ri-
flemen, every marshal has, in every company;
several expert marksmen, who never miss their
man, whose only duty is to pick off the ar-
tillery men and officers in front, but above all,
the commanding officer, which they are able
to do at 150 paces. Beside the strong train
of artillery, each marshal has, with his divi-
sion, two battalions of horse artillery, to act
with his corps d'elite of riflemen, who equal
them in the rapidity of their manœuvres, and
quickness of their fire. These battalions are
very seldom separated, but are masked by ca-
valry and sharp shooters. Each marshal has
also a corps of voltigeurs, who are practised
to climb walls, leap ditches, and are taught
to vault behind the cavalry, by whom they
are carried to the place of action, when they
dismount, and take post in the thickets, and
behind walls and hedges. In the general at-
tack, the above-mentioned corps d'elite of ri-
flemen, mounted rangers, and horse artillery,
of all the divisions of the army, are assembled
for the purpose of breaking the enemy's centre,
by which, in the engagements of the
two last years, the fate of the day was deter-
mined.

On a remarkable Property of Steel.

SIR,
THE following curious fact not being gen-
erally known, I take the liberty of commu-
nicating it, that among the numerous readers
of your valuable work it may meet with an
explanation.

There is a fault in most candles, viz. that
of not having the cottons properly disposed,
and of the same length throughout, which
causes what is commonly called a thief, from
its waisting the tallow in its descent down the
candle. Now the effect of steel is such, that
if you lay any piece of that metal, as the
snuffers, on the opposite side of the candle to
that on which the thief is, in such a manner
that it may touch the candle, where it meets
the candlestick in the socket, it will not only
stop the progress of the thief down the candle,
but will cause it to be taken up and consumed
in the flame itself.

In hopes that through the medium of your
valuable magazine, I may learn in what way
the steel thus acts,

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

February 9, 1809.

University of Pennsylvania.

AT a public commencement, held on the
20th of April, the Degree of Doctor of Med-
icine was conferred on sixty-two gentlemen.
The names of those from Maryland, and the
subject of their Inaugural Dissertations, are
as follow:—
William B. Tyler, on Hydrocele; Lazarus
Horley, on Frictions; Edward Garrett, on
Proximate Cause of Conception; and Samuel
Thompson, on Chlorosis.

Improvements.

Mr. Thomas Bruff, of the city of Wash-
ington, has just invented a machine for mak-
ing shot, which is highly spoken of in the
Washington papers. The machine is said to
be very simple, and is adequate to the making,
within nine hours, of six tons of any, or all,
the different sizes of shot, or the same quan-
tity of any kind of ball, from the small rifles
to a musket. Mr. Bruff has obtained a patent
from the government of the United States for
this invention.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, May 17,

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

THE following is a complete list of
members chosen to the next congress. A
statement has not been published before.

Republican—Dr. Walter Jones, Thomas
Newton, Burwell Ballet, John Roane, John
Dawson, John Clopton, John W. Egan,
Thomas Gholfon, Matthew Clay, William
Nichols, Burwell, Smith, Goodwyn, Lewis
and Jackson—15.

Federal—Lewis, Stephenson, Breckenridg
and Swoope—4.

Oppositionist—Randolph and Gray—2.

Doubtful—Mr. Sheffey—1. [Whig.]

Mr. A. Lee, of George-town, was to
ceed on the 3d inst. to Norfolk, there to
bark with dispatches for England. They
probably the dispatches, which reached
folk too late for the British express vessel.

All foreigners of every description, ex-
English and Americans are ordered to
the Island of Cuba, great numbers of whom
have failed for different parts of the United
States.

Flour was selling at Havanna for terra
two dollars, with the duty, and 10 dollars
without; for exportation it would bring
dollars. [Phil. paper.]

Van, the great Creek tyrant, was shot
short time since by the same Indian who
ci Doublehead. Van ought years ago to
paid for his crimes and perfidy to the
nation with his forfeited life; but his
guards were too vigilant for his enemies
the fatal moment. [Clarion.]

A paper printed at Carthage, Tennes-
saw, asserts, that a large bed of ore had been
covered in Overton county, in that State,
not more than 55 miles from Carthage, which
appears rich with silver.—It adds, that
veral dollars had been made there,—if
out the authority of the United States,
coinage is contrary to law. [Fed. Ga.]

Considerable alarm for the fate of Swed-
has been excited in England, by the capture
of the Island of Aland by the Russians.—
a large British squadron has been sent into
Baltic for the express purpose of endeavor-
ing to prevent the Russians from invading
Sweden from that Island. Aland is not
than 45 miles from Griselham, in the
road to Stockholm; Griselham is about
leagues from Stockholm through an open
Six hours, it is said, might land 20,000 Rus-
sians within two or 3 days march of the
dish capital.

Translated from a late French paper.

BAYONNE, MARCH 7.

We witness the incessant passage throu-
our city of the garrison of Sagoroffa,
ed by the division of gen. Augereau. Ye-
terday 4000 of them entered; to-day five
6,000 of them arrived; to-morrow, we ex-
pect the monks, amounting to 1,500
they arrive they are conducted to the
doulifiers, on the banks of the Adour;
they are carefully washed and scoured,
strip of the rags that cover them. These
rid rags are then burnt and new cloths
given to all the prisoners. The officers
are suffered to go at large through the
give the following particulars about Sagoroffa.
All the troops of the line would have
dered long ago, they knew they could
stand, when they found the city was
but it was not in their power to capitulate
they were under the control of the vilest
lace; the monks would have hung any
that would have spoken of surrendering.
These wretches were induced to capitulate
ly when they saw two thirds of the city
stroyed. Palafox who had been confined
his bed for several days previous is now
they say. A most shocking epidemic
through the city, in consequence of the
resistance and privation of every thing, it
caused the death of more than 20,000 of
inhabitants, according to the information
of the prisoners.

NOTICE.

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

March 27, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
XVth Year.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 27,
THEREAS, in conformity w
provisions made by law, for
of the Exchanged Six p
created by the second section
entitled, "An act supplement
entitled, "An act making provisio
of the whole of the pub
United States," passed on
February, 1807, it has been
by lot that the certificates of fa
of the annexed Schedule, should b
on the first day of October ne

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Therefore given to the proprietors
of Exchanged Six per Cen
by the act aforesaid, and beca
ment numbers contained in the
Schedule, that the principal of the fa
of the certificates, be
of the first day of October, 1809, to the
stockholders, or their legal represen-
tatives duly constituted, either
in person or at the Loan-Office wh
thus to be reimbursed may
to the proprietors thereof.

is further made known for the
of the parties concerned, that
of the certificates of Exchang
of the permanent numbers, con-
annexed Schedule, from the Book-
of any Commissioner o
be allowed after the first day of
text. And the interest on all th
contained in the said Schedule
determine on the day preceding
fixed for the reimbursement of

ALBERT GALLAT
Secretary of the Tre

SCHEDULE.

Table with 3 columns of numbers: 16,133, 29,130, 40,099; 16,160, 29,131, 40,100; 16,164, 29,133, 40,109; 16,167, 29,142, 40,121; 16,191, 29,150, 40,122; 16,197, 29,161, 40,127; 16,207, 29,162, 40,129; 16,212, 29,164, 40,130; 16,224, 29,172, 40,138; 16,226, 29,188, 40,140; 16,230, 29,193, 40,151; 16,236, 29,199, 40,154; 16,237, 29,201, 40,158; 16,247, 29,202, 40,161; 16,256, 29,207, 40,162; 16,257, 29,211, 40,168; 16,261, 29,218, 40,186; 16,267, 29,222, 40,195; 16,268, 29,233, 40,200; 16,286, 29,236, 40,204; 16,287, 29,238, 40,205; 16,288, 29,241, 40,208; 16,294, 29,245, 40,230; 16,302, 29,001, 40,237; 16,307, 29,003, 40,242; 16,309, 29,012, 40,246; 16,311, 29,015, 40,259; 16,312, 29,019, 40,264; 16,313, 29,020, 40,270; 16,314, 29,021, 40,278; 16,315, 29,022, 40,283; 16,316, 29,031, 40,291; 16,317, 29,032, 40,292; 16,318, 29,033, 40,295; 16,319, 29,039, 40,297; 16,320, 29,040, 40,299; 16,321, 29,043, 40,303; 16,322, 29,047, 40,307; 16,323, 29,056, 40,308; 16,324, 29,059, 40,311; 16,325, 29,061, 40,311; 16,326, 40,006, 40,311; 16,327, 40,008, 40,320; 16,328, 40,017, 40,322; 16,329, 40,020, 40,322; 16,330, 40,029, 40,322; 16,331, 40,034, 40,333; 16,332, 40,039, 40,333; 16,333, 40,046, 40,333; 16,334, 40,048, 40,344; 16,335, 40,053, 40,344; 16,336, 40,054, 40,344; 16,337, 40,063, 40,355; 16,338, 40,072, 40,355; 16,339, 40,077, 40,355; 16,340, 40,082, 40,355.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Subscriber having taken
commodious Boarding-
cupied by Capt. Thomas
polis, takes this method o
stronage, as he is deter
shall be waiting on his p
on to those who may favor
om.

WILLIAM BR
olis, May 9, 1809.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

XVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

[No. 3254.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 27, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the redemption 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;

PUBLIC NOTICE
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 Exchanged 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.

16,133	29,130	40,099	40,360
16,160	29,131	40,100	40,373
16,164	29,133	40,109	40,386
16,167	29,142	40,121	40,391
16,191	29,150	40,122	40,406
16,197	29,161	40,127	40,410
16,207	29,162	40,129	40,416
16,212	29,164	40,130	40,419
16,224	29,172	40,138	40,421
16,226	29,188	40,140	40,422
16,230	29,193	40,151	40,423
16,236	29,199	40,154	40,424
16,237	29,201	40,158	40,427
16,247	29,202	40,161	40,430
16,256	29,207	40,162	40,431
16,257	29,211	40,168	40,436
16,261	29,218	40,186	40,438
16,267	29,222	40,195	40,442
16,268	29,233	40,200	40,453
16,286	29,236	40,204	40,456
16,287	29,238	40,205	40,457
16,388	29,241	40,208	40,467
16,394	29,245	40,230	40,493
26,002	39,001	40,237	40,494
26,007	39,003	40,242	40,495
26,009	39,012	40,246	40,504
26,011	39,015	40,259	40,506
26,012	39,019	40,264	50,004
27,002	39,020	40,270	53,007
27,004	39,021	40,278	53,010
29,002	39,022	40,283	53,014
29,005	39,031	40,291	53,017
29,006	39,032	40,292	53,023
29,011	39,033	40,293	53,044
29,016	39,039	40,297	53,045
29,026	39,040	40,299	53,050
29,033	39,043	40,301	53,052
29,037	39,047	40,307	53,054
29,061	39,056	40,308	54,003
29,062	39,059	40,315	54,007
29,063	39,061	40,318	54,015
29,066	40,006	40,319	55,015
29,070	40,008	40,320	55,017
29,071	40,017	40,323	55,021
29,074	40,020	40,326	55,032
29,076	40,029	40,329	55,035
29,079	40,034	40,332	55,038
29,081	40,039	40,333	55,039
29,082	40,046	40,335	55,040
29,085	40,048	40,341	55,042
29,094	40,053	40,342	55,045
29,097	40,054	40,349	55,050
29,101	40,063	40,351	55,054
29,102	40,071	40,352	55,057
29,119	40,072	40,356	55,062
29,123	40,077	40,359	55,068
29,126	40,082		

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber having taken that large commodious Boarding-House, forcupied by Capt. Thomas, in the city polis, takes this method of soliciting strangers, as he is determined that shall be on his part to give to those who may favour him with com.

WILLIAM BREWER,
olis, May 9, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the *Exchange 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;

PUBLIC NOTICE
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 Exchanged 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.

16,131	29,134	40,131	40,394
16,139	29,137	40,139	40,408
16,154	29,148	40,141	40,413
16,158	29,151	40,142	40,418
16,168	29,154	40,148	40,428
16,171	29,166	40,165	40,432
16,175	29,167	40,166	40,437
16,177	29,169	40,170	40,449
16,183	29,175	40,176	40,452
16,184	29,178	40,181	40,454
16,186	29,179	40,185	40,455
16,200	29,187	40,188	40,463
16,201	29,197	40,193	40,469
16,218	29,203	40,194	40,471
16,219	29,209	40,197	40,476
16,222	29,212	40,201	40,481
16,238	29,213	40,202	40,484
16,242	29,219	40,207	40,487
16,246	29,225	40,220	40,488
16,249	29,228	40,221	40,498
16,255	29,232	40,235	40,500
16,258	29,234	40,241	40,501
16,270	29,239	40,252	40,502
16,275	29,243	40,256	40,507
16,276	29,005	40,260	40,508
16,285	29,006	40,262	40,509
16,290	29,041	40,271	40,510
16,292	29,044	40,273	40,511
16,293	29,045	40,275	50,008
26,001	39,053	40,279	51,002
26,013	40,001	40,286	53,015
27,003	40,005	40,289	53,024
29,008	40,011	40,302	53,031
29,009	40,021	40,309	53,033
29,012	40,023	40,310	53,049
29,013	40,027	40,331	53,053
29,019	40,032	40,337	54,004
29,042	40,036	40,340	54,009
29,084	40,040	40,344	54,012
29,095	40,043	40,348	55,010
29,099	40,049	40,355	55,026
29,104	40,073	40,364	55,029
29,111	40,098	40,365	55,044
29,112	40,107	40,367	55,046
29,113	40,113	40,378	55,055
29,116	40,120	40,383	55,056
29,117	40,128	40,384	55,065
29,127			

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath, from a power of attorney from John Hair, surviving executor of William Maynard, late of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surry, mariner, obtained letters of administration on the estate of the said William Maynard, deceased, for the recovery of debts due to the said William, in Maryland, or elsewhere; therefore all persons who have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD TILLARD,
Adm'r under the power of Attorney.

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

ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH MEEK, (now SMITH), executrix of the last will and testament of AARON MEEK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered; that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of September next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 4th day of April, 1809.

ELIZA. MEEK, (now SMITH),
Executrix.

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

ON application, by petition, of HENRY EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, sureties on the estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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, since which they obtained an order of court to take the property out of the hands of the said administratrix, therefore all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the seventh day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April, 1809.

HENRY EVANS, } Sureties.
BARUCH FOWLER, }

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

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of LOCH CREW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1809. The subscriber also informs the creditors that he has heretofore advertised in the above manner giving notice, but no attention was paid to it, he now wishes to give them an opportunity to exhibit their claims at or before the first day of August next, or the assets in hand will be distributed to those legally entitled.

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

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, April 2d, 1809.

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

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

AUGUSTINE GAMBRIEL, Executor

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 CALLED, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the Baltimore papers.

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 CALLED, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1809.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Charles County, Orphans Court, May 4, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of TERESA C. REDMOND, administratrix of MATTHIAS REDMOND, late of Charles county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

HUMPHREY BARNS, Reg. Wills
for Charles county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MATTHIAS REDMOND, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of May, 1809.

TERESA C. REDMOND, Adm'r
of MATTHIAS REDMOND.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of POLLY, who says that she was set free by Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. She appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout made, darkish complexion. Her clothing a crossbarred handkerchief round her head, one do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cotton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY,
Sheriff A. A. county.
May 8, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

Philadelphia, May 15.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Levant, capt. ...

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 10.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Saragozza, the life of Palafox is despaired of.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A gentleman who arrived from the continent on Tuesday last, states, that France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th inst.

At Dresden (Saxony) measures have been taken to protect the town from attack, which were become the more necessary, as a great quantity of Austrian cavalry were cantoned near the Saxon frontier, and the archduke Charles was arrived at Prague.

Letters from the south of France received at Frankfort the 7th of March, state, that communication with Spain, by way of Perpignan, through Catalonia, is not altogether free.

[Delf Courant, 6th March.]

Model of an impregnable Castle.

Mr. Gillespie has invented a model for a covered battery, which is intended for guarding the coast of the United Kingdom.

Shipwreck and Miraculous escape.

We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello, from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preferred a precarious existence for a number of days by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.

This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact.

When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of cloaths and linen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time.

Particulars given by the wrecked mariner are these:—his name is Thomas Moorhead, a native of the county of Durham; he served his time to the seas in the coal trade; the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, captain M'Leod, of Stockton, to which they were bound, from America, when on the 30th October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled and overfet, in lat. 51, long. 48, by which misfortune the carpenter, and a black man, were drowned.

At length we have information on this subject which we consider as authentic. A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the steam boat, informs that all the returns were received at the office of the secretary of state on Wednesday morning. The following is the result:—

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

From the West-Indies—Late.

Capt. Jackson who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Martinico, informs of the arrival there of admiral Duckworth's squadron of six sail of the line, in pursuit of the L'Orient French Squadron; and had failed for the Saints. This squadron will augment the British blockading force to ten sail of the line.

We have a letter from Gloucester, (Cape Anne) which announces the demolition of the United States fort at that place. The accident is said to be occasioned by the vibration of the air, on the discharge of two 4 pounders from a vessel failing out of the harbour.

MAY 16.

In Cumberland, R. I. near Attleborough, an extraordinary trembling of the earth has been repeatedly noticed of late; sometimes so hard as to break crockery ware. Several persons have removed. It appears to be local.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.

British vessels are continually arriving in the U. States from England, with various merchandize, which are anteriorly destined to Nova-Scotia and Canada, to take home ship timber, masts, &c. Between 5 and 600 ships are said to be employed in this business.

[Bost. Centinel.]

Election.

At length we have information on this subject which we consider as authentic. A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the steam boat, informs that all the returns were received at the office of the secretary of state on Wednesday morning. The following is the result:—

Table with 3 columns: Assembly, Federal, Democratic. Values: 63, 49, 14.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

The invaluable chemical laboratory of Mr. John Harrison, in the Northern Liberties of this city, was on Sunday morning between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock consumed by fire; the laboratory stood several hundred yards from the high road and from the habitations of the neighbourhood, and as no work was going on at the time, there is from this and other causes, strong ground to believe that it was purposely set on fire; an attempt was made sometime since to poison Mr. Harrison and his wife, and the poison had actually been taken in a small quantity, the black boy who made the attempt is now in prison for the crime; a similar attempt had been made to set fire to his house, but the combustibles were timely discovered.

Independent of the atrocious crime of this mischief, the destruction of this most important work is to be deplored, as it might, from its comprehensive means and perfection in all the most important branches of chemistry, be deemed a national establishment; having been the fruit of research made with great diligence and industry by Mr. Harrison in various parts of Europe, it had reached after 12 years of indefatigable labour and unremitting industry that point of completion, which with only a small protection from the fostering hands of government, would have rendered the U. States perfectly independent of Europe in every article produced by chemical science. Mr. Harrison's loss cannot be much less than 60,000 dollars.

MAY 17.

A duel took place yesterday morning between Sir George Macklin and Capt. F. ...

The circumstances that produced this unfortunate affair, will not be uninteresting.

Sir George Macklin is enthusiastically attached to the prince of Wales, and has, when it has been necessary, without ever consulting his personal safety, been a zealous defender of his character. Capt. F. is only a Frenchman from France, and in company with Sir George and some others, the conversation naturally turned on the present royal family of Great Britain, when Capt. F. uttered the most illiberal abuse against every branch of it—but particularly against the prince of Wales. At which Sir George Macklin, indignant if he knew that he was a subject of Great-Britain, Capt. F. replied in the affirmative. When Sir George informed him of his assertions with respect to the prince of Wales were base and unmanly, equally devoid of probability and truth, nor would ever suffer him or any of his nation to produce with impunity the character of a prince. Words of such import followed, the parties exchanged cards. In a few days Sir G. received a challenge from Capt. F. Sir George Macklin had been absent from his native country (Ireland) about two years and during that period had visited Germany, Sweden and these States. He was returning from a visit to the British ambassador, previous to his setting out for Ireland, when an unfortunate circumstance occurred.

[U. S. Gazette.]

MAY 19.

A letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated New-Orleans, April 21, ...

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 21.

Gen. James Wilkinson arrived in this city on Wednesday last, his arrival was announced by a federal salute and the ringing of bells.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, (K.) APRIL 26.

This day Col. William Ruffel, of the U. S. regt. with the regimental staff, and detachment of 110 infantry and riding passed the Rapids in 3 flat boats, on the way to the Mississippi. Lt. Col. Biffell accompanied and passed expeditiously in a barge.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, MAY 6.

By the brig Eliza, capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday morning, in 10 days from St. Louis we learn, that the British troops under Beckwith, and the naval forces under Cochrane, after having taken Martinique have proceeded against the Island of Guadeloupe. The Saints, two fortified islands of Guadeloupe, were the first object of the attack. A French squadron of three line ships and five frigates (part of the which lately escaped from Brest) were there at anchor. About the 17th ult. the British fleet commenced the bombardment of the forts, which were surrendered to them the 19th or 20th. The French Squadron, consisting that the whole island must ultimately surrender, departed in the night; but as Cochrane's force, consisting of 4 fail of line, 3 frigates and 4 brigs, were lying in the harbor, the British admiral, on passing adm. Cochrane's broadside into his ship; the British frigates effected their escape into Pointe-a-Pitre, but the line of battle ships stood out. The last information which reached St. Thomas respecting them, left adm. Cochrane in chase, while one of the British had gained so much on the French as to be able to fire into their sternmost ship.

The inhabitants of Guadeloupe, suppose that the island must fall into the hands of the English, were quitting the island by every opportunity—the island was in great want of provisions although they had received a supply by the French frigates from Pointe-a-Pitre together with a reinforcement of troops.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MAY 19.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A postscript to a letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 28th of April, contains important news which follows:— "I open my letter to say, that by yesterday from Liverpool, we have received the 28th ult. [8 days later than by the] by which it certainly appears, hostilities commenced between Austria and France, that peace between Russia and Britain, fore this supposed to have taken place."

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

APPOINTMENT.

ON Saturday last RICHARD TILGHMAN, Esquire, was appointed, by the Governor and Council, Chief Judge of the Judicial District of this State, in the place of JAMES TILGHMAN, Esquire, deceased.

Late and Important from Spain. Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant of Baltimore, dated N. Castile, 18th May, 1809, 5 o'clock. I have just this moment landed on the brig Cerberus, in 42 days from the 6th April, and left Spain in a most deplorable situation. The little army of Cuella was beaten, and the army of Cuella was beaten, according to the best accounts, making a further stand against the army, by the accounts of English garrisons at Cadiz, were, about the first of May, advanced as far as within 18 leagues of Seville. In short it was supposed that the whole country, in a few days only excepted."

Our spring has hitherto been rendered, so that several nights in this month, produced frost, and on that of Friday, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, by the cold, in the neighbourhood of this city. It has been remarked, that the springs which have proved efficacious of ice have been met with off the coast of the northward to the south, may contribute in some measure to the cold of this season. [Phil. T.]

For two weeks past, (says the Telegraph, Pennsylvania, Repository, of this part of the country has been almost every night, with severe frosts, fruit is killed, and vegetation is almost dead, and wears a sickly hue.

Grand Invention.

Charles Cooper, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has invented a new DOUBLE LOOM, constructed in such a manner, that it can weave two pieces of cloth of the usual in common looms, and make a border on all sides. Forty yards of linen have been woven at it in twelve hours.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who has spent a large part of his life in Africa, has formed a plan of carrying a number of camels to the Southern States by way of introduction. He means to employ two hundred of them from the Mediterranean, consequently occasion him much expense, but he will meet the support and assistance of the wealthy and intelligent planters, which cannot be doubted. The camel is the most useful to the Arabs. He possesses the celebrated strength, and can perform as much labor as a horse, while he consumes only one fourth of the quantity of food on which a horse subsists. The female affords milk for the cow; the young camels are tame and palatable; and their wool is finer and more valuable than that of the sheep. A great advantage is, that he is equal in value to a horse, the ass, and the ox, when combined. A camel will carry from 6 to 1200 weight. He undergoes fatigue is astonishing, and his food consists of the most worthless articles, such as brambles, thorns, &c. and he can go without water for many days. He lives at 4 and lives 40 or 50 years. It is supposed that he will be a great resource to the Southern divisions of our Union, where, adapted to the nature of the country, will certainly render a great service. His hair, being annually renewed, is a material for manufactures, and of more value than any other animal hair. The uncertainty whether it is proposed to carry them, is to agree with his habits, and to view with the expense of the introduction, might well have deterred from hazarding his own reputation for public benefit to be derived from the state legislatures to be introduced upon their treasures. The camel, we allude, possesses both a steady and an enterprising spirit; and we believe, retard the exportation of a resource can be open to the public, which is an attempt to introduce the camel into the means, serve as a resource, to expect the intervention of the state, should it prove necessary.

On Friday last, after a storm, Edward Disney, of this city

APPOINTMENT.

ON Saturday last RICHARD TILGHMAN Esquire, was appointed, by the Governor and Council, Chief Judge of the 2d Judicial District of this State, in the room of JAMES TILGHMAN, Esquire, deceased.

Late and Important from Spain.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, dated N. Castle, Delaware, 18th May, 1809, 5 o'clock, P. M. I have just this moment landed here from the brig Cerberus, in 42 days from Cadiz. I sailed the 6th April, and left Spain in the most deplorable situation. The last hope—the army of Coesta was beaten, and, in no addition, according to the best accounts, of making a further stand against the enemy, by the accounts of English gentlemen arrived at Cadiz, were, about the first of April, advanced as far as within 18 leagues of Seville. In short it was supposed nothing could prevent their complete success in conquering the whole country, in a few months, save only excepted. [N. Am.]

Our Spring has hitherto been remarkable, so that several nights in this month had produced frost, and on that of Friday last, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, was produced by the cold, in the neighbourhood of this city. It has been remarked, that in several springs which have proved cold, large quantities of ice have been met with off our coast, blowing from the northward to the southward, which may contribute in some measure to cause the cold of this season. [Phil. T. Am.]

For two weeks past, (says the Chamberlain of Pennsylvania, Repository, of the 16th inst.) this part of the country has been visited, with every night, with severe frosts. All fruit is killed, and vegetation of every kind wears a sickly hue.

Grand Invention.

Charles Cooper, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has invented a new DOUBLE LOOM. It is constructed in such a manner, that one person can weave two pieces of cloth, of any usual in common looms, and equally as fast, and makes a border on all sides of the cloth. Forty yards of linen have been woven in it in twelve hours.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of camels into the Western States by way of introducing the animal. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expense. He will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted. The camel is the most useful to man of all quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labour as the ox, whilst he consumes only one twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer to the cow; the young camel's flesh is more delicate and palatable; and the hair of the animal is finer and more valuable than that of the sheep. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, and the ox, with their respective combined. A camel will carry a burden of from 6 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetable substances, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days.—He begins to live at 4 and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the Western divisions of our Union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate, will certainly render him invaluable.—His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures, highly desirable, and of more value than merino wool. The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be agreeable to his habits and health, is a point to view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the State Legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual to whom we allude, possesses both a solid judgment and an enterprising spirit; and he will, we believe, retard the experiment till a resource can be open to him. The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the merino sheep, in the meantime, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate resources, should it prove necessary. [N. Am.]

On Friday last, after a short illness, Edward Disney, of this city.

From the Western World.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Gaither, of Washington county, (Ken.) to the Editor of the Western World, dated Springfield, April 26, 1809.

EXTRA MUSCULAR ABDOMINAL MONSTERS.

BELIEVING it the duty of professional men, and particularly of the healing art, to lay before the public such occurrences in their practice, as from their singularity may either awaken useful inquiry, or promote substantially the happiness of man, by increasing the catalogue of facts whence a knowledge of the animal economy is derived, I who am a young and diffident practitioner in the science of medicine, beg leave to submit to the public a fact of that description. It is so contrary to the common course of nature, and to the prevailing and generally received opinions of the learned in the science of physiology, as to justify the conjecture that nature has yet many mysteries in reserve of great importance to the human family. When or in what manner they may please to disclose them: whether she will surrender them voluntarily and in connexion, or whether they are to be unfolded singly, and by serming accident, and irregular intervals, remains equally a mystery. Possibly the learned may avail themselves of the instance I am about to relate, either to elicit or extort from her many valuable secrets. It is with this view and hope it is submitted to them. It will be faithfully and accurately related, and can be in all its material parts substantiated by many persons of unquestionable veracity.

On the 7th of April, in the county of Washington, I was called to visit a female child, the daughter of John Milbourne, jun. The child was two years and nine months old, and was supposed to be affected with the ascites or dropsy of the belly. She died about 3 hours after my arrival.

Her parents gave me a detailed account of her case, and its various symptoms. I was by no means satisfied that it was a real dropsy, though there was great tumefaction and tenderness of the abdomen, and fluctuations evidently felt when prest by the hand. But as the symptoms were some of them inappropriate to the disease, and others so equivocal, I could not but suspect that her disease had been either unknown or misconceived, I prevailed on her parents to permit an instrumental examination. The operation was performed in the usual way, by a longitudinal incision, from below the sternum and reaching near the pubis; and a transverse one passing through the epigastric sides.

A cavity was opened to about half the distance between the abdominal cavity and the exterior surface that discharged between 3 quarts and a gallon of yellow water, which smelled like rotten eggs. Within the cavity was found a monster, or imperfect child, and also an animal substance of a whitish colour. The monster weighed 1 pound and 14 ounces, the substance weighed 2 ounces, was rather of an oval figure, and was connected to the child from which it was taken by a cord that had some faint resemblance to the umbilical. On one extremity of the substance is a small protuberance about half an inch long, and between one fourth and one half an inch in diameter, and immediately by it is hair of a darkish or auburn colour, about an inch and one fourth long. The only analogy it bears to the human is, that it is covered by the epipermis.

The monster occupied part of the epigastric and the umbilical regions. It was not connected to the inner surface of its cavity by a cord or any visible medium. Whether a cord or other medium of connexion existed and had been destroyed by putrefaction (which from the smell of the fluid and other appearances had commenced) could not positively be ascertained. That there must have been some medium of connexion I am confirmed as well by the universal course of nature and analogy on this subject, as by an appearance at the articulation of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, resembling faintly the divided funis.

The position of the monster in its envelope was awkward; its thighs drawn up to its abdomen and attached to it in places. The left resting on the shoulder and reaching as far as the back part of the head. The right resting or pressing on the back of the right hand. The bones of each thigh have perforated the flesh at the knee, and are about half an inch out. The left leg is imperfect, lies back along the thigh to which it has grown. The right leg is also imperfect, its foot is suspended over the head. On one foot are 3 toes; on the other a small appearance of two. From the knees to the shoulders there is considerable perfection of form. Its sex is indistinctly marked—the indications are of the feminine. The left arm should rather be called a stump than an arm, it has no hand—at the end of the stump is a nail. The right arm is large and long, it has three fingers and the thumb. The head is very imperfect—it rests upon the breast between the knees. It has neither ears nor eyes, or appearance of any substitute for either—no mouth, nor any thing that has a near resemblance to it. There is on the left side of the face, or rather that

region of the head which the face should occupy, a small prominence which contains 3 teeth, the canine and two incisors.—They are about the size of the teeth of a child of two years old. This prominence or mouth, if it may be so called, has no aperture. On the back part of the head was hair of a dark or rather of an auburn colour, 8 or 9 inches long. The body of the monster was 7 inches long and 10 inches in circumference. The thighs 6, 8 in circumference. The arm 5 inches long—the stump not quite 4 inches in length.

The interior of the cavity which contained the monsters resembled the membrana decidua. This appearance was assumed, for upon examination there was not any vestige of membrane peculiar to the monster discovered. Having explored this cavity and dislodged its contents, I extended the incision through the muscular partition into the abdominal cavity, and examined the visceral. They were rather pale, otherwise natural.

The little girl that those monsters were taken from, for about 9 months, was healthy. Her parents discovered, when she was only a month or two old, something hard within the abdomen, which continued to increase. After this time she became less healthy, but her complaints were those incident to all children. About nine months prior to her death she began to decline, and became emaciated; her appetite continued strong; her longings and desire for ardent spirits were great; she would become intoxicated if indulged in the free use of them; it took a considerable quantity to affect her; she drank freely an hour before her death. I believe it was the use of spirits in part that supported her so long. She was of the ordinary size of children at her age, had dark hair and eyes, and would have been handsome but for a gloom and melancholy that fat upon her countenance, which made her appearance peculiarly interesting.—She looked like the child of grief. Her countenance exhibited evidences of a good understanding, and her little tongue confirmed it.

EDWARD B. GAITHER.

I certify, that I examined with anxiety and attention the monster above described, and also the substance, and believe the description to be accurate. I also conversed with the young gentleman who was present, and assisted at the operation—his statements were correspondent with the above narration of facts and circumstances. In the veracity of the Doctor and young gentleman with whom I conversed I have most absolute confidence.

JOHN ROWAN.

April 26, 1809.

I, Thos. J. Cocke, do certify, that I have examined the above described monster, and that it answers to the description given; and that I have the fullest belief of the whole of the facts as related.

April 28, 1809.

I do certify, that I have particularly examined the monster above described, and it corresponds with the above statement; and I have the fullest confidence that all the circumstances as stated are correct.

JNO. CALHOON.

April 28, 1809.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FREDERICKSBURG SPRING RACES.

First Day's Race.

John Hoome's horse Tom Tough, 5 years, 1 1
Wm. Taliaferro's gelding Experiment, 4 years, 2 3
James G. Taliaferro's filly Kiss me Sweetly, 4 years, 3 2
Gustavus B. Wallace's gelding Honnest Ralph, 4 years, dist.

Second Day.

Gustavus B. Wallace's horse Red Eye, aged, 1 1
Wm. Taliaferro's horse Mac Bedford, 5 years, (dead heat) 2 2
John Taliaferro's colt Waxey, 3 years, (d. h.) 2 dis.

William C. Willis's filly Orange Girl, 3 years, 4 bolt.
John Hoome's b. m. Meg of Wapping, 1 1
Wm. C. Willis's filly Orange Girl, 2 bolt.
James Smock's grey filly, 3 fell.
James G. Taliaferro's sorrel mare, 4 2

Third Day.

Capt. Renegan, of the brig Clio, arrived at Philadelphia, in 16 days from St. Jago de Cuba, brought with him 45 passengers, chiefly women and children, being part of the French inhabitants ordered off by the Spaniards; 3000 of whom had sailed for the Mississippi in vessels hired for that purpose. He informs that business was dull, owing to the great emigration of the French; that flour was selling at 10 dollars clear of duty.

[Fed. Gaz.]

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, at Middletown, Connecticut, the brig Caroline, with 40 horses on deck, sunk at the wharf, and 31 of the horses were drowned.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN justice to those impressions which continued experience of generous support naturally excite, the subscriber takes the opportunity of expressing to his friends and generous public his sincere acknowledgments of the numerous favours conferred since his commencing business in this city, and begs leave to inform them, that the prompt attention shall be devoted to that part of his profession, that satisfaction be secured to all those who may honour with their commands. He regrets that he will not permit his waiting persons to all those who are indebted to him, but takes this opportunity of informing those persons that an immediate settlement is indispensable to enable him to discharge just claims he owes the Public.—He earnestly solicits a proper attention to this, as he has experienced great loss in time and money, the settlement of his accounts, which, their number, and contemptibility of the claims, prove them to be of minor importance to the public estimation, but to a Mechanic in business they are of serious importance, and, claims in general come under the term TRIFLING, inability cannot be supposed to operate so as to prevent an immediate compliance. Those debts which will not be tendered to on or before the first day of next will be deposited in the hands of an officer for collection, and those who will oblige him by an amicable settlement will merit sincere thanks of his obt. servt.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN

Annapolis, May 22, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS DARNALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, either of the subscribers.

M. DARNALL, } Executor
J. TONGUE, }

May 18, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel County, we will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 15th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of FRANCIS DARNALL,

SEVERAL Negroes, Stock, Plantations, Utensils, Household Goods, one Warehouse and Barns, and one Phœnon.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums over ten pounds six months credit will be given, on bonds, with two approved securities, and legal interest from the day of sale, will be required; and for all sums under ten pounds Cash.

M. DARNALL, } Executor
J. TONGUE, }

May 18, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale and retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Pork, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexandria Loaf Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment.—Their terms a Cash, produce or negotiable paper.

They wish to purchase one or two like NEGRO BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend in the store, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON

N. B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead and Iron, or received in exchange for any of the above articles. W. & C.

Those who have not paid any attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John) notice will please look out, as he is determined to close his old business shortly.

Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Kent Island, Eastern Shore, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 22d inst. NEGRONACE, commonly called NACE BOON, about 50 years old, and about 5 feet high, well made, of a dark complexion, has a wide mouth, remarkable short teeth, and a small bald place on the top of his head; he has been afflicted with pains, which causes him to walk very bad, and like a cripple; if his ankles are closely examined, it will be discovered that they are double. His clothing is a dark country cloth over jacket and trousers, a dark coloured swanstown waistcoat, a pair of dark striped twilled nankeen pantaloons, two coats, one a light coloured broad cloth with metal buttons, the other a calico one, two of snuff-brown shirts, one hat and one pair of shoes, other clothing unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses it brought home.

EDMUND CARVILL.

April 28, 1809.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

PITY'S TEAR.

It falls so sweet on summer's flow'rs... bids the bud its sweets exhale...

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

Would we mortals oft'ner deign to look... nature's wide intelligible book!

ANECDOTE.

YOUNG coxcomb demanded of Zeno... notwithstanding the austerity of his...

FOREIGN publication states, that in a... advertisement for the sale of the...

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES BUTCHER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty... second article of the Constitution...

JAMES BUTCHER.

By his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The different Printers of Newspapers... are requested to insert the above...

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable...

Miscellany.

MEANS

Of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits.

THE following method of preventing and removing epileptic fits, is taken from a...

If the fit should come on before the piece of metal can be obtained, the same experiment will remove it in a very short time...

Some years ago at Amsterdam, a number of gentlemen being in company together, one of them was seized with a fit of epilepsy...

There is great reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the epilepsy for that time, but also until the next time of its ordinary periodical return...

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws, and not any virtue in the metal itself, which produces this effect, there can be no difference as to the kind of metal used...

The misfortune of being Ugly. A GIRL was on the point of being hanged at Vienna. Her youth and beauty made a great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators...

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, and to his friends in particular, for that share of their favour which he has received in the line of his business...

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying cash, tobacco at the fair market price, or leave tobacco in his hands to sell at a limited price...

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the late firm of RIDGELY & EVANS, are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

JOSEPH EVANS.

May 16, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply 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 assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

ISRAEL PEARCE.

May 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply 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 assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

WILLIAM ATWELL, Jun.

May 15, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

HEREBY certify that JOHN PORTER, of said county, brought before me, (as a stray trespassing on his mother's enclosures,) a foal GELDING, about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, a narrow blaze in his face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder, letters not known, and shod all round; trots and canters roughly. Given under my hand this 8th May, 1809.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come and prove his property, and take him away.

JOHN PORTER.

In CHANCERY, May 15, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale made by BAZIL BROWN, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, deceased, be confirmed, unless exceptions are made against them, or cause shewn to the contrary on or before the 8th day of July next, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of June next. The report states, that Lot No. 1, supposed to contain 977 1/2 acres, sold for 7 dolls. 32 cts. per acre, Lot No. 2, supposed to contain 469 1/2 acres, sold for 3 dolls. 82 cts. per acre, Norwood's Fancy, supposed to contain 227 1/2 acres, sold for 5 dolls. 12 1/2 cts. per acre, Bachelor's Neglect, supposed to contain 15 1/2 acres, sold for 2 dolls. 30 cts. per acre, an island sold for 2 dolls. 30 cts. and an island opposite the Indian-Landing for 8 dolls. 30 cts; the lots in and near the city of Annapolis sold as follows: Lot No. 1 sold for 100 dolls, Lot No. 2 for 65 dolls, Lot No. 3 for 575 dolls, Lot No. 4 for 200 dolls, Lot No. 5 for 253 dolls.

True copy,

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

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.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have just received an Assortment of GOODS from Philadelphia, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and daily expect from New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, and American manufactured LINEN, brown and white—All of which they offer low for Cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.

Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday of June next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers of property.

May 7, 1809. 3

SALE.

WILL be Sold, at Anne-Arundel County Gaol, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst, a Negro Woman named FANNY, about 26 years of age, with a female child near 18 months old. She was committed as a runaway on the 6th of March last, and will be sold for Cash.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff A. A. County.

May 9, 1809.

FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Henry Johnson's, two miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars each mare, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable in November next; three and a half dollars will be received if paid in the season.

FARMER is sixteen hands high, well formed—He is out of the dam of Post Boy, got by a country horse. Farmer's colts are very fine in general. Pasturage gratis for mares from a distance, but not answerable for accidents or escapes. The greatest care and attention will be paid.

HENRY JOHNSON.

May 9, 1809.

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 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, and excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighborhood is one of the best in the State of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM COOK, Esq. Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809. 15

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

Office of the Mar

WEDNESDAY. We have just been favored, Extra, of yesterday's President's MESSAG...

Washington. This day, at 12 o'clock United States commu of Congress the follo MESS

Fellow-Citizens of t and of the House

ON this first occasi affords me much to communicate the co favourable change in our critical state of which Congress at this early In consequence of t interdicting commerci Britain and France, o and Paris were, witho let it be understood by governments, that the executive to renew w with their respective cised, by the safe spec

Soon after these int ed, it was found that anticipating, from ea grefs at their last sessi which has had the e belligerent powers o stridions, and relying position of the Unitd to their Legatic instructions not only to attack on the frigate known—the determi majesty, to send a with powers to cont between the two cou signify his willinge withdraw his orders from that the intere would be renewed o States.

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come been interm result which now calls for ons, as corroborating the p in the public councils have b a period of the most trying

the discontinuance of the Br y ref, ect the United States, arranged, a communication o ten forwarded in one of our our minister plenipotencia instructions to avail himsel addition thereby made to ons which pres on the ju government, a revocatio or such a modification of t shall cease to violate the of the United States.

the revision of our commerci adapt them to the arrange taken place with Great-B els engage the early atten It will be worthy, at the air just and provident care, alterations in the laws, a ally protect and foster nes of manufacture, which ly instituted, or extended l ertions of our citizens. der the existing aspect of thought it not inconsistent tion, to have the gun-bo tion of those at N. Orleans on incurring no expenfe te for their preservation, for future service; and of those at New-Orlean mber required for their n

ve thought, also, that ou in quotas of militia amo thousand, under the a might not improperly be te in which they were hel vice. A discharge of t ngly directed.

Maryland Gazette....Extra.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

Office of the Maryland Gazette,
WEDNESDAY, May 24, 10 A. M.

We have just been favoured with the Monitor, Extra, of yesterday, containing the President's MESSAGE, and hasten to lay it before our readers.

Washington, Tuesday, May 23.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

ON this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed, to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the executive to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised, by the case specified in that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their Legation here, provisional instructions not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic majesty, to send an Envoy Extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean-time, to withdraw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain, would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the proclamation now laid before you; by virtue of which, the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the 10th day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the councils of his Britannic majesty, which

no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France of her decrees a pre requisite to a revocation of the British orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily, I cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted; and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded in one of our public vessels to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris, with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government, a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great-Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted, or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at N. Orleans, placed in a situation incurring no expense beyond that requisite for their preservation, and convenience for future service; and to have the crews of those at New-Orleans, reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought, also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March, 1808, might not improperly be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, to-

gether with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so; and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also, the degree in which the provisions of the act relating to the other public armed ships, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modification of the laws, relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours, have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of congress.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports, and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniencies of a protracted session at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity, with which I shall cooperate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the Divine Blessings, by which it has been so signally favoured.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

near that city, has defeated and captured a whole Polish regiment.

SEVILLE, APRIL 1.

From the Army of Estremadura.

The general in chief of the army of Estremadura, (gen. Cuesta) is posted at Berlanga with the whole of the divisions of his army, at which place likewise is posted the troops which were nigh Guadaloupe, but were not in the battle of Medellin, and the troops that were scattered in consequence of it. Till the 29th March the enemy had not passed the Don Benito and la Serena.

Gen. Cuesta, although wounded in that battle, yet, with that activity and enterprise which characterize him, continued profiting of every opportunity to observe the French, and defend the capital, in case of an attack upon it.

The supreme junta, which is so much interested in the preservation of this worthy general, has ordered him henceforward to declare the state of his health.

By a Malaga article of the 11th of March, it appears that packets are to be appointed to sail every ten days, from that port for Trieste on the Adriatic: "which disposition," it is added, "clearly evinces the good understanding which prevails between the two governments, and the importance attached to a regular intercourse between the two countries."

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Cadix, to his friend in this city, dated Cadix, March 31. "We are assured that Austria has declared war. If so, the affairs in this country will take a very different turn. The British, notwithstanding their reverses in the north of Spain, have returned to the charge, and 30 thousand men have arrived at Lisbon, and the vanguard are marching on against the French, and may soon again expect to be up with

the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation. The details of this revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of cloathing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the commander in chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march to Stockholm to demand a diet of the states. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these;—that the states of the Realm and the legislatures shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of G. Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate, and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the states, deposed the king by his own authority, and assumed the government. His majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

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SEVILLE, APRIL 1.
From the Army of Estremadura.
The general in chief of the army of Estremadura, (gen. Cuesta) is posted at Berlanga with the whole of the divisions of his army, at which place likewise is posted the troops which were nigh Guadaloupe, but were not in the battle of Medellin, and the troops that were scattered in consequence of it. Till the 29th March the enemy had not passed the Don Benito and la Serena.
Gen. Cuesta, although wounded in that battle, yet, with that activity and enterprise which characterize him, continued profiting of every opportunity to observe the French, and defend the capital, in case of an attack upon it.
The supreme junta, which is so much interested in the preservation of this worthy general, has ordered him henceforward to declare the state of his health.
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Sir David Dundas is appointed Commander in Chief, with the same powers as those held by the Duke of York.

[No. 3255.]

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company was laid out—seen discovered, in which many of the Portuguese nobility were concerned, to deliver the country to the French; in consequence of which gen. Friere and two of his aids had been murdered by the soldiers.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

Arrived schr. Amiable, Fitch, 16 days from Carthogena. Capt. F. brought several letters and a memorial from the Americans taken prisoners in Miranda's expedition—he thinks that if government interferred they would be liberated. Yesterday, at 2 P. M. two large ships, apparently men of war, gave chase, one of them with gun-shot, and began to fire. The light-house then about two miles distant, being so close to the land and unapprised that war was declared, we made every sail we could. The ship we were informed after by the pilot, was the British frigate Melampus, continued to keep a very brisk fire, several shots passed over and some fell near us, and others on the beach of the Cape; by this time we had got within one mile of the light-house. Perceiving he could not come up with us, he fired a broad side and made sail off—all this time we had American colours flying.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (OHIO) MAY 6.

From an extract of a letter of the 4th of April, from gen. William Clark to his friend in Louisville, it appears, that the Indians on the Indiana side of the Mississippi, threaten to attack the fort up the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Moin river—and that major Christie was to march on the 15th inst. with three companies of militia, to reinforce that post. Capt. Houle, of the artillery, and lieut. Pyrat's detachment of regular troops, were to set out for that place in a few days—that 5 or 600 men were in requisition to act if necessary.

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N. PEMBERTON.

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ED BY

AMUEL GREEN

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WHERE

second article of the Constitution and the Seal of the State of Maryland, that upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this State, of the Governor, the first named of the Council at the time being shall act as Governor, and shall in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the General Assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed in manner aforesaid for the residue of the year: And whereas his Excellency Robert Wright, Esquire, late Governor of this State, resigned the said office on Saturday, the sixth instant, I have therefore, in virtue of the above power and directions, appointed Monday, the fifth day of June next, for the meeting and holding of the general assembly of this State, of which the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

JAMES BUTCHER,
his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

The different Printers of Newspapers in this State are requested to insert the above proclamation, daily, until the 5th of June.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Annapolis 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 the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.
JEHOSHAPHAT M'CAULY.
May 1, 1809.

edges ought to be thin, that it may the more easily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by some other person; for the same reason it may be convenient to put a handle to it, like the handle of a key.

There is great reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the epilepsy for that time, but also until the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itself off; it is presumable, that there are scarce any but who have as long warning of the approach of the fit as might be sufficient for taking a piece of metal out of their pockets, and putting it between their teeth. PHILANTHROPOS.

The misfortune of being Ugly.

A GIRL was on the point of being hanged at Vienna. Her youth and beauty made a great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators who was a Neapolitan, a middle aged man, but excessively ugly. As he had but a few minutes to make up his mind, he ran immediately to the place of execution, and, declaring his intention to marry the criminal, demanded her pardon. According to the custom of the country, the pardon was granted, on condition that the girl was not averse to the match. He accordingly addressed her in these terms, "Madam, I am a gentleman of some property, and now I wish for the first time, that I were a king, only that I might afford you a stronger proof of my attachment."—"Alas, sir," replied the girl, "I am thoroughly sensible of your affection and generosity; but I am not mistress over my own heart, and I cannot believe my own sentiments. Unfortunately they control my fate, and I prefer the death with which I am threatened, to marrying so ugly a fellow as you are." The Neapolitan retired in confusion, and the woman directed the executioner to do his office.

In CHANCERY, May 15, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale made by BAZIL BROWN, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, deceased, be confirmed, unless exceptions are made against them, or cause shewn to the contrary on or before the 8th day of July next, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of June next. The report states, that Lot No. 1, supposed to contain 977 1/2 acres, sold for 7 dolls. 32 cts. per acre, Lot No. 2, supposed to contain 469 1/2 acres, sold for 3 dolls. 82 cts. per acre, Norwood's Fancy, supposed to contain 227 1/2 acres, sold for 5 dolls. 12 1/2 cts. per acre, Bachelor's Neglect, supposed to contain 15 1/2 acres, sold for 2 dolls. 30 cts. per acre, an island sold for 2 dolls. 30 cts. and an island opposite the Indian-Landing for 8 dolls. 30 cts; the lots in and near the city of Annapolis sold as follows: Lot No. 1 sold for 100 dolls., Lot No. 2 for 65 dollars, Lot No. 3 for 575 dolls. Lot No. 4 for 200 dolls. Lot No. 5 for 233 dolls.

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

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.

RAGS.
Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

charged 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.
12 X RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situated in Annapolis, 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, and 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 COOK, Esq. Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.
January 9, 1809. 15

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

Washington, Tues
day, at 12 o'clock, the
United States communicat
Congress the following
MESSAGE

Message

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1809.

[No. 3255.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, May 31.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Tuesday, May 23.

At 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

My Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to communicate the commencement of a favorable change in our foreign relations; the state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act directing commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed, to be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the respective nations, would be exercised, by the safe specified in that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, participating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws which has had the effect of placing the two great powers on a footing of equal relations, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their Legation here, provisional instructions not only to offer satisfaction for the loss of the frigate Chesapeake, and to make the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an Envoy Extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean-time, to draw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain, should be renewed on the part of the United States.

The steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the proclamation laid before you; by virtue of which, commerce between the two countries will be renewed after the 10th day of June next. Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the councils of his Britannic Majesty, which longer adhering to the policy which made abandonment by France of her decrees a requisite to a revocation of the British orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily, I cannot do otherwise than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing the restoration of the suspended commerce, as proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted; and the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, they respect the United States, having been arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded in one of our public vessels to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris, with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made to the considerations which press on the justice of such government, a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proposed to adapt them to the arrangement which taken place with Great-Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, their just and provident care, to make such alterations in the laws, as will more effectually protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted, or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I thought it not inconsistent with a just attention, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at N. Orleans, placed in a situation incurring no expense beyond that for their preservation, and convenient for future service; and to have the number of those at New-Orleans, reduced to the number required for their navigation and

service. I have thought, also, that our citizens detained in quotas of militia amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March, 1808, might not improperly be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so; and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before Congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also, the degree in which the provisions of the act relating to the other public armed ships, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modification of the laws, relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours, have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports, and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity, with which I shall cooperate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the Divine Blessings, by which it has been so signally favoured.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

From a London paper of March 27.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.

Another important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation. The details of this revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops.

The want of cloathing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the commander in chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march to Stockholm to demand a diet of the states. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these;—that the states of the Realm and the legislatures shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of G. Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate, and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the states, deposed the king by his own authority, and assumed the government. His majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advice left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

Sir David Dundas is appointed Commander in Chief, with the same powers as those held by the Duke of York.

From the Freeman's Journal.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.

THE brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening, in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Gibraltar papers to the 2d, and the Seville Gazettes to the 4th of April, copious extracts and translations from which are subjoined.

It is positively stated by one of the passengers, that Russia had made peace with Great-Britain, and that two days before the Cerberus sailed an express had been received in Cadiz from the British admiral in the Tagus ordering the Russian flag to be respected.

After the battle of Medellin, in Estremadura, of which we have no detailed account, the French penetrated into Andalusia, and were said to be within eighteen leagues of Seville.

The situation of Spain, which we cannot disguise, looks worse than we expected, is not, however, hopeless.—Their allies the British, who ought to be supposed to know the real state of the country, have again sent a fine army of 30,000 men to their assistance.—This does not look like despondency, nor do we see any thing of it in our papers—but the verbal reports of a passenger are quite the reverse. He appears to think that Spain must ultimately yield to the French power.

The American vessels which had been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Cassa Yrujo.

Verbal accounts state that gen. Redding was in Catalonia, and gen. Cuesta in Estremadura.—That the marquis Romana was in the mountains of Asturias—that nothing was known of Blake—that the army of La Mancha, formerly under Infantado, and latterly under gen. Urbino, was totally annihilated—that gen. Castanos was confined in a convent near Seville for misconduct, (no doubt at the battle of Tudela)—that nothing was known of Palafox, whether dead or living, but that it was reported that Saragoffa was totally a heap of ruins and destroyed, having been literally blown up by inches, and only 10,000 inhabitants remaining alive out of 80,000 which were in the city when the siege commenced—that after the battle of Medellin, in Estremadura, another severe battle took place, in which Cuesta was defeated, while the French, as stated above, were menacing Seville. Such is the substance of our verbal accounts, which the passenger who narrated them states were the reports at Cadiz.

CORDOVA, MARCH 27.

The army of the centre, under the command of count de Cartaojal, has advanced towards Toledo, and in an action which was fought near that city, has defeated and captured a whole Polish regiment.

SEVILLE, APRIL 1.

From the Army of Estremadura.

The general in chief of the army of Estremadura, (gen. Cuesta) is posted at Berlanga with the whole of the divisions of his army, at which place likewise is posted the troops which were nigh Guadaloupe, but were not in the battle of Medellin, and the troops that were scattered in consequence of it. Till the 29th March the enemy had not passed the Don Benito and la Serena.

Gen. Cuesta, although wounded in that battle, yet, with that activity and enterprise which characterize him, continued profiting of every opportunity to observe the French, and defend the capital, in case of an attack upon it.

The supreme junta, which is so much interested in the preservation of this worthy general, has ordered him henceforward to declare the state of his health.

By a Malaga article of the 11th of March, it appears that packets are to be appointed to sail every ten days, from that port for Trieste on the Adriatic: "which disposition," it is added, "clearly evinces the good understanding which prevails between the two governments, and the importance attached to a regular intercourse between the two countries."

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, March 31.

"We are assured that Austria has declared war. If so, the affairs in this country will take a very different turn. The British, notwithstanding their reverses in the north of Spain, have returned to the charge, and 30 thousand men have arrived at Lisbon, and the van guard are marching on against the French, and may soon again expect to be up with

them. An army of near 40,000 French are in the adjoining province to this, coming down, it is supposed to attack us. There is every reasonable hope to think every thing will go right, for my part I am not the least apprehensive.—The Spaniards have suffered much—it was natural to suppose they would, and the cause of Spain has been a good deal injured by the alarm given to England, after the retreat of Sir J. Moore's army. These people suffered much, but not from want of information and management than any thing else. But after all, if true, which we have every reason to suppose that Austria has declared war, and she makes any resistance, nothing is to be apprehended from this side."

APPOINTMENTS

By the supreme junta of Spain, in the name of king Ferdinand VIIIth.

His excellency the marquis de Cassa Yrujo, counsellor of state and ambassador extraordinary to the Prince Regent of Brazil, on special and very important mission. His excellency was to sail about the middle of April on board of a forty-four gun ship for the Brazils.

Don Martin Foleh, secretary to the embassy at Lisbon.

Don Ignatius Lima, secretary of legation in Sweden.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

The brig Cerberus, arrived here on Saturday evening, left Cadiz on the 6th April.—Every thing was tranquil there. Report states that the French army, after several desperate engagements, had approached within 18 leagues of Seville. The Spanish patriots are far from desponding—they are making every exertion to rally and increase their forces, and have no doubt of ultimately driving their cruel invaders from their territory.

A letter from Cadiz states, that on the evening of the 4th April the performance at the theatre was suspended, to announce to the audience the arrival of a courier, with information of an important victory obtained by gen. Cuesta, the commander of the army of Estremadura.

In addition to the above, we are informed that many of the French, confined in Cadiz, had died by the rigour of their imprisonment; those alive, including the soldiers taken in the field, the French merchants, and French inhabitants of the town of Cadiz, and others, who had been taken up on suspicion of being inimical to the Spanish cause, were shipped off for Minorca.

From Portugal the last accounts left the French army of 16,000 at Braga—and the Portuguese on the banks of the Tagus. A conspiracy was said to have been discovered, in which many of the Portuguese nobility were concerned, to deliver the country to the French; in consequence of which gen. Friere and two of his aids had been murdered by the soldiers.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

Arrived sehr. Amiable, Fitch, 16 days from Carthage. Capt. F. brought several letters and a memorial from the Americans taken prisoners in Miranda's expedition—he thinks that if government interferred they would be liberated. Yesterday, at 2 p. m. two large ships, apparently men of war, gave chase, one of them with gun-shot, and began to fire. The light-house then about two miles distant, being so close to the land and unapprised that war was declared, we made every sail we could. The ship we were informed after by the pilot, was the British frigate Melampus, continued to keep a very brisk fire, several shots passed over and some fell near us, and others on the beach of the Cape; by this time we had got within one mile of the light-house. Perceiving he could not come up with us, he fired a broad side and made sail off—all this time we had American colours flying.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (OHIO) MAY 6.

From an extract of a letter of the 4th of April, from gen. William Clark to his friend in Louisville, it appears, that the Indians on the Indiana side of the Mississippi, threaten to attack the fort up the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Main river—and that major Christie was to march on the 15th inst. with three companies of militia, to reinforce that post. Capt. House, of the artillery, and lieutenant Pyrat's detachments of regular troops, were to set out for that place in a few days—that 5 or 600 men were in requisition to act if necessary.

D. H. HARWOOD.

SALE,

A tract of LAND, containing 100 acres, situated in Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, at the distance of 12 miles from Annapolis, and 10 miles from Baltimore, being part of the property of Mrs. M. calculated to produce a good landing and is navigable for large vessels; the neighbourhood in the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM COOKS,

GALLOWAY, Well known

Philadelphia.

MANN PEMBERTON.

15

BALTIMORE,

PRINTED BY

& SAMUEL GREEN

Dollars per Annum.

Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24. TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The schooner Mary, from Liverpool, is fixed at New-Castle for entering the United States after the 20th of May.

At a late hour last evening, we received English papers to the 10th ult. Upon a hasty perusal, we are only able to give the following:

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Buonaparte, in a fit of passion—though other accounts say it was by accident. Accounts received from Paris of the 28th March, that Buonaparte had not left that place; but that he would probably set off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts. A paper of the 4th, says—Two expeditions are intended; one has just failed from Cork, the other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal, the other unknown.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 4.

LETTERS from Germany say, that a congress is to be held on the banks of the Ino, where the emperors of Austria and France (Francis and Napoleon) intend to meet, and that the French troops who were marching through Suabia, have received orders to halt. In the meantime count Stadion has taken leave of the Bavarian court, and left Munich for Vienna; but all the other persons attached to the Austrian embassy still continue in the former place.

Gen. Thiebaut has been appointed governor of Old Castile. The division of general Fortot is ordered to carry on the siege of Fort Jara. The gen. himself died on the 2d ult. and was interred on the 23d with all the military honours due to his rank.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

General Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to be brought to trial and condemned to death. He was shot by torch light. This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French officers.

APRIL 8.

There was a report this morning, that the Dalecarians, under gen. Fall, had succeeded in releasing the king of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinstating him upon his throne—that the duke of Sudermania had fled towards Finland, to take refuge in the Russian territories. We know not on what authority this rumour rests. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden since the 28th ult.

APRIL 10.

Dutch papers to the 6th inst. reached town last night, but it is rather singular, that the intelligence they bring from Paris only comes down to the 29th ult. The decree for opening the ports of Holland for the exportation and importation of certain enumerated articles is given in the Royal Amsterdam Courant of the 4th inst.—The accounts from Spain are given in the most vague manner. The French armies are said to have been successful in several instances, but neither dates nor places are mentioned with any precision. Palafox has, it is said, been ordered from Bayonne to Nancy, and it is added, that he was to perform this journey under the care of a single officer. With respect to Austria, these papers contain very little intelligence; the Austrian ambassador had not left Paris on the 29th ult. and the article which mentions this circumstance, adds, that he remained in Paris in consequence of orders not to quit that capital until Buonaparte had left it; but whether these orders are supposed to have proceeded from his own or the French government, is not stated.

DUTCH DECREE.

From the Royal Courant of the 5th instant. LOUIS NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland and Constable of France, taking into consideration that the term prescribed by our decree of the 27th Nov. 1808, No. 5, expires on the 31st inst. Taking further into consideration that it is necessary, at the present period, to take further measures, either for the renewal of the aforesaid decree, or the previous decrees, respecting the means of carrying into execution the prohibition of all commerce with the enemy, or of replacing them, in whole or part, by other measures calculated to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the decree of France and of our brother the emperor; and notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the maritime war; and those which commerce suffers for its own interests, being continually anxious to contribute to that important object, we have decreed, and hereby decree:—

Art. 1. All commerce, correspondence, and communication with England, remains prohibited according to the purport of our previous laws, decrees and regulations, and particularly such of them as expired on the 31st inst. so far as no alteration is therein made by the present decree.

Art. 2. From the first day of the succeeding month of April, the following articles may be exported to and imported from friendly or neutral countries in Dutch vessels, or those sailing under the flag of neutral or allied powers.

Art. 4. The commodities prepared for exportation shall not be put on board, until previous notice has been given thereof to the marine director of the ways and means, with a particular specification of such articles which cannot be exported but from the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zierikzee, Defzail, and Bronnerhaven.

Art. 5. In order to the admission of any vessel into the harbours of this kingdom, they must enter in ballast, or laden with the products of the north, specified in the 3d article, with the exception of such vessels as are laden with salt, or those which in the years 1806 or 1807 obtained our license to proceed to China for a cargo of tea, upon shewing our said authority.

Art. 6. No other goods than those mentioned in the 4th article shall be suffered to be imported under any pretence whatever; all prohibited goods of whatever description, and in whatever quantity imported, and also the vessels on board which they may be found, being hereby declared liable to confiscation.

Art. 7. In case of suspicions arising respecting the origin of the cargo, from information received by the officers of the marine director, the same shall be provisionally sequestered until proof be given that it has not come from England or her colonies.

Art. 8. Our consuls in giving certificates of origin for goods shipped at their ports of residence for Dutch ports, shall not confine themselves to certifying that the goods neither come from England nor her colonies, nor belong to English commerce, but they shall further specify the place whence the goods originally came, the documents produced to them in proof of the respective declarations, in the names of the vessels in which they were conveyed from the place of origin to the port where the consuls reside. They are required to transmit a copy of the said declaration to our marine director.

[The other articles relate to the details of the manner in which the above articles are to be carried into execution by a marine director, and three naval commanders of the coast district.] The decree is dated at Utrecht, March 31.

The following is a list of goods, which, from the 1st of April, 1809, are permitted to be exported and imported to and from allied or neutral states, in Dutch vessels or those of allied or neutral powers, to and from the harbours of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zierikzee, Defzail, and Bronnerhaven:

Exports. Books, beans, butter, brandy, bricks, cheese, cambrics, copper manufactured, cloths, clover and garden seeds, eels, flower roots, fruit, Geneva, guazes, glue, hoops, hides dried, iron manufactured, leather, linen, linseed, madders, mill stones, oak bark, ground oats, oils of seeds, pottery, powder blue, peas, paper, perfumery, plants, pipes, playing cards, mills, ruffles, silk manufactured, saoch, saturni, starch, tins, thread and thread tape, tobacco, tarras, turf, vinegar, watches, white lead, wine, wood manufactured.

Imports.—Ashes, (pot) candles, copper, corn, fish oil, isinglass, hare skins, hemp and hemp seeds, hides (rough) iron, leather (unmanufactured) lead, linseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rape seed, stock-fish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax, wool and wine.

This relaxation of Buonaparte's commercial restriction has excited considerable surprize and speculation. We must first however, remark, that it affords another proof of the wisdom of that vigorous policy which his majesty's ministers adopted to meet the system, by which Buonaparte still attempted to destroy our trade, and to isolate us from all communication with the continent, a system which has involved his own subjects in the greatest distress, and which has been so efficacious as applied to us, that we believe the exports from this country for the year ending the 5th of this month, exceeded the exports of the preceding year by about a million sterling!

The decree is perfectly adapted to please America. The articles which are permitted to be exported, are those which France and Holland have in abundance, and many of which America stands in need of, such as pottery, linen, mercury, ironmongery, &c. The articles permitted to be imported are those which America abounds in, such as grain, hemp and hemp seed, timber, pot ash, tobacco, tar, &c. The decree is also calculated to relieve the commerce of Russia, by the permission it affords to import hides, hemp, tallow and other things.

Such are the motives which appear to us to have operated in producing this decree. It is said that it would enable this country to extend its connexion with the continent; but that his majesty's ministers are determined to take measures for preventing such an extension, and that the licenses that have hitherto been granted to carry on an intercourse with the continent, are not to be continued.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

BY the Projector, from Canton; we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of admiral Drury, for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, arrived in Mocoa Roads on the 11th September last. Immediately after his arrival the admiral demanded of the Portuguese governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negotiations, took place till the 20th, when about three hundred soldiers, with two or three pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron, for taking the town by assault, to prevent which the governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts, upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interfered and ordered admiral Drury to leave the place, alleging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards, in consequence the Vics-Roy of the province issued an order on the 25th September, forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board the English ships, of which there were between forty and fifty lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued three months, during which time the admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about two thousand men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 19th Nov. admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in 3 days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after, he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some man of junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of Dec. all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to that city. One gentleman in attempting to get there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Mocoa, were ineffectual, the admiral abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops, and left Mocoa for Bengal, about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

From Nassau, N. Providence, April 26.

The Recruit brig of 13 guns, capt. Napier, has captured a large French letter of marque brig, from Bourdeaux, bound to Basterie, Guadaloupe, with a valuable cargo of merchandise. The Wolverine brig and Dominic sloop have also captured two French letters of marque named L'Emperour and L'Imperatrice, of 12 guns each, from France bound to Martinique, with cargoes of provisions and dry goods. We understand that rear admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superadded on the leeward island station in June next, by rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

The French ship of the line D'Hauptoult, one of those which made their escape from the Saints, was captured after an action of three hours by a division of admiral Cochrane's fleet. The surgeon and purser of D'Hauptoult have arrived at New-York; the vessel is ordered for St. Kitts.

Gen. Moreau left New-York on the 19th inst. for his summer residence at Morrifville, on the Delaware.

CHARLESTON, MAY 10.

A considerable number of French have lately arrived here from the Island of Cuba, and among them many of low character. A very unpleasant affair took place yesterday, between those and some Spaniards that are here; some on both sides were wounded.

The French insulted the Spaniards, by attacking one who had the patriot cockade in his hat, and tearing it from him; this was retented by the rest, as a national insult, and in consequence, this unfortunate rencounter took place.

This abuse of our laws should not be tolerated, but should be punished with great severity.

Annapolis.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1809.

COUNTERFEITS.

WE have seen one of the Old Farmers' Bank Notes, some time since noticed by us as having been fraudulently altered to a Ten. This note is of the Branch, and is easily detected. The paper is inferior; the body of the note, in addition to marks of violence, exhibits the following reading of "TEN dollar," the 1 omitted, and want of space in which to place it.

A person was yesterday committed, attempting to pass gilt ten cents pieces for quarter eagles. [Fed. Gaz.]

COMMUNICATION.

We understand colonel Humphreys intends to send a Merino flock to the Castle of Philadelphia, on or about the 4th of June next. It will consist of a few of the best breed, and the remainder of the choice selection of different crosses of blood. He sends also a number of pieces of super broadclothes to the Domestic Society, of which one piece (already finished) is of a superior quality to that which obtained the premium last autumn. The secretary of and several gentlemen of high distinction, to have coats from this piece.

The sheep-shearing at Humphreysville about commencing. Notwithstanding the heat and severity of the winter, the Merinos never been in so good condition in any former spring as they are at present. From 22 blooded ewes which have had lambs fifty or now living. One was born dead, and another's eyes picked out by the crows as soon as it was dropped. This is the second instance which has been witnessed by the person who has the charge of the flock. The other was a half blooded Merino lamb, last year. There are several ewes yet expected to have lambs this season. [Conn. Herald.]

In proof of the attention of country gentlemen to the improvement of their breed of sheep, we learn that two young rams were shorn at Northampton, the feat of Ode Sprigg, Esq. of Prince-George's county, a few days since, whose fleeces averaged one and a half pounds, and whose carcasses 160 each. At the same time and place the fleeces of six ewes, with twin lambs, averaged one and a quarter pounds. The fleece of one of the ewes weighed 12 lbs. the whole of the wool being of a remarkable fine fibre and length of staple. [Wash. paper.]

American prisoners in South-America.

Captain Fitch, of the schooner Amiel from Carthage, in South-America, informs that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda, and found them in a most wretched condition; part in double and close confinement, and the rest at labour upon the public works, chained by the inhabitants of Kingston, (Jam.) proved a very salutary relief. Also, that those who were British born subjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, been taken out of irons and would shortly be restored to liberty. We understand that Captain Fitch has brought a memorial from those fortunate and deluded men to the government of the United States, praying for their interference and protection. [N. American.]

MRS. CLARKE.

This lady, we understand, has undertaken to suppress her literary work, in consideration of a sum of 7,000 pounds to cover her debts, &c. and an annuity of 600 pounds to her and her children. Ten thousand copies of the work had been worked off, but they were confiscated to the flames on Saturday, and the parties declared upon oath, that no title, in print or manuscript, was preserved except a single copy, in compliance with an act of parliament, and that is secured by seven seals. [Lon. paper.]

The large or Golden Eagle, is a bird now domesticated in this part of our country; and it is therefore we note the following circumstance near Jobtown, Burlington county, had four lambs carried away by an eagle of this species this spring, among which was one four weeks old which this king of birds held off in his talons! Mr. Chambers watched the return of the royal depredator, and with a good fowling piece, well charged with shot, brought him to the ground as he was soaring at a great height. He measured seven feet one inch from the end of one wing to that of the other. [Trent. T. paper.]

COUNT FERSEN.

Who served in our armies in the revolutionary war, has been arrested since the change in the Swedish government. [North Am.]

CONGR...

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1809. AFTER several petitions had been presented for the relief of the late Mr. ... the first was referred to the committee on the 13th of A. ... the act of the 13th of A. ... to raise for a limited military force, ... and that the balance remaining unexpended ... and any balance of ... which may remain ... towards arming and ... of the militia of the ... That a committee ... inquire and report ... from the treasury since ... 1801, have been faithful ... for which they were ... whether the same have ... and to report ... further arrangements ... promote the economy, ... legislative restrictions, and ... ability of persons intru...

Extract of a letter from ... April, 1809.

"Ships are in great ... the vessels in port are ... service, to carry the ... the Island of Minorca, the ... will allow, for a ship ... dollars a trip, with a con ... of the line, and 4 or 5 fr ... year, with insuring the ... is stationed at Mad ... British combined, are at ... battle was fought a few ... it is impossible to ... Spaniards report it favour ... they appear in good sp ... the unfavourable is ne ... men of general inf ... times alarmed. It is ge ... the German powers have ... Buonaparte. The Moor ... service of Ferdinand the ... completely equipped. A ... taken place among the P ... their leading characters ... corresponding with Bu ... been generally killed. ... under a British general ... Many of the confidential ... to Madrid, and join ... fear much, the feed ... each sown and cherishe ... prosper, without somethi ..."

We learn by the brig ... that the Spaniards ... of St. Domingo, and ... one there from Porto ... defeated them, on ... great slaughter. In the ... were killed.

At Herculaneum (abo ... on the Mississippi ... now erected by an ad ... of our territory; th ... adopted for the purpos ... over a stupendous rec ... of 130 feet; having t ... neighbourhood, and one ... vessels, we presume ... abled to supply the A ... as will defeat comp...

Arrived at Baltimore ... days from the Isle ... American vessels. Off ... boarded by the Bri ... detained from 11 o ... next morning, had ... men on board with ... the ship to Madra ... union returned the ship ... her. Provisions of a ... of France. The f ... ve sent and continue ... of English country ... Rebecca, of Balbi ... had lost her third m ...

The account of a du ... backin and a French ... published in this Gazett ... It was comm ... a letter purporting ... of respectabil ... to be a forgery, ... holding the genuine b ... a person in the ci ... of Sir Geo ... name called upon ... in Baltimore and i ... has never denied v ... lication, suspicion ... as an impostor, and ... unless he can s ... explanation of the affa ... [North Am.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

AFTER several petitions were read, Mr. Randolph moved the two following resolutions:—The first was referred to a committee of the whole, and the second was carried; but the house afterwards agreed to re-consider the 2d, which remains undetermined.

Resolved, That the troops raised under the act of the 12th of April, 1808, entitled, "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," be immediately disbanded; and that the balance of appropriation remaining unexpended in relation to the same, and any balance of appropriation for gunboats which may remain unexpended be applied towards arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury since the 4th of March, 1801, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary, to promote the economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons intrusted with the public money.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated 3d April, 1809.

"Ships are in great demand; mostly all the vessels in port are taken up in the transport service, to carry the French prisoners to the Island of Minorca, the junta allows about, it will allow, for a ship of 200 tons, 4000 dollars a trip, with a convoy of 3 or 4 ships of the line, and 4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war, with insuring the ship, &c. The French army is stationed at Madrid, the Spanish and British combined, are at Seville; a great battle was fought a few days since, the particulars it is impossible to learn, although the Spaniards report it favourable to themselves; they appear in good spirits here, but any thing unfavourable is never known publicly, but men of general information appear at times alarmed. It is generally reported that the German powers have declared war against Buonaparte. The Moors have offered to the service of Ferdinand the 7th, 50,000 troops completely equipped. A great revolution has taken place among the Portuguese; many of their leading characters have been discovered corresponding with Buonaparte; they have been generally killed. The government is under a British general of their own choice. Many of the confidential Spanish officers have gone to Madrid, and joined the French army. I fear much, the seed of treachery is too much sown and cherished for the patriots to prosper, without something unforeseen turns out."

We learn by the brig Elizabeth, from St. John's, that the Spaniards were besieging the city of St. Domingo, and that troops had come there from Porto Rico. The French had defeated them, on their landing, with great slaughter. In the last battle 800 Spaniards were killed. [N. T. pap.]

At Herculeum (about 33 miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi) a shot manufactory now erecting by an active enterprising citizen of our territory; the situation peculiarly adapted for the purpose, having a natural river or a stupendous rock, forming a precipice of 130 feet; having the lead mines in the neighbourhood, and one of the finest harbours on the vessels, we presume the proprietor will be enabled to supply the Atlantic States on such terms as will defeat competition. [Mis. pap.]

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Scioto, Deal, 4 days from the Isle of France.—Left no American vessels. Off Cape of Good Hope, was boarded by the British frigate Cornelia, detained from 11 o'clock at night until next morning, had sent a lieutenant and 20 men on board with the intention of sending the ship to Madras—but changing his opinion returned the ship's papers and dismissed her. Provisions of all kinds very scarce at the Isle of France. The frigates and privateers have sent and continue sending in great numbers of English country ships—heard that the ship Rebecca, of Baltimore, was at Batavia, and had lost her third mate and several of the hands.

The account of a duel between Sir George Macklin and a French officer, sometime since published in this Gazette proves to be a fabrication. It was communicated to the editor a letter purporting to be signed by a gentleman of respectability. That signature proves to be a forgery, though strongly resembling the genuine hand writing. As there is a person in the city who passed by the collection of Sir George Macklin, and by the name called upon the British minister in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, and as he has never denied the correctness of the publication, suspicion will certainly attach to an impostor, and the author of the imputation, unless he can give some satisfactory explanation of the affair. [U. S. Gaz.]

Mr. Chambers watched a royal depredator, and was well charged with him to the ground as he flew to the height. He measured him from the end of our nose. [Trent. T. Gaz.]

Our armies in the North have been arrested from wedded government. [North Am.]

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 17th of June next, on the premises, THE red FRAME HOUSE and LOT, near the town gate, adjoining Mr. Thomas Earl's. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the other half in twelve months, giving bond and security.

WILLIAM MACCUBBIN.

N. B. The person purchasing the above property is requested to call, on the day of sale, on John Muir, Esq. who will resign all his right, title and claim, to the above house and lot. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. M. Annapolis, May 31, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM EURICKSON, on the north side of Severn, containing about 290 acres. It is unnecessary to describe the said land, as all persons disposed to rent, will view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Mr. JAMES BOONE, adjoining the land.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

Annapolis, May 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known FARM, on Kent Island, called Broad Creek, containing about 600 acres, one half cleared, and the other woodland; the greater part valuable timber. The soil is well adapted to wheat, corn and tobacco; there can be no better place for raising stock of all kinds. It is under good fencing, with a young promising orchard; there is a large barn and other convenient out buildings, a comfortable dwelling-house, together with a well in the yard, and as fine a spring of water as any in the county. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

PARE EMORY, Kent Island,

Eastern Shore, Maryland. May 16, 1809.

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property of PHILIP J. THOMAS, made and reported by THOMAS SELMAN, under a decree of this court, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 22d day of June next.

The report states, that the whole amount of the sales was 4,166 dolls. 44¢ cents.

True copy.

Tell. NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

JOHN TYDINGS, jun. Adm'r.

The subscriber also gives further notice, that he hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, for the sale of part of the said Richard Tydings' property, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and some household furniture: Also bacon, and some other articles, too tedious to mention. The foregoing property will be exposed to sale on FRIDAY, the 23d of June next, on a credit of six months; for all sums over ten dollars, bond will be required, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; under ten dollars the cash to be paid.

JOHN TYDINGS, jun. Adm'r.

May 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday of June next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers of property.

May 7, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the 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 obed. servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN justice to those impressions which a continued experience of generous support will naturally excite, the subscriber takes this opportunity of expressing to his friends and a generous public his sincere acknowledgments of the numerous favours conferred on him since his commencing business in this city, and begs leave to inform them, that the most prompt attention shall be devoted to every part of his profession, that satisfaction may be secured to all those who may honour him with their commands. He regrets that business will not permit his waiting personally on all those who are indebted to him, therefore takes this opportunity of informing those persons that an immediate settlement is become indispensable to enable him to discharge the just claims he owes the Public.—He earnestly solicits a proper attention to this; as he has experienced great loss in time and money in the settlement of his accounts, which, from their number, and contemptibility of the sums, prove them to be of minor importance in public estimation, but to a Mechanic in business they are of serious importance, and, as his claims in general come under the term of TRIFLING, inability cannot be supposed to operate so as to prevent an immediate compliance. Those debts which will not be attended to on or before the first day of July next will be deposited in the hands of an officer for collection, and those who will oblige him by an amicable settlement will merit the sincere thanks of their ob't. serv't

WILLIAM M'PARLIN.

Annapolis, May 22, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS DARNALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to either of the subscribers.

M. DARNALL, } Executors.

J. TONGUE, } May 18, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, we will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 15th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of FRANCIS DARNALL,

SEVERAL Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household Goods, one Wagon and Harness, and one Phizton.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums over ten pounds six months credit will be given, and bonds, with two approved securities, with legal interest from the day of sale, will be required; and for all sums under ten pounds, Cash.

M. DARNALL, } Executors.

J. TONGUE, } May 18, 1809.

NAIL FACTORY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of NAILS, Iron, &c. wholesale and retail—Also, Corn, Bran, Oats, Bacon, Pork, Butter, Lard, Brown Sugar, Alexandria Loaf Sugar and Crackers, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, and a variety of other articles, which completes their assortment.—Their terms are CASH, produce or negotiable paper.

They wish to purchase one or two likely NEGRO BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age. Wanted, a young man to attend in their store, who can come well recommended, understands figures, and can write a good plain hand.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.

N. B. Cash given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead and Iron; or received in exchange for any of the above articles. W. & C.

Those who have not paid any attention to Wm. Whittington's (of John) notice, will please look out, as he is determined to close his old business shortly.

Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Kent Island, Eastern Shore, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 22d inst. NEGRO NACE, commonly called NAGE BOONE, about 50 years old, and about 5 feet high, well made, of a dark complexion, has a wide mouth, remarkable short teeth, and a small bald place on the top of his head; he has been afflicted with pains, which causes him to walk very bad, and like a cripple; if his ankles are closely examined, it will be discovered that they are double. His cloathing is a dark country cloth over jacket and trousers, a dark coloured swanstown waistcoat, a pair of dark striped twilled nankeen pantalets, two coats, one a light coloured broad cloth with metal buttons, the other a calico one, two shabrig shirts, one hat and one pair of shoes, other cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses it brought home.

EDMUND CARVILL.

April 28, 1809.

NEW GOOD

THE subscribers inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have just received an Assortment of Goods from Philadelphia, suitable for the approaching seasons, and daily expect New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, American manufactured LINEN, &c. white—All of which they offer low and to punctual customers on a short notice.

RIDGELY & WEE

Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

Dry Goods & Groceries

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, and to his friends in particular, for that share of favour which he has received in the prosecution of his business, and to inform them that he has just received a supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment complete for the present and approaching season—all of which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short notice to punctual customers.

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying cash, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction, on or before the 1st of August next. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as all delinquents expect suit will be commenced against them at September term next.

JOSEPH EVANS

N. B. All those who are indebted to late firm of RIDGELY & EVANS, are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against them without reference to persons.

JOSEPH EVANS

May 16, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath, from a power of attorney from John Hair, Esq. executor of William Maynard, late of the county of Surry, Maryland, obtained letters of administration on the estate of the said William Maynard, deceased, for the recovery of debts due to the said William, in Maryland, or elsewhere; therefore all persons who have claims against the said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD TILLAM

Adm'r. under the power of Attorney.

FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mare at Henry Johnson's, two miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars each mare, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable in November next three and a half dollars will be received paid in the season.

FARMER is sixteen hands high, well formed—He is out of the dam of P. R. Bey, got a country horse. Farmer's colts are very fine in general. Pasturage gratis for mares for a distance, but not answerable for accidents or escapes. The greatest care and attention will be paid.

HENRY JOHNSON.

May 9, 1809.

FOR SALE.

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

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of POLLY, who says that she was set free by Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. She appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout made, darkish complexion. Her cloathing a crossbarred handkerchief round her head, one do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cotton shirt, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH M'GENEY,

Sheriff A. A. county.

May 9, 1809.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

MISS MATILDA BELHAM,

English poetess, claims the laurel...

TO A LANGOLLEN ROSE.

day after it had been given by Miss Pansy.

blushing flow'r! my bosom grieves...

From Pratt's Gleaming.

THE DOVE.

said that a pigeon applied warm to the...

THE BARD has told us, God of Love...

THE RAINBOW.

Refracted from yon eastern cloud...

WHEN the sun reflects its rays on drops...

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUTCHER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty-second article of the Constitution...

Given at the city of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland...

JAMES BUTCHER, By his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The different Printers of Newspapers in this State are requested to insert the above Proclamation, daily, until the 5th of June.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken that large and commodious Boarding-House...

WILLIAM BREWER, Annapolis, May 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court...

JEHOSHAPHAT M'CAULY, May 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court...

ISRAEL PEARCE, May 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court...

WILLIAM ATWELL, Jun. May 15, 1809.

IN CHANCERY, May 15, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale made by BAZIL BROWN, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND...

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

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

ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH MEEK, (now SMITH), executrix of the last will and testament of AARON MEEK...

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...

ELIZABETH MEEK, (now SMITH), Executrix.

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

ON application, by petition, of HENRY EVANS and BARUCH FOWLER, surties on the estate of REZIN HAMMOND...

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, became surties for NANCY HAMMOND, (now SWAMSTEDT), as administratrix of the estate of REZIN HAMMOND...

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 LOCH CHEW...

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...

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

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...

PHILIPUS F. DAUGHERTY, Secretary.

Baltimore, March 8, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 2d, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of AUGUSTINE GAMBRIEL, executor of the last will and testament of STEVENS GAMBRIEL...

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland...

AUGUSTINE GAMBRIEL, Executor.

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...

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...

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Charles County, Orphans Court, May 4, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of TERESA C. REDMOND, administratrix of MATTHIAS REDMOND...

HUMPHREY BARNES, Reg. Wills for Charles county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland...

TERESA C. REDMOND, Adm'r. of MATTHIAS REDMOND.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

I HEREBY certify that JOHN PORTER, of said county, brought before me...

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come and prove his property and take him away.

JOHN PORTER.

RAGS. Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum

[LXVIIth YEAR.]

MARYLAND GA

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

From a London paper of

DISTRESS IN SW

THE committee in London for the relief of the distressed in Sweden...

Extract of a letter from a Swedish nobleman in Sweden, dated in the Province of Dalekaria...

This winter threatens us with a great dearth...

Extract of a letter from the King's Superintendent of the King's Superintendent of the King's Superintendent of the King's Superintendent...

You may easily suppose that I received your letter...

We have established a benevolent neighbourhood for the relief of the distressed...

If by the blessing of Heaven, we could obtain a small sum of money...

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come and prove his property...