

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 4, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World, News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27. LATEST FROM EUROPE. Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. Sketchley, in 42 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August.

NAPLES, JULY 5. WHEN the English were seen covering the sea with their ships, menacing successively all the coasts of the kingdom, and at length arriving before the capital with 200 transports and 60 ships of war, many persons believed that the moment was arrived when the enemy would carry into execution the plan of invasion which he had for several years announced.

VIENNA, JULY 15. It is stated that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who are to conclude and sign the treaty of peace, will meet at Brunn; and general count Androsly, and Prince Lichtenstein, are pointed out as the persons intrusted with that important mission.

JULY 22. TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN. Generals Duroin and Foulers have returned to the head quarters. All our surmises with respect to the fate of the former have proved erroneous. He was not wounded, and had no horse killed under him; but as he was coming back from carrying to the Duke of Montebello the order for concentrating his movements on account of the destruction of the bridges, on the 22d May, he crossed a hollow where he found 25 hussars, whom he fancied formed one of our out posts.

The general of division Regnier has taken the command of the Saxons, and occupies Presburg.

Marshal Macdonald has gone to take possession of the citadel of Gratz, which it is expected he will enter to-day.

The marshal duke of Ragusa encamped with his corps upon the heights of Krems.

His imperial majesty passes his guard in review every morning. The velites and foot grenadiers of the Italian guard are remarkable for their excellent order.

Prince John, of Lichtenstein, on his return from Buda, was presented on the 18th inst. to his imperial majesty. He was bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria.

Count Bubna, major gen. and aid-de-camp to the emperor of Austria, has dined several times with the count Champany.

The commercial boats which the events of war had scattered in various directions, have been collected and repaired on the banks of the Danube. They come every day laden with wood, vegetables, corn and flour.

The whole army is encamped.

By a decree from the imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, July 18th, his majesty has named col. Duperroux, of the 113th reg. Kasnowski, of the 2d reg. of the Vistula, Dargremont, of the 13th reg. of cuirassiers, Saint Cyr Moguez, chief of the staff of the third corps of the army in Spain, Haxo, commandant of the engineers belonging to the same corps, Devallens, of the 4th reg.

of hussars, and Meyer, aid-de-camp to gen. Sucher, officers of the Legion of Honour; and lieuts. Feucheres, Deslombes, and Ricoux, privates of the Legion of Honour.

By the same decree, the emperor has ordered the distribution of 97 decorations of the Legion of Honour among the regiments belonging to the 3d corps of the army of Spain which distinguished themselves most in the battles of Saragossa and Belchite.

MORAVIA, JULY 24.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were at Pulescha, near Lontomeschel.

The Emperor Francis has been in Hungary since the 9th.

MUNSTER, JULY 22.

His majesty the king of Westphalia is expected at Hanover, which place Gen. Reubell entered the 19th inst. at the head of six thousand Westphalian troops.

CASSEL, JULY 22.

His majesty (Jerome) has organized, by a late decree, a battalion of national guards, composed of 8 companies, one of which is to consist of grenadiers, and another of chaffeurs, containing each 154 effective men, officers included.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 22.

The French ambassador made it known yesterday, by an official communication, that no American citizen would be admitted into France after the first day of August next, unless furnished with original passports taken by them in the United States. Passports from American agents in Europe, (ministers or consuls,) would not avail, and the original passports from the United States were to be revised by the American agents abroad, and afterwards legalized by the French authorities, in the places through which they may pass.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived here 2 days ago.

In conformity to the letter received from his majesty the emperor and king, dated July 13, from his imperial camp at Znaim, in Moravia, and addressed to the Israeliitish Consistory at Paris, by his excellency the minister for divine worship, on Sunday next, the 30th inst. prayers and thanksgiving will be offered to the Most High, in the Jewish Temple of the street St. Avoie, for the victories of Exerford and Wagram, in which the God of Armies has so evidently fought with the warriors of France.

JULY 30.

His majesty has ordered an immediate stop to be put to the reprisals lately decreed against the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, as the Dey has given satisfaction for his conduct towards Mr. Dubois, Thainville, and the Frenchmen in his dominions. In consequence, the sequestration laid on his vessels and goods is raised.

His majesty also revives the decree of September 16, 1808, relative to colonial produce coming through Holland, and which had been annulled by the decree of the 11th July last. No colonial produce coming through Holland shall therefore be admitted on the territory of the French Empire, whatever be the mode of its importation or the certificates with which it is attended.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A formal intimation has lately been given to the Americans at Paris, that the Government of the United States must soon determine to join the French or the British in the war, as it would no longer be possible to maintain a neutrality between the two belligerent powers.

AUGUST 9.

The Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram has at length made its appearance, and is stated, in articles from Dresden, to be conformable, in the most essential points, with the French bulletins. We are sorry to find that the Archduke Charles and Prince John, of Lichtenstein, were both wounded. It concludes thus:

"The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss. It is deprived, by the death of General Norman, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Generals Veclay, d'Aspre and Vukassovick. Among the generals less dangerously wounded, are the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, generals Scutterhim and Parni, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, who, with the Prince of Lichtenstein, received musket wounds, which will not, however, be attended with any serious consequences."

Official Advices from the Expedition. Capture of Schowen, South Beveland, and the greater part of Walcheren.

Dispatches have been received by government from the commander in chief of the expedition, and from Sir Richard Straehan. They were brought by the hon. capt. Duncan. Before these dispatches arrived in town, a telegraphic dispatch was received at the Admiralty from Deal.

While important and successful operations are going forward against Walcheren by the Portsmouth division of the expedition, the brigade under the command of Gen. Hope was employed in the capture of Schowen and North and South Beveland, which services it completely effected; and we are happy to say, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which an army acts on landing upon an hostile coast, the loss on our part, up to the evening of Thursday last, (the date of the dispatches,) did not exceed three hundred killed, wounded and missing.

No officer of rank was killed—Brig. Gen. Browne is slightly wounded.

The Enterprenante cutter failed on Sunday evening, in great haste, for the Mediterranean. She carries out a messenger with dispatches for Mr. Adair and the Ottoman Porte, which are of considerable importance. We cannot speak of their contents with absolute confidence, but we are informed, and from a respectable quarter, that they relate to a proposition to be made to the Porte, that this country shall be permitted to garrison the Greek Islands with British troops—the present state of Europe rendering it indispensably necessary that we should have these Islands under our care and in our keeping, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French or Russians, who, by occupying them, would be enabled to fit out an immense navy—which must not be on any account whatever permitted.

Letters have been received from Cadiz, of the 20th ult. Through these we learn, that a vessel had recently arrived at that port from Lima, which brings a very favourable account of the public mind in that capital. The new Viceroy and the public authorities concur with the great body of the people in sentiment. They are alike enthusiastic in favour of the cause of their European brethren, and are disposed to afford every assistance in their power to the mother country. The ship which is just arrived at Cadiz, is laden with a rich cargo of spices and merchandize, and another is expected soon, with a similar freight, for the use of the Patriots.

The San Fulgenzie, of 70 guns, and the Astrea frigate, were also about to depart from Lima to Cadiz, bearing 10,000,000 or upwards of dollars.

AUGUST 10.

No official intelligence has been received from the expedition later than the evening of Saturday last. There was a report this morning that a vessel had arrived at one of the out ports with intelligence of the surrender of Flushing on Monday morning after a most destructive bombardment. The report is probable, but no such intelligence had reached government at a late hour this morning.

At length we have received some intelligence from the Danube, and from Paris.—Paris papers have arrived to the 31st ultimo, containing the 29th Bulletin, dated from Vienna on the 22d. It is a very short one.—The only article of the armistice announced to have been executed, is the occupation of Presburg by the Saxon troops under general Regnier. Macdonald is represented as on his march to Gratz, which he was expected to enter on the 23d. This is the place which the count de Guilay is stated to have refused to surrender. By the armistice it was to have been given up on the 16th. Nothing is said in this bulletin we have no information that throws any light upon the subject of negotiation. Prince John, of Lichtenstein, who we conjectured had been sent to Buda, where the emperor Francis is, has returned to Vienna with a letter to Buonaparte from the emperor. The unofficial articles speak more openly upon the subject of negotiations.—They say that "the negotiations proceed, and that what has transpired is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many and considerable sacrifices on the part of Austria are mentioned."—There is a rumour that the emperor of Austria is to send 60,000 men to join the French against the Turks. This is the bait and boon which Buonaparte, we suspect, will hold out to Austria. In return for the cessions he will make for her ancient possessions he will offer part of the plunder of Turkey; and when these cessions have been made, he will perhaps find a pretext for refusing her the promised plunder; or if he let her enjoy it, it will only be till it suits his plans to wrest it from her.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 7.

Came in the Arethusa 58, capt. Mends, from Corunna, last from Falmouth. By her we learn, that the Marquis de Romana was near Corunna, with 15,000 men, in good spirits, well armed and accoutred. Three frigates were fitted out at Ferrol, to be sent on a cruise; and it is said the line of battle ships are to be rigged with jury masts, and sent round to Cadiz from Ferrol for safety.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 9.

Arrived the Diana, 38, Rear Admiral Sir SIDNEY SMITH, capt. Grant, from the command at South-America, having been succeeded by admiral De Courcy.

American.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

FROM ALICANT AND GIBRALTAR

YESTERDAY the brig Gov. Sumner, capt. Hilliard, from Alicante, last from Gibraltar, which she left on the 8th of August, arrived in this port. Capt. Hilliard brings Gibraltar papers containing a confirmation of the news of a victory over the French, commanded by admiral Victor, consisting of 40,000 men. The first account received from Seville, via Cadiz, at Gibraltar, on the 21st, was transmitted by an officer on the field of battle, and stated that Victor was defeated after a bloody engagement in which the English lost from 4 to 5000 killed and 2000 wounded. The battle was near Talavera de la Reyna, 58 miles S. W. of Madrid. The same day (the 4th) an express arrived containing the above, and adding that Victor had surrendered with 18,000 men.

It is true that there were firing along the coast of Spain and at Gibraltar, in consequence of the victory, and capt. H. says that no person doubted the fact. The other divisions of the French had not joined Victor. The report was, that Cuesta's army did not engage until the victory was certain. No account of Madrid's being retaken. [Reperary.]

From the Boston Palladium.

CADIZ, AUG. 2.

Reports have reached this city from Seville as follows:

First Report.

"That a glorious victory had been gained by the combined armies under field marshal Cuesta and lieut. general Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by marshal Victor.

"The loss of the British is said to be no general officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men killed."

Second Report.

(By an express arrived here this day, the 2d.)

"That marshal Victor, with 18,000 men had surrendered to the combined armies."

In Galicia and Austria, now free from the Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, the public administration organizing, and remarkable, that, upon their marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in Ferrol, or to the manufactory of muskets in Oviedo. The patriotism of the Arragonese is rising higher and higher every day; their army in Tortosa is gaining more and more strength. Gerona, furiously attacked by Augereau's division, set a memorable example of valour in the defence of the city on the 8th, and is yet making a heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sent to his assistance have miscarried.

A new ambassador from England (the Marquis of Wellesley,) had arrived at Cadiz.

The French consul lately arrested at Algiers, has been released, and has arrived at Marseilles.

The Diving Bell at Buckstown, Maine, continues to be successively employed in raising articles from the ordnance brig, which, we understand, lies in 60 feet water. The bell, which takes its name from its shape, is sufficiently large to contain two persons at ease. It is sunk with weights, and hoisted by a signal. The sides and top are perfectly tight; but it has no bottom, the air keeps out the water. The persons who go down are supported on seats, till it descends to the object, they then proceed to work. The air is accommodated with windows, and contains sufficient to sustain a person one hour or 50 minutes. Sub-aqueous visits are often made by the citizens of the towns on the banks of the Penobscot for their amusement.

ST. LOUIS, (LOUISIANA), AUG. 18.

Having heard of the execution of two Delaware and Shawanias at their trial near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to inquire of Rogers, the Shawanie chief, the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabelechsh Delaware, and Thathaway, a Shawanie, summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns; that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors, and determined to abolish the chase, to raise stock and corn for food, and teach their women to spin and weave their cloaths. They had established a court to try criminals, 4 persons were tried, 3 were found guilty, and one woman accused of the crime was led out of town with a thick woad and tomahawked, they were placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes—upwards of one hundred were listed at the execution.

WINCHESTER, SEPT. 15.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who had been principal part of our troops, had been ordered to that city for protection, in consequence of the great influx of French refugees from the island of Cuba, who had become very violent to the citizens.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

CITY ELECTION.

For two Delegates to the General Assembly. Joseph Sands 132 James B. 100

State of the Polls for Anne-Arundel

Table with 5 columns: Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and names with vote counts.

The four first are elected of Anne-Arundel county.

For Sheriff.

Table with 2 columns: Name and vote count.

The Federal Ticket for Delaware Assembly has succeeded in Princeton county.

State of the Polls for Calverton

Table with 2 columns: Name and vote count.

Copy of a letter from general dated Paris, 4th July, 1809.

I have received your letter of the 27th, stating the case of the cargo of this brig and cargo depend upon the issue of a negotiation between the U. States and the emperor and king, and your present views of the subject within a month or six weeks next time.

I can only add, that appearances are more favourable than they have been, if there are any of our countrymen in your situation you will oblige me by communicating to them the contents of this letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

(Signed) JOHN ARMISTEAD

Mr. B. I. Reed, supercargo of the American brig Caroline.

The President of the United States has returned to the city of Washington from Montpellier, and the Secretary of State returned to the same evening from Baltimore.

We understand, that Mr. B. I. Reed, British minister to this country, is to depart for the southward. In October he will have an audience with the President of the United States, and then to be at Washington when he embarks with his family on board the Africaine frigate.

Sporting Intelligence

From the Norfolk Herald

A Challenge, for 10,000 dollars, was offered by an old horse Sir Solomon to the famous horse Wrangle in the United States for four mile heats, to carry 110 lbs. The New Ditched-in Course, on Monday, the 2nd inst. Any person desiring to see this Challenge will please apply (by letter,) to the Editor of the Herald.

On the 27th ult. Mr. B. I. Reed beat Mr. Bond's horse, over Fair Vue Course, for two mile heats. The course was second heat was run in 8 minutes.

By a census lately taken of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, it appears to amount to 215,000 inhabitants in that state by the year 1800, and 96,255. Thus the increase in nine years is no less than 118,745.

Increase of Philadelphia

Poulson's American Daily, Sept. 18, says, it is a fact, that two thousand dwelling-houses, recently built, are no longer vacant, and the agents offer for them.

The Maryland Association for the management of domestic manufactures, have appointed a standing committee, whose duty is to collect information relative to the manufactures and domestic warehouses of the United States, their respective quantities and qualities of the same for sale, and the price to be procured; and to call on by the agents.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1809.

CITY ELECTION.

For two Delegates to the General Assembly.
Joseph Sands 132 James Boyle 129

State of the Polls for Anne-Arundel County.

Districts No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total
S. Belt,	249	86	131	388	313	1167
A. Dorley,	107	54	45	364	333	903
D. Williams,	223	116	121	211	158	829
T. Sellman,	305	112	146	144	85	792
R. Merriken,	205	84	162	107	166	724
A. Warfield,	112	95	26	183	246	662

The four first are elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

For Sheriff.

Cord,	53	97	52	244	415	861
Groves,	220	117	92	197	93	719
Welch,	137	261	96	48	12	554

The Federal Ticket for Delegates to the Assembly has succeeded in Prince-George's county.

State of the Polls for Calvert County.

Grahame,	407	Reynolds,	401
Wilkinson,	404	Weems,	598
Blake,	403	Mackall,	392
Ireland,	402	Somervell,	392

Copy of a letter from general Armstrong, dated Paris, 4th July, 1809.

Sir, I have received your letter of the 1st of June, stating the case of the Caroline, &c. The fate of this brig and cargo will probably depend upon the issue of a negotiation now pending between the U. States and his majesty the emperor and king, and which will from my present views of the subject be terminated within a month or six weeks from the present time.

I can only add, that appearances are now more favourable than they have lately been. If there are any of our countrymen at Naples in your situation you will oblige me by communicating to them the contents of this letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. B. T. Reed, supercargo of the American brig Caroline.

The President of the United States arrived at the city of Washington on Sunday last from Montpelier, and the Secretary of State the same evening from Baltimore.

We understand, that Mr. Erskine, late British minister to this country, leaves town to-day for the southward. About the 1st of October he will have an audience of leave with the President of the United States, who is then to be at Washington. Mr. Erskine then embarks with his family and suite, on board the Africaine frigate, and proceeds home.

Sporting Intelligence.

From the Norfolk Herald of the 23d ult. A Challenge, for 10,000 dollars! The 4 years old horse Sir Solomon, which lately beat the famous horse Wrangler, will run any horse in the United States for the above sum, four mile heats, to carry 110 lbs. each, over the New Ditched-in Course, near Norfolk, on Monday, the 27th of November next. Any person desirous of accepting this Challenge will please notify the same, (by letter,) to the Editor of the Herald.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Badger's gray horse Diomed beat Mr. Bond's horse Bright Phoenix, over Fair Vue Course, near Bristol, (P.) mile heats. The course was heavy, and the second heat was run in 8 minutes and 5 seconds.

By a census lately taken of the white inhabitants of South-Carolina, the number appears to amount to 215,451. The white inhabitants in that state by the census of 1800, were 96,255. Thus the increase of population in nine years is no less than 19,166.

Increase of Philadelphia.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, of Sept. 18, says, it is a fact, that though about two thousand dwelling-houses have been recently built, they are no sooner finished than accounts offer for them.

The Maryland Association for the encouragement of domestic manufactures in Maryland have appointed a standing committee of five members, whose duty it is to procure information relative to the various manufactures and domestic warehouses throughout the United States, their respective situations, the quantities and qualities of the articles they have for sale, and the prices at which they can be procured; and to report progress as often as called on by the association.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

With pleasure we notice the rapid improvements of the citizens of the United States in the various arts. Not the least distinguished is that of the heavy ordnance calculated for the defence of our seaports. A Columbiad of nine inch calibre, carrying a ball of 100lb. was lately cast at the furnace of Mr. Foxall, of George-town, District of Columbia, mounted upon an improved model by Mr. Villard, an ingenious artist. Experiments of its utility were made at Greenleaf's Point, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1809, by capt. Bomford, of the engineers, in the presence of col. Park and Whiting.

The piece being placed at the distance of 440 yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by 3 inch oak plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear by 2 inch pine—three of the shot pierced through and rested upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound. [Nat. Intel.]

PIUS THE VII.

We have received by the Hawk, from Messina, a paper of the 31st of July, from which we have extracted two Papal Bulls of great interest, to the Catholic world more particularly. [See first page.] One of them relates to the usurpation of the Pope's temporalities; and the other pronounces Napoleon Buonaparte and his accomplices excommunicate for that cause. Such a bold and decisive step, of which for a long series of years there has been no example, evinces a spirit of resistance against impious robbery, the consequences of which must have been anticipated to be full of danger to the person of PIUS THE 7th, surrounded as he was by the generals and the soldiery of his despoiler. Accordingly we learn that shortly after the Bull of excommunication was fulminated, the Pope disappeared, and no researches could penetrate to a knowledge of the place of his captivity or the mode of his catastrophe.

The Italian copy of the excommunication is a translation from the Latin, and is probably not more than the concluding and operating clause of the Bull; the preliminary explanations being contained in the preamble and the acts referred to. [North Am.]

Since the Pope issued his Bull against Buonaparte, his Holiness was arrested, supposed to be ordered for Paris. Letters by the Kite mention, that he was carried through a village near Leghorn, guarded by two gens d'armes, accompanied by a priest. [Fed. Gaz.]

Capt. Hilliard, from Gibraltar, &c. arrived, at Boston, confirms the account of the victory obtained over the French in Spain; and informs, that the French consul lately arrested at Algiers had been liberated, and that the Algerines were capturing American vessels. [Fed. Gaz.]

[Translated from Le Publiciste, of Paris.]

The most distressing intelligence is received at Constantinople from the Holy Land.—It is reported that the Armenian inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem have quarrelled with the Christians there, and proceeded to such extremity that many persons have already lost their lives. It is added that many disasters happened in the Holy City, and that several churches have been destroyed.

CURE

For an obstinate Cold which affects the Lungs.

Take Elacampane, Comfrey and Horehound, and put them in a new earthen vessel, which must be nearly filled with water; then set it over a slow fire, until half the water is boiled away, and then strain it through a coarse linen rag. To one pint of this liquid, add two large table spoonfuls of honey, half a roll of liquorice, and as much loaf sugar as will make a good syrup, and then stew it again until the liquorice is dissolved, after which add the juice of two lemons, put it in a bottle and cork it tight until you wish to use it. A table spoonful should be taken several times through the day, particularly when the cough is bad, and at going to bed. After taking the syrup, take a small piece of salt-petre, about the size of a pea, but not often than once a day, and let it dissolve in your mouth.

The proportion should be—the Comfrey and Horehound in equal quantities, and the Elacampane about one third as much as either of the others.

The Knell.

DIED, on the 9th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. BARCLAY, wife of the rev. FRANCIS BARCLAY, rector of William & Mary Parish, St. Mary's county.

—, in this city, last evening, much regretted, after a long and painful illness, Mr. SAMUEL SANDS, in the 38th year of his age—He was truly a worthy and an honest man.

An Indian cure for the bite of a Snake.

FROM experience on myself and others I assert the herb Sinakie, to be a speedy cure for the bite of a snake, when immediately applied it will kill or extract the poison, so that it will be no more than the sting of a wasp—the place must be scarified, the root chewed or pounded, applied to the bite and some eaten. If it be sometime before it can be procured and the swelling increases, it will take a larger quantity and more to be taken internally, and will have the desired effect. It is one of the first plants which appears in the spring, and not unlike to crowfoot, it rises to six inches high, is distinguished from all others by its dark green colour; it rises in a bunch, with five notched leaves on each stalk, is smooth on both sides; it shoots to seed in the last of May, grows knee high when seeded—the leaves on each seed stalk are more pointed than others; each branch bears three or more burrs, which will adhere to cloth when ripe; the root of the seed stalk dies with the stalk—it perhaps does not feed till three years old. The root in which the virtue lies, is fibrous, and grows on all sides from a small bulb, is of a blackish colour, has a spicy taste and smell; the root when dried will answer the purpose. It grows in rich timbered land and never among grass. The Mississippi and Missouri bottoms abound with it—I believe it is not bound to a certain latitude.

DAVID ROBINSON.

Fort Osage, Aug. 13th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a part of Cheney's Resolution, containing 120 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated immediately on the Federal road leading from Annapolis to the city of Washington, distant from Annapolis 10 miles, and adjoining the lands of Edward Hall, of Edward, Joseph Harwood and Nicholas Watkins.—The land is well inclosed with chestnut rails, and lies easy for cultivation, and produces good crops. The improvements are a small dwelling-house, corn-house, poultry-houses and tobacco-house, a thriving young apple orchard, and about 10 acres of meadow land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected no person will purchase without first viewing said land.

The terms of sale are, 12 months credit. Bond, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money a deed will be given of the above property. Should it not be sold at private sale before the 30th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, if fair, if not, the next fair day. For terms apply to

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.
October 4, 1809. / tN30

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Bourne, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise be deprived of any benefit of said estate. WM. E. HUNGERFORD, Adm. Sept. 18, 1809. / 3w.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of July last, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn river, a negro man named GRIG, but among the people of colour, more generally was called GRIG SMUTHERS, he is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lisp in his speech, which may be easily discovered in an affirmative answer, as he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of yes; he took with him two shirts of white ticklingburg, two pair of trousers of brown hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green cloth much worn, a short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps have other cloths with him or have changed them as well as his name, and may have procured a pass, as he is a very artful shrewd villain: this fellow is a remarkable good ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, where he has many acquaintances, and a brother by the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. Dennis A. Smith, cashier of the Mechanics Bank. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any goal in this state, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis goal, independent of the reward of One Hundred Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.
October 3d 1809. / t.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages a man who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, with good constitution and study habits. No need apply but such as can substantiate above character.

JOHN C. WEEMS

West river, Sept. 25, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation lying on Beard's creek, adjoining farm of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas 6 miles from Annapolis, and 2 from the Upper Ferry on South river. This place contains about 500 acres of level land, more than one third of which is in wood, consisting of white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and cedar. There are on this land a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smother house, corn-house, poultry-houses, with a large barn, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit of every kind.—The healthiness and soil of this place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Wells of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

September 4, 1809. / X S. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Store house of Westley Mecke, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gother, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable count-born slaves, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. MCGILL, Adm'r.
August 12, 1809. / d

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent a FARM on Severn River, known by the name of Fairfield, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, and a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, & 10 acres in red clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-hou and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an overseer's-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paled garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit For further particulars inquire of

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.
Aug. 21, 1809. / X

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has now turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his line.
Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809. / 6

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 COOK, Esq; Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.
January 9, 1809.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1809.

[No. 3274.]

LXVth Year.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 11, 1809.

It comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
From all Nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVED, ship Triton, capt. Henderson.—She sailed from Liverpool the 15th of August, and brings London dates to the 15th.

These papers contain the official particulars of the battle fought in Spain on the 27th and 28th July. The intelligence reached London on the 14th August, and the Park Tower guns fired on the occasion—and following official note was sent to the Mayor:—

Downing-street, 14th Aug. 1809.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the enemy having assembled on the Alberche all his forces in that of Spain, consisting of the corps of Vice-roy Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 troops of Madrid, the whole under the personal command of Joseph Buonaparte, assisted by Generals Jourdan and Victor, and Gen. Sebastiani, attacked the combined armies posted at Talavera, on the 27th and 28th ult. The attacks of the enemy were chiefly directed against the British troops, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that on the 27th he was defeated with the most distinguished gallantry, and compelled to retire to the Alberche, with the loss of not less than 10,000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and standards. A victory so glorious to his Majesty's arms, has not been purchased with a severe loss on our part. We have to regret the loss of major-general Matkenzie, major-general Langworth, and many other gallant officers, who have fallen on this day. The total loss on both days is estimated to be killed, 801; wounded 3913; and missing 353. The French generals Lapierre, Marlot are killed; generals Sebastiani and Bonlet wounded.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"CASTLEREAGH."

The right hon. the Lord Mayor."

A gazette extraordinary was published on the 15th, with the official dispatches from Arthur Wellesley.

The surrender of Flushing was reported, and no official advice had been received.

The emperor of Austria had repaired to Vienna to accelerate the conclusion of the negotiations for peace. It was reported that congress would be held at Presburg, to settle the terms of peace.

French Commercial Decree.

Liverpool paper of July 29, contains following article, which appears to admit a greater latitude of indulgence than was contemplated in the decree, as originally published here.

In pursuance of a decree dated Paris the 11th, and issued in Holland the middle of the week, American vessels are permitted to discharge their cargoes, to be disposed of on the subjects of the king of Holland, and are strictly prohibited from transshipping, landing by any means the merchandise to the ports of France, unless authorised by the decree of the French consul. On the other hand the French consul is made responsible that the colonial and other produce transhipped, or sent, shall not be of the growth of any colony, or soil, under the dominion or control of the British government."

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Letters from Holland to the 4th inst. state, Buonaparte had issued a decree, by which American vessels permitting themselves to be searched by British cruisers, shall continue to be excluded from the ports of France, in the mean-time all American property in France has been placed in a state of sequestration. The same letters state, that Buonaparte has determined to incorporate the whole of Holland with France; and that his brother Louis is to be made king of the territory to be wrested from Austria.

AUGUST 14.

Yesterday a Gottenburg mail arrived in town. On its arrival we learn, that an armistice has entered into between the Swedes and the Prussian troops. Great hopes are entertained that this convention will terminate in peace between Sweden and Denmark. Another report is one that the Island of

Aland has been captured by a British Squadron—a second, that 7000 Russians had been forced to surrender to the Swedes in Bothnia, and a third, that the Prince of Augustenberg, who had been nominated as successor to the crown of Sweden, had refused to accept that nomination.

The duke of Brunswick, Oels, with 2000 men, is said to have finally effected his retreat to the Weser, and to have been received with all his troops on board the British Squadron under Lord Stewart [and arrived at London, say the papers, of next day.]

Cuxhaven has been abandoned by our troops on the advance of a French corps, destined to take possession of that place.

There is a report of a firing having been heard on the French coast, in consequence of the preliminaries of peace having been signed between Austria and France, and that by one of the articles the emperor Francis consents that the French shall occupy Vienna and the Archduchy of Austria for 6 years.

The Russian prisoners that surrendered to Sir Charles Cotton, in the Tagus, will sail in a few days for St. Petersburg. Admiral Siniavin takes his passage in the Champion frigate, capt. Henderson. The crews of the Squadron will be put on board a division of transports which is under the orders of capt. Shepherd. The Russian ships are to be brought into Portsmouth.

Arthur O'Connor, it is reported, has a command in Flushing.

A letter from Yarmouth states a report to have been brought by a vessel to that place, of 5000 French troops coming down the Scheldt for the relief of Flushing having been all killed, drowned or taken.

AUG. 15.

Yesterday a Gottenburg mail arrived. Its contents are not important. The fact of an armistice being concluded between the Swedes and Norwegians, is the only one which comes authenticated by this conveyance. It was to last till the 3d inst. by which time the Danes were to have evacuated Sweden.

The Ox, Deal boat, brought the following particulars:

"Flushing had been found so strong, as to require to be approached on the land side in a regular manner, and our troops were actively employed in constructing the various batteries, which when completed, would mount upwards of 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and it was expected would not be ready to open on the works of the town till Friday night, preparatory to which floating batteries had been sent round by the Slough, to be in readiness to co-operate in attacking by sea at the same moment; some days will therefore probably elapse before the intelligence of its fall reaches us."

"In the mean-time the enemy are extremely active, and make daily skirmishes with our troops. They are said to have obtained reinforcements of men from the opposite coast of Cadiz, it not being possible for our shipping, on account of the batteries, to be sufficiently close in with the town to prevent it; some boats which approached to reconnoitre have been literally beat to pieces by the enemy's shot."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 2.

From the Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, schooner Trim, M. S. Bumbury, from Messina and Gibraltar, in 26 days.

The Spaniards and French had a severe action within 7 leagues of Seville the 22d August. The French army consisted of 30,000 men; the result was not known at Gibraltar the 27th August.

Cuesta and some other Spanish generals have resigned, and the command of the Spanish army given to Sir Arthur Wellesley; the reason the Spanish generals give for resigning is, that they could not depend on their men. Either Gen. Cuesta or Romana was at Algeiras the 27th of August, as a private gentleman, and some of the Junta have returned to their houses.

By the arrival of the schooner Trim, capt. Bumbury, from Messina and Gibraltar, we have received the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 19th August, and we have also been favoured with the subjoined extract of a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th. The latter confirms capt. Bumbury's information, that general Wellesley has the command of the combined British and Spanish armies, by the retiring of Cuesta. But he must be mistaken about the battle near Seville. From Seville to Gibraltar is a distance of less than 150 miles, and a battle fought on the 22d would not fail to be known on the 27th at Gibraltar.

The extracts we furnish our readers do not show that any gloom has been cast upon Spa-

nish affairs by recent disasters. It is however worthy of remark, that no account of peace between Austria and France had reached Gibraltar at the last date, the 27th of August; all the reports tending to a renewal of hostilities.

[North Am.]

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th Aug.

Markets above are extremely bad, and no appearance of alteration. General Stewart's expedition effected nothing material. They have taken possession of two small islands and that is all.—Trieble remains in the hands of the French. Among other reports we have some, which state a victory obtained by our Austrian allies on the 29th ult. but really we are afraid to repeat them.

In Spain we have no reason to believe that things are not going on well. However so much depends upon what may take place in Austria that appearances vary as accounts are received from that quarter. Victor, with 40,000 men, is in the vicinity of Madrid; Soult at the bridge of Almaraz, with about 30,000; Sir Arthur Wellesley with about the same, and the Spanish army now under his command also of about 60,000, are at the Puente del Arzobispo, watching Soult. General Beresford, with 20,000 Portuguese, is coming down towards the English, and Venegas, with about 25,000, after having been rather roughly handled by Victor, has fallen back upon the Cardinas.

Fresh papers received from Spain.

SEVILLE, AUG. 3.

General Venegas sends intelligence from Ocaña, under date the 5th inst. that on that day, the 1st, 2d and 3d division of his army covered themselves with glory on the banks of the Tagus and at Aranjuez, where they completely repelled three most vigorous attacks of the enemy, (the sang froid and gallantry of our troops being beyond all praise. The enemy were between 14 and 15,000 strong, and the action lasted from 5 in the afternoon to 8 at night.

By another dispatch of Gen. Cuesta's, the combined Anglo-Spanish army is known to be at the bridge of the Archbishop, on the right and left of the Tagus, observing that of Marshal Soult.

[The next number of the Gazette notices the arrival at Cadiz of H. C. M. S. the St. Francisco de la Paula, from Vera Cruz and the Havana, with upwards of 6 millions of hard dollars in specie, and a number of other valuable articles.]

AUGUST 10.

Gen. Wellesley's army has been reinforced by 6000 British troops, and has made up its loss, which was considerable, particularly in officers. Everlasting gratitude to our faithful and our generous allies! What immense exertions, what immense sacrifices have not they made for our liberty, for the liberty of all Europe! It is beyond the power of expression adequately to extol their valour, their generosity, their rights to our lasting gratitude. Spanish hearts only can feel what is due to such heroic conduct; and we presume to assert, that they alone are susceptible of such sentiments as can reward British generosity.

Our army of Galicia is already on its march, and will shortly proceed in quest of the enemy, Gerona was resolutely holding out on the 30th of July. By the latest dispatches from its governor, the enemy had suspended their operations for six days together. Gen. Blake has returned to Tortosa, leaving behind a body of troops to observe the French army which besieges that fortress. The army of Aragon is collecting without loss of time, and will shortly be able to retrieve the retreat of Belchite, particularly if it be true, that the French have sent for some of the troops in Saragossa, for the purpose of repairing part of the loss which they sustained at Talavera.

[Semanario Patriotic.]

AUGUST 14.

Gen. Venegas' Dispatch.

Most Excellent Sir,

This morning, at half past five, the army under my command was attacked by the enemy in Almonacid, and at seven a very brisk fire of both artillery and musketry had extended throughout the whole of the line.—The number of the assailants was very considerable, and we have no doubt but it exceeded 25,000 men. Our troops maintained a most honourable fight for nine hours together, during five of which the fire was tremendous indeed—but the enemy having made themselves masters of a height which formed our left, obtained an advantage in point of position, and were on the point of turning us, which circumstance induced me to recover on a retreat, previously forming to cover it, the second division which had hitherto suffered least. The national honour has been

maintained unimpaired. Blood has been shed indeed, and we have lost excellent officers—but I conceive that the enemy's own loss amounts to 3,000 men. I cannot, at present send the particulars to your excellency, but I will do so whenever I have time.

Camp Marshal D. Romana de Carvajal, your post from Tembleque for la Carolina where he will assume the command, and collect as many troops and sharpers as possible until I reach the Sierra myself with the army. May God, &c.

(Signed)

VENEGAS.

Head quarters, Camunas, Aug. 11, 1809.

To H. E. Don Antonio Cornel.

[Government Gazette.]

[The next number contains, at full length the same general's dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack made on the 5th, by the French upon his army at Aranjuez, which was noticed in last Saturday's Chronicle.—Gen. V. states, that upon being informed by Gen. Cuesta, that the British army had marched out in the morning of the 3d, and that he intended to follow it with his own in the evening of the same day, to make head against Soult, who was advancing on the side of Placencia; he foresaw that the troops under his command would be attacked, as soon as intelligence of his movements should reach Joseph and Victor, who (in consequence of their defeat at Talavera) had fallen back—the former upon Illescas with 16,000 men, and the latter upon Maqueda with 10,000 men. And accordingly Gen. V. made the necessary dispositions to repulse the enemy, and, as proved in the event, in so able and judicious a manner, that the latter, meeting every where with an unconquerable resistance, desisted from the attempt and withdrew with a loss of 300 killed and 1000 men wounded—that of the Spaniards being far less important, as it is estimated at 200 in all.

The dispatch concludes with bestowing the highest encomiums upon all the corps engaged, as well as all their officers—and Gen. Venegas having particularly recommended to the board brigadier D. Pedro Augustin Ciron, who commanded in Aranjuez, and upon whom had, therefore, devolved the task of carrying the plan of defence into execution, the brigadier has been immediately promoted to the rank of camp-marshal.]

AUGUST 17.

The forces which Soult has brought to the Tagus, do not merely consist of the division under his orders, but include the whole of the French troops in Castile. This has occasioned the retrograde movement of our armies. They extend from the Mesa de Ibor as far as Almaraz, and will shortly be reinforced by 9000 English who are already in Alcantara—and further we are positively told, by Beresford's division which appears to have reached Ciudad Rodrigo, to the number of 16,000 men. The united armies of Asturias and Galicia must, by this time, have penetrated into Castile. A French division has marched from the Tagus to Placencia, undoubtedly to observe the armies which may fall upon the rear of their troops.

The army of the centre has fought at Almonacid with great valour. Its retreat has been a military one, unattended with the fatal dispersion which we have lamented upon other occasions. On the 12th, its head quarters were in Argamiñilla. Venegas intended to send part of his troops to the Sierra, and to advance with the remainder of the army, which is a proof that the French are not pursuing him. If it be so, we may hope, that la Mancha will not be afflicted again with the continuance of the French troops.

The Tarragona report of the 7th, states 600 men to have entered Gerona, a reinforcement most acceptable to that garrison. The prodigies of valour and patriotism which it is performing, would obtain no credit, if the Spanish revolution had not already afforded many instances of the kind. Whenever the enemy assail it, which is often the case, they are obliged to retire with great loss. [Semanario Patriotic.]

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 19.

On Sunday evening last, the garrison fired a royal salute, and the troops a *feu de joie*, to celebrate the victory of Talavera.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter, dated Riode Janeiro, Aug. 3, 1809.

"A Spanish vessel has just arrived here in 15 days from Buenos Ayres, with information that the new Spanish Viceroy had arrived there from Spain, and a governor at Montevideo; that on the 13th ult. Liniers gave up the government quietly; and had retired with an annuity, and the rank of field-marshal, in consideration of past services. Senator Elio, late governor of Montevideo, gave up at the same time."

BALTIMORE, OCT. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Diana, Captain Holbrook, arrived here last evening, in 40 days from Liverpool. We have received London and Liverpool papers from the 17th to the 24th of August. They are chiefly filled with accounts and details of the operations on Walcheren, by the army under Lord Chatham, and the fleet under Adm. Strachan. Flushing surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of August—the garrison, sick and well, becoming prisoners of war. It had been most tremendously bombarded for two nights previous to the signature of the articles of capitulation, which event was delayed by the demand on the part of the French General of more favourable terms for the Irish brigade which defended the place.

The islands of Schowen and Doiveland have also surrendered. The expedition was said to have excited a great sensation in Holland. Considerable quantities of powder, besides cannon and shot of various descriptions, were found in Flushing. The next operation to be undertaken, says the Statesman, is the reduction of Fort Sillio. To defend the passage of the Scheldt, at this particular point, the French admiral is said to have brought down a strong force of frigates and gunboats. If, however, the navigation be practicable for our vessels of war, strong as is Fort Sillio, the passage will, in all probability, be forced in less time than has been consumed before Flushing. The ultimate success of the expedition against Antwerp must, however, finally depend upon the strength of the army that may be collected for its defence.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

SURRENDER OF FLUSHING.

WE have the pleasure to announce the surrender of Flushing the day before yesterday. The welcome intelligence was brought by a merchantman which had been sent with a present to the commander in chief, and arrived at Campvere on Monday afternoon, when seven 74's were just getting under way to proceed to the bombardment. She quitted Campvere on Tuesday afternoon, but before she failed, an express had reached that place, stating that Flushing had surrendered on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, after a tremendous bombardment, which is said to have laid all the fortifications fronting the sea completely level with the ground. The number of inhabitants and soldiers that perished in the bombardment was very great indeed.

Date's Decree of July 29.

Louis Napoleon, &c. &c. "Until further orders, our decree of 30th of June, No. 1, respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom, shall be repealed, and every thing relating thereto be placed the same footing as it was before the issuing of the said decree, so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees shall be admitted. Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off.

"The director of the customs hereby orders all custom-house officers, stationed in the harbours and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decree, and to inform all captains of American vessels, which may hereafter arrive, of the contents of the same; as also of the decrees by which the import of goods is permitted. And also to send the papers of those, which from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible, with the addition of the usual declaration of the director of the customs, and to wait for further orders concerning the same."

AUGUST 18.

The official account of the surrender of Flushing had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

The bombardment of Flushing lasted from Sunday afternoon till Tuesday morning. On Monday the large ships went in, and began bombarding it on the sea side with tremendous effect. The resistance was rendered more obstinate, on account of part of the garrison being Irish, who dreaded falling into the hands of the government against whom they were fighting. The first terms proposed by general Monet are said to have contained some stipulations in their favour, which were instantly and indignantly rejected by the Earl of Chatham. The town then held out some time longer, but all hopes of success being at an end, and the fortifications tumbling about their ears, the garrison were reduced to the necessity of an unconditional surrender. The terms were signed early on Tuesday morning, and we were to take possession of the place on Tuesday evening.

AUGUST 19.

We received at a late hour this morning, Paris papers to the 2d, Hamburg to the 11th, Berlin, Frankfurt, and other papers to the 4th—the following are their contents. There

is no fresh bulletin in them; nor does it appear that the preliminaries had been signed so late as the 28th of last month; though reports prevailed at Hamburg on the 9th and 10th, that they were signed on the 27th.—We have, however, the Vienna papers before us of the 29th, which are totally silent upon the subject.

VIENNA, JULY 23.

The prince of Lichtenstein makes frequent journeys from Comorn to Schoenbrunn. According to reports, the signature of peace is near; the conditions will be very advantageous to the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, but particularly to Bavaria and Saxony. The frontiers of Austria will be removed far to the East.

LOUISBOURG, JULY 31.

Our court Gazette states, that on the 21st the town of Gratz, and on the 23d, the citadel, were given up to the French, and the whole province evacuated by the Austrians. Count Guilay at first refused to give up Gratz, till marshal Macdonald advanced with two fresh French divisions.

PARIS, AUG. 1.

Letters from Vienna state that count Champagny and the duke of Friuli on the part of the French, and prince de Lichtenstein and baron Vincent, are furnished with full powers to treat for peace.

General St. Savarre is appointed to the chief command of the coast from Boulogne to Flushing.

M. Antoine, nephew to the queen of Spain, and Franceschi, nephew of gen. Dumas, have fallen into the hands of the Spanish insurgents.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 5.

His majesty arrived here on the 2d, at 11 in the forenoon. An extraordinary meeting of the council of state immediately took place, and after some conferences with the ministers his majesty set off for Rotterdam.

Our court Gazette states that a considerable French force, destined to drive out the enemy, is assembled in the neighbourhood of Ghent, under the prince of Ponte Corvo, who must by this time (the 2d) have arrived there. The troops are marching daily from Ghent towards Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 24.

On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock major Bradford, aid-de-camp to the commander of the Expedition, and lieutenant May of the navy, arrived at London with dispatches from the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, announcing the important news of the capture of Flushing.

Dispatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, which state that the garrison of Flushing amounted to 200 officers, 4985 rank and file, 618 sick—total 5808.—The whole force opposed to ours on the island was upwards of 9000 men. This greatly exceeds the estimate in the former dispatches.

FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4—5.

Arrival of a Spanish Minister.

Late last night the Spanish frigate Cornelia, capt. Don Joseph Rodriguez de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She failed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessel has brought out his excellency Don Lewis de Onate, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, to the United States of America. Also, Don Bartholomew Rengenet, consul from his Catholic Majesty for Philadelphia, their ladies, daughters and domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey, of this city.

On the 20th ult. the frigate spoke the ship Ariadne, Wyberg, 27 days from Liverpool, for Charleston—informed, that the English had got possession of all the islands on the coast of Holland.

We also learn that after the battle of Talavera, the French army attacked gen. Venegas in Aranjuez, and were driven back with considerable loss after three hard fought battles. Venegas afterwards returned towards the Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions, the French having destroyed every thing. The French garrison of Madrid had gone into the Retero, with their adherents, the people having risen up against them, and gone out to meet Venegas in his advance.

We learn further, by the Spanish frigate, that Gerona, which defends itself in the most astonishing manner, has been relieved by gen. Blake, who is collecting his army and artillery at Tortosa, to go against Saragossa, where the French have been obliged to concentrate themselves in consequence of the people of Arragon having risen against them en masse. The Spanish Mountaineers from Arragon, Navarre and Catalonia, had made an incursion into several parts of France, burnt some towns, and levied contributions on the inhabitants.

The supreme junta continued at Seville; but it was expected they would soon remove to Madrid, from whence Joseph Buonaparte,

with 6000 men, had a second time effected his escape. He was gone to Somma Sierra, a strong pass between France and Spain.

The St. Fulgencia, a Spanish 74, had arrived at Cadiz from Lima with 8 millions of dollars.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies were only prevented from pursuing their victories and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. This same circumstance induced the combined armies to fall back, a short distance, on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of marshal Soult, with a detachment of the French army of about 20,000 men, which had been sent back upon the rear of the English for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on their retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera turning out rather contrary to their expectations, the marshal returned by the road he came, his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic, and reported in Talavera that all was lost; in consequence of which the intendand of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which hasty measure the army which had been engaged for nearly two days, found itself without provisions for nearly 48 hours. For this misconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place; but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of sir Arthur Wellesley.

In consequence of the above order to remove all the provisions, the combined armies found it necessary to fall back to the Tagus.

On sir A. Wellesley's retiring, he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him; and requesting to have permission to send his surgeons to attend them—which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Venegas having advanced within sight of Madrid, received information from Cuesta, that the French were concentrating towards Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this position he was attacked three several times by the French, but he repulsed them every time with great slaughter. After this he fell back to Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French. King Joseph had retired with 6000 men to Somma Sierra, a strong pass situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford, with a combined army of Portuguese, Spaniards and English; Romana, with the army of Galicia and Asturias, and the duke of Parque, were coming down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 80,000 men. The duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romana was in Valladolid by the last accounts.

The marquis of Wellesley, ambassador from England, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Numbers of the women went out to meet him, though the weather was excessively hot, and the people unharnessed his horses, and drew the carriage themselves for near a league, amidst the acclamations of thousands; a circumstance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even upon the entrance of a king. The marquis has assisted at several meetings of the Junta, and had inspired new life into the hearts of the Spanish patriots.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Gerona, a very important fortress in Catalonia, had surpassed even Saragossa in its brave resistance to the troops of the Usurper. After being invested upwards of 3 months, it had compelled the French to retire to the heights; even the women had formed themselves into troops, and had received badges of distinction for their heroic conduct. General Blake at length appeared before the place with an army of brave volunteers, consisting principally of the old garrison of Saragossa, of whom he had left about 3000 men in Gerona to defend it, being as many as was thought necessary by the governor, the same intrepid officer who refused to give up to the French Mount Juich, (a fort commanding Barcelona,) even after an order from the old Spanish court to do so. The governor has since written, that he defied all the force that the French could now send against it.

The inhabitants of Rencal, notwithstanding the threats of the ex-duce of Mahen, viceroy of Navarre, under Buonaparte, had laid siege to Jaca; their commander had sent back to the viceroy his proclamation, accompanied with an excellent answer, inviting him to meet them in the field.

As to Blake's late defeat, which has been attributed to the cowardice of the Spanish soldiers, it is now ascertained to have been

produced by the intrigue of the captain general of Valencia, who was jealous of Blake, and caused the retreat of the army, in hopes it would afterwards be committed to him.—The people of Valencia had killed numbers of the runaways, who had presented themselves at the gates of the city and demanded entrance.

To conclude: It is confidently asserted that the affairs of Spain never wore so good a prospect since the revolution. More men offer their services to defend their liberties than can be armed. The inhabitants of the country were so exasperated against their invaders that they omitted no opportunity to put every Frenchman to death whenever they could do so. On the approach of the French army it was customary to abandon their villages and flee to the mountains, from whence they constantly harassed them; and more of the French fell by this mode of warfare than in regular battle.

The different French armies in Spain now supposed to amount to about 50,000 men, and it has been calculated that near 200,000 who entered the country have perished in various ways or are prisoners of war.

A few days before the Cornelia failed, the San Fulgencia, 74, had arrived at Cadiz with nearly 8,000,000 of dollars from Lima, on a frigate that failed in company with fresh supplies, had stopped at the river La Plata and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz had gone round to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there, and had been recovered by the Galicians from the French; to whom it had formerly been treacherously delivered.

FROM HOLLAND.

Captain Balch, arrived at Portsmouth, Saturday, from Trinidad, spoke, on the 21st, on George's Bank, a ship from which bound to Philadelphia, the captain of which informed him that the English had taken a Dutch fleet, and had advanced within 20 miles of Rotterdam.

American.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 14.

Capture of Senegal by the British. THE Surry, capt. Potts, failed from Madeira July 28, and from Fayal August 11. Capt. P. has communicated the following intelligence.

"The fortresses and dependencies of Senegal surrendered on the 12th of July, to his majesty's forces, under the command of commodore Valentine, of H. M.

"The forces consisted of 100 men of the Royal African corps from Goree and the 10th and marines of the Squadron, in all 100 rank and file. These were accompanied by gunboats belonging to the fleet. The enemy made a sortie to drive the troops back, after a skirmish of two hours they retreated to the fort. In the mean time the garrison attempted to pass the bar—but only three of them had the good fortune to get out—however succeeded in cutting the boom of capturing two of the enemy's gunboats, and maintained themselves within a short distance of the fort. After some further resistance the enemy surrendered prisoners of war, sent home and regularly exchanged.

"The Squadron consisted of the Commodore Valentine, the Tigress, brig-sloop Parker, one Liverpool letter of marque transport, and gunboats.

"The Soleby unfortunately got on shore having run very close in to protect the boats of our troops and was lost. Capt. Parker, 1 midshipman and several seamen were drowned in two boats which upset and sunk on the bar."

SALEM, SEPT. 27.

Arrived, schooner Neptune, capt. Very days from St. Pierre's, Martinique. market glutted with American produce; selling at 5 dolls. a hoghead. A sickness raging among the shipping, the healthy on shore; many seamen had been victims to it. Four frigates had recently arrived at Guadeloupe from France, and learned whether they brought any troops, the island was blockaded by the British, and was little doubt but they would conquer after the hurricane months.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 5.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Sept. 10. "The arrival of the Hercules, from New York, has again occasioned the price of cotton to advance. Of cotton near 25,000 lbs. have been sold in the last 15 days; the price may be quoted at 17 to 17½; New Orleans 19 to 19½. Timber, tobacco, naval stores and slaves, are eagerly sought after. The island was blockaded by the British, and was little doubt but they would conquer after the hurricane months.

Wednesday arrived at this port the Glee, capt. Stites, from Jamaica, who left the 16th of Sept. and has 1000 lbs. with him the French gen. Barquier (who commanded the city of St. Domingo, in the siege and was there captured,) & his regiment, consisting of 22 officers, with 1000 men and servants to the amount of 6000 who go to France by the full conveyance

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

ELECTION.

RETURNS—OFFICIAL

Delegates to the General Assembly of the different Counties

WESTERN SHORE.

Annapolis City—Joseph Sands

Boyle, Esquires.

Anne-Arundel County—John

Wald Dorsey, Osborn Williams

Esquires.

Prince-George's County—John

Cord, Esquire.

Baltimore City—William G.

Stanton and Theodorick Bland, Es

quires.

Baltimore County—Tobias E.

George Harryman, Moses Brow

Esquires.

Carroll County—Richard G.

Calest County—Richard G.

H. Wilkinson, Thomas Bla

Esquires.

Frederick County—John Tho

mas, John H. Thomas and

Esquires.

Montgomery County—Henry

annual Thomas, Charles H.

and Ezekiah Veatch, Esquires.

Prince-George's County—Edw

ard, John C. Herbert, Francis

Esquires.

Washington County—John B.

Esquires.

Sherrif—Matthias Shaffner,

Esquires.

WESTERN SHORE.

Cecil County—John Groom

Esquires.

Sherrif—John Grefswell, Esq

Caroline County—Frederick

Esquires.

Sherrif—Thomas Salisbury,

Esquires.

Kent County—Guthbert Hall

Esquires.

Sherrif—Edward Wilkins, Esq

Queen-Anne's County—Jaime

Esquires.

Sherrif—William Pitt Ridg

Esquires.

Talbot County—Samuel Ste

Esquires.

Sherrif—John Bennett, Esq

Esquires.

Our affairs with Fr

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COMMUNICATE

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Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1809.

ELECTION.

RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

Delegates to the General Assembly, & Sheriffs of the different Counties.

WESTERN SHORE.

Annapolis City—Joseph Sands and James Boyle, Esquires. Anne-Arundel County—John S. Belt, Archibald Dorsey, Osborn Williams and Thomas Bellman, Esquires. Sheriff—John Cord, Esquire. Baltimore City—William G. D. Worthington and Theodorick Bland, Esquires. Baltimore County—Tobias E. Stansbury, George Harryman, Moses Brown and Beale Randall, Esquires. Sheriff—William Merryman, Esquire. Calvert County—Richard Grahame, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Thomas Blake & Joseph Ireland, Esquires. Frederick County—John Thomas, George H. Thomas and John Schley, Esquires. Sheriff—Ezra Mantz, Esquire. Montgomery County—Henry C. Gaither, Samuel Thomas, Charles H. W. Wharton and Ezekiah Veatch, Esquires. Sheriff—William Candler, Esquire. Prince-George's County—Edward H. Calvert, John C. Herbert, Francis Magruder & Charles S. Perrie, Esquires. Sheriff—John Darnall, Esquire. Washington County—John Bowles, George Bellar, Moses Tabbs and William L. Brent, Esquires. Sheriff—Matthias Zshaffner, Esquire.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cecil County—John Groome, Edward H. Peasey, John S. Moffitt and Henry W. Phyllick, Esquires. Sheriff—John Grefwell, Esquire. Caroline County—Frederick Holbrook, Peter Willis, Henry Driver and Alembly Jump, Esquires. Sheriff—Thomas Salisbury, Esquire. Kent County—Guthbert Hall, Unit Angier, James Harris and William Moffitt, Esquires. Sheriff—Edward Wilkins, Esquire. Queen-Anne's County—James Brown, Daniel C. Hopper, John E. Spencer and George Palmer, Esquires. Sheriff—William Pitt Ridgeway, Esquire. Talbot County—Samuel Stevens, jun. David Kerr, jun. Perry Spencer and William L. Seth, Esquires. Sheriff—John Bennett, Esquire.

Returns have not yet been received from Allegany, Charles, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties, on the Western Shore, nor from Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, on the Eastern Shore.

Our affairs with France.

From all we can gather by the late arrivals from Europe, it appears very evident that our affairs with France are still in a bad situation. It is again rumoured that gen. Armstrong has demanded his passports, preparatory to his leaving that country. But this rumour has been so often propagated, but little reliance can be placed on it. However, whether he comes home or stays in France, we have no hope that he will accomplish any arrangement for the benefit of his country. It is now pretty well understood that the imperial Government is determined that we shall fight for him against him. Which side our government will take remains to be determined. We think, however, the emperor has but little chance of levying contributions and confiscations on this side the water. He has indeed few friends in this country; but fortunately for mankind they are very few; and those who are composed more of sound than substance. [Ind. Am.]

COMMUNICATED.

I am sorry to state, there is too much reason to fear Mr. Armstrong's negotiation has failed. [Whig.]

General Wilkinson, we are told, is coming to the Atlantic States, by permission of the President, obtained at the particular request of the general himself. [Ibid.]

Lord Mansfield has, with a view to the future supply of timber for the British navy, patriotically raised, since 1803, at Scone, Perth, 95,000 oaks, part of them from his lordship's nursery, and part from young plants. The Society of Arts, in consequence, awarded his lordship the gold medal. [Lon. Paper.]

A Cotton Manufactory is now erecting at Providence, (R. I.) by Mr. Seth Wheaton. Ten thousand spindles are expected to be put once in operation. The building which contains the machinery is of stone, 211 feet long, 30 feet wide, with six floors.

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

On the 3d inst. the Spanish frigate Cornelia anchored in the harbour of this city. On passing Fort Columbus she fired a salute of 13 guns which were answered by a similar number from Fort Columbus.

The ambassador from the Spanish junta acting in the name of Ferdinand VII. arrived on board this ship, and landed from a barge at the wharf at lower Greenwich-street about 5 o'clock. On leaving the frigate he was saluted with six guns, and an equal number on his landing, from the United States frigate Constitution, com. Rogers.

There landed of his suite two ladies, a secretary and an officer in military undress, and several others of his domestic suite.—They were received by Mr. Stoughton, the Spanish consul, and conducted to his house in two carriages.

Some misapprehension of etiquette as to the salute at first took place, as it seems to have been expected by the Spanish officers that the first salute would come from the American batteries; upon some explanation with an officer of the United States army and the Spanish consul the established form of proceeding in such cases was understood—and a communication was made to Fort Columbus of the intention to offer the usual salute. The usage is, not to salute any but national ships unless previous intimation is given. Had the Spanish vessel passed the river with full sail, she would have been saluted by commodore Rogers, but as she took in sail and came to anchor, the usages of the navy it seems consider her only as a battery, when not under sail.

Some silly rumours were afloat on the occasion, and much talk about it, but all really meaning nothing, but talk.

Perhaps it may not be amiss on this occasion to anticipate the busy verfatility of conjecture, by offering a few ideas on what will probably be the course of our government in relation to the new diplomatic character.

Our country as a neutral nation can take no share in the disputes of belligerent nations. It is not for the United States to question the existence or non existence of either of the nominal kings of Spain, whether it be Joseph at Madrid or Ferdinand at Orleans. The establishment of a peace will settle the question as to the future possessor of the efficient authority of Spain.

Possibly the same course will be now pursued as was pursued in an early stage of the French revolution, when the minister of the Republic and the minister of the Bourbons, both offered credentials to the president of the U. S. The laws of hospitality were extended to both, and the government received every communication which did not go to involve the neutrality of the nation. On questions which involve the disputed authority, our government will maintain a rigid neutrality. On matters which refer to civility and the usages of polished nations, nothing will be done to wound either of the competitor powers.

On Saturday last the United States frigate Essex, Captain Smith, proceeded down the Bay for Hampton Roads.

Mr. Erskine, on Monday, the 2d instant, presented his letters of recall, and took leave of the President; and Mr. Jackson was the next day, presented to him. [Nat. Int.]

From the Missouri Gazette published at St. Louis, Louisiana.

We hope our government will send a few companies to strengthen the posts on the Mississippi and Missouri, for British emissaries are busy in every quarter. A few days ago the chiefs of the great Osage arrived here and appeared willing to do every thing required of them, but a few days residence was enough to poison their minds, and they have returned to their nation without effecting the object intended.

Extract of a letter from a celebrated physician in Marseilles, dated in May, to his friend in Cambridge, (M)

"Poor Charles the 15th, formerly king of Spain, is still here; with feet, legs, knees and hands swelled by a gouty and rheumatismal affection. He has with him a Spanish gentleman of the faculty, but he has called for my opinion, and I have paid him a few visits."

Letters received in London from Gottenburg mention the probability of the annexation of Norway to the Swedish territory. Prince Augustenberg of the house of Holstein, who is declared successor to the new Swedish monarch, is understood to have accepted the nomination on the express condition that that country, of which he has been governor, shall form a part of the dominions to which he is declined to succeed. The arrangement has diffused as much joy to the Swedes as it has excited dissatisfaction to the Danish government.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

THE enclosed letter was addressed by Madame La Riche, to several American gentlemen at L'Orient, previous to the departure of the Mentor; by giving the same a place in your useful Gazette, and requesting your brother editors to re-publish the same, you may be the means of procuring a most respectable lady some tidings of her long lost son.

L'Orient, 17th June, 1809.

SIR,

My son William Robert Le Riche de Montamont, embarked at this place in the month of September, 1796, on board of the ship Apollo, of Baltimore, belonging to Messrs. Joseph and James Biays, of said place, and commanded by capt. Matthew Travers, I have not since heard any news of him, except that he was impressed on board of the British frigate Melampus, about a year since.

You will confer a particular obligation on me, by using your endeavours to obtain some information respecting him, and forward the same to me at this place.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELIZA LE RICHE DE MONTAMONT. Madam Le Riche's address—Madame Le Riche, rue de la Convention, a L'Orient.

FROM RUSSIA.

Arrived, at Baltimore, Sch'r Ant, Manning, in 49 days from Archangel. The report of the English being at Archangel, and taken many vessels, is unfounded; they have been in the North Sea, and landed at a small place called Cole, where they took a few sheep, &c. The Russians have ten or twelve thousand troops at Archangel for its defence. [Fed. Gaz.]

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the third instant, at Cool Spring Manor, near Queen-Anne, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Benjamin Hall Clarke to Miss Nelly Claggett, eldest daughter of Joseph White Claggett, Esq. all of Prince-George's county.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. Willard 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, October 9, 1809. 3w

In CHANCERY, October 6, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Lansdale, deceased, lying in Saint-Mary's county, made and reported by Clement Brooke and Gustavus A. Claggett, as Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the second day of November next.

The report states, that three tracts of land were sold at 7 dolls. 50 cents per acre, three other tracts at 6 dolls. 25 cents per acre, and 2½ acres of land for 20 dollars.

True copy. Telt. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Store house of Westley Mecke, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gaiher, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country born slaves, on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r. August 12, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber is duly authorized, by Denton and Matthias Hammond, the executors of Col. Rezin Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust the estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, or to call and adjust their debts; and those having claims against the deceased are requested to produce them for payment.—The claims to be duly authenticated. All persons interested will attend to this notice, as immediate measures will be pursued to close the estate.

PHILLIP HAMMOND. September 19, 1809. 3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY, on the 5th instant a Negro Man by the name of Ben T formerly the property of Benjamin Steen of Aberdeen, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, has a scar on his left eye, just within the hair, about the size of a mill'd shilling, rather a down look when tired, and very talkative; his clothing brown ticklenberg shirt and trousers, a Wakefield jacket, much worn.—As he is a noted villain he may change his clothing, best suits his purpose. It is supposed that he is skulking in Annapolis, or somewhere about there, as he formerly was employed by Leonard, South river neck, and lived at Aberdeen when I purchased him.—His relations are living at the different quarters of the Stewart's, on this side of South river—mother lives at Bridge Hills quarter, and has a wife at Mr. Claggett's, near Queen Anne, and has been seen by some of Mr. Brogden's negroes within a few days, and is now lurking thereabouts. I will pay above reward to any person who may detect the said fellow, and deliver him to me, confine him in any goal so that I can get him again.

CASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

The Ridge, Oct. 9, 1809. 7

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of August, a negro boy named JACOB, about 18 years of age, five feet or 10 inches high, tolerably well made, who spoken to answers very quick; he speaks Dutch language pretty well; his great teeth have been toll-bitten; he reads tolerable well. Had on a tow linen shirt and trousers, an old black coat, split down the back, a crooked swansdown vest, much worn, and a felt hat. It is presumed that this fellow is now lurking in the city of Baltimore, as he has a sister living there. He was raised in Washington county, near Hagar's-town, Antietam, Maryland; professes to be a Methodist. It is probable he has procured, will endeavour to procure, a pass. Masters of vessels, and others, are warned against harbouring said negro at their peril. Who ever secures the above negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE.

Six miles from Frederick-town, Frederick county, Maryland. October 10, 1809. 6w.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY

—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—

Under the Direction of the Reverend WILLIAM NIND,

WILL be open'd on the first Monday in October next, for tuition in the following branches, to wit:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; English Grammar, the Elements of Composition and History; Geography and Astronomy, exemplified by maps, globes and appropriate diagrams; together with such general view of useful and polite Literature as will be both pleasing and advantageous. September 25, 1809. 3X 4w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages to a man who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, with good constitution and study habits. None need apply but such as can substantiate the above character.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

West river, Sept. 25, 1809. 7f.

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has now turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his line.

Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809. 7

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. 19

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

VERSES

A Gentleman taking a long walk in a stormy day.

BY A LADY.

husk'd ye stormy boist'rous winds, and let me hear the Zephyrs sigh; them attend ALEXANDER'S path, and be his guardian spirit nigh.

no rude sound disturb the calm, which to the feeling mind is dear, the sweet Woodlark's tender note, or gentle streamlet murmur near.

th thy "own sweet and cunning hand," O lovely Spring bedeck the plain; the hawthorn let thy breath perfume, and each sweet flow'ret of thy train.

and may he, all devoid of care, gaze on thy charms with raptur'd eye, and feel his mind assurance give, that still his guardian Spirit's nigh.

SELECTED.

GLOOM OF AUTUMN.

ALL ye fighting sons of sorrow, view with me the autumnal gloom; learn from thence your fate to-morrow, Dead, perhaps, laid in the tomb. All nature fading, dying, Silent all things seem to mourn; life from vegetation flying, Brings to mind the mould'ring urn.

At the autumn's tempest rising, Makes the lofty forest nod; enes of nature, how surprising, Read in nature nature's God—our Sovereign, sole Creator, Lives eternal in the sky, while we mortals yield to nature, Bloom a while then fade and die.

Flowers die by dread Bellona, Thro' enrag'd tyrannic kings; soft like plants in pale Pomona, Fall to rise in future springs. Mourning scenes when vegetation, Dies by frost, or worms devour—lovely mournful when a nation Dies by neighb'ring nation's power.

Death and war my mind depresses, Autumn shows me my decay,— calls to mind my past distresses, Warns me of my dying day.— Autumn gives me melancholy, Strikes dejection thro' my soul— While I mourn my former folly, Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Oh! I hear the air refounding, With expiring insects cries: Ah! their moans, to me how wounding,— Emblem of my wretched sighs. Hollow winds about are roaring, Noisy waters round me rise— While I sit my fate deploring, Tears fast streaming from mine eyes.

What to me are autumn's treasures, Since I know no earthly joy— Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,— Time must youth and health destroy. Pleasure once I fondly courted, Shared each bliss that youth bestows,— But to see where then I sported, Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrow since have blasted, Ev'ry youthful pleasing dream— Quivering age with youth contrasted, Oh! how short their glories seem! As the annual frost are cropping, Leaves and tendrils from the trees; So my friends are yearly dropping, Thro' old age or dire disease.

Former friends, O how I've fought 'em, Just to cheer my drooping mind— But they're gone like leaves in autumn, Driv'n before the dreary wind. When a few more years are wasted, When a few more springs are o'er— When a few more griefs I've tasted, I shall fall to rise no more.

Faith my sun of life declining, Soon will set: in endless night; But my hopes, pure and refining, Rest in future life and light! Cease, this fearing, trembling, fighting, Death will break the fullen gloom! Soon my spirit fluttering, flying, Must be borne beyond the tomb!

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club Purse of not less than Three Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Annapolis Course on TUESDAY, the 17th of October next—Heats four miles each. On WEDNESDAY, the 18th, a Purse of not less than One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for—Heats two miles each. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a parcel of NEW GOODS from Philadelphia, which they offer to sell cheap for Cash, and to punctual customers on their usual terms.

They have to sell, on commission, Family, Loaf, Lump and Piece SUGARS, by wholesale or retail, and Retailers can be supplied with this article at the lowest Baltimore price.

They also sell, for John Chew Thomas, Esq. best Bakers FLOUR, which they are regularly supplied with in barrels and half barrels.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.

N. B. Fresh RED CLOVER SEED as above. R. & W. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county, 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 several supplements thereto.

WILLIAM WOOLTON.

Sept. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—Longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to resort to legal measures, and without delay.

W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it. Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sundry inhabitants of Cob Neck, in Charles county, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a road to be made public thro' Woolaston's Manor, and by the Cobb Neck church, to intersect the main road leading from Port-Tobacco to the lower end of Cob Neck.

September 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, state of Maryland, called Blay's Addition, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distances only, likewise the one half of a tract of land called Blay's Range, containing two hundred acres, held also by courses and distances only, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he intends petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS: TILDEN.

Shrewsbury, August 19, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a part of Cheney's Resolution, containing 120 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated immediately on the Federal road leading from Annapolis to the city of Washington, distant from Annapolis 10 miles, and adjoining the lands of Edward Hall, of Edward, Joseph Harwood and Nicholas Watkins.—The land is well inclosed with chestnut rails, and lies easy for cultivation, and produces good crops. The improvements are a small dwelling-house, corn-house, poultry-houses and tobacco-house, a thriving young apple orchard, and about 10 acres of meadow land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected no person will purchase without first viewing said land.

The terms of sale are, 12 months credit. Bond, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money a deed will be given of the above property. Should it not be sold at private sale before the 30th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, if fair, if not, the next fair day. For terms apply to

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

October 4, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Bourne, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise be deprived of any benefit of said estate.

WM. E. HUNGERFORD, Adm.

Sept. 18, 1809.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, to wit: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said United States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore—ORDERED, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick William Brune, Esq. has been temporarily appointed Vice-Consul of his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore, I do therefore recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of such friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grievess's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery court to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

TWO tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Prince-George's county, called Brock Hall and Weston, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof to pay cash immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and upon the payment of the purchase money, (and not before,) the trustee will, by a good deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property to him or them.

THOMAS HODGES, of Chas. Trustee. Sept. 26, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 23d day of October next, at the house of Mr. Adam Robb, in Rockville,

ALL the right, title and interest, of the late Samuel Hepburn, Esquire, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, in Montgomery county, one called The Hermitage, situate on Rock creek, about five miles from Rockville, and now in the possession of Mr. Harding, who formerly purchased a part of the same tract.—The other is part of a tract of land called Hanover, or Bradford's Rest, lying on Seneca creek, in said county, and adjoins the lands of Mr. Lawrence Ocale.

These lands are well adapted to the production of tobacco, Indian corn, and all kinds of grain.

The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser, and his heirs, all the right, title and interest, of the said Samuel Hepburn, in and to the above lands.

The sale to commence precisely at twelve o'clock.

TROEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

September 18, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of James Claypoole, tanner and carrier, of Chester-town, in Kent county, that his Bark Mill-House was, about five o'clock in the morning of Monday, the fourth instant, destroyed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said crime, provided he or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the U. States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grievess's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

SEPTEMBER 25, 1809.

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

By order, JONAS PINKNEY, Cashier.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of July last, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn river, a negro named GRIG, but among the people of colour, more generally was called GRIG SMUTHERS. He is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven of eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lisp in his speech, which may be easily discovered in an affirmative answer, he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of yes; he took with him two shirts of white ticklinburg, two pair of trousers of brown hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green cloth much worn, a short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps have other cloaths with him or have changed them as well as his name, and may have procured a pass, as he is a very artful villain: this fellow is a remarkable good ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, he has many acquaintances, and a brother by the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. Dennis A. Smith, cashier of the Mechanics Bank. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gall in this state, so that I get him gain, shall have the above reward, and be brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol independent of the reward of One Hundred Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 3, 1809.

NOTICE.

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

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 18, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVIth YEAR.]

Miscellany.

From the Political Register.

THE strict coincidence of the following prophecy, and eighty-nine years since, is a copy, literatim, from one of the New-York Post-Boys, published upwards of 1744, will not only amuse the curious, but although the most so, an article written at the present time could not more clearly designate the event.

From the New-York Post-Boy, 1744.

The following prophecy of JOHN TENBERG, a Cartesian Monk in Astronomy, who lived about 1620, may perhaps divert the readers, and for that end I have put it into an English dress.

(THE ORIGINAL)

1. WANNEER den Arend sich binden, en sal men haest de val van't winder; en Francen Koningh dan sijn verreckt.

2. De Vorsten die in't Noord, en in't zuiden, en salten tot sijn will ghewilligh sijn in vreende dingen dat in't Doytchen.

3. De Kerken, die dus lang in d'waren, en men hoort'er weer het suyn 't heylighe ghelooft: de Paulse wyt, en door God's roe geheel tot.

4. Dan sal de Toeren van Kaffiliën komst de kloecke Leeny sijn ons gheven; en trilt en machtigh Huys en val, en reept men heel verheucht: 'tis

(THE TRANSLATION)

1. WHENEVER the Eagle and the Lion then will see the Papal Power French King then with wings will seem to every German Prince

2. The North and Western Powers shall cease their conduct as that King shall each one with wonder at what strange things in Germany

3. The Church, which long in slavery now at last its liberty obtain'd, shall thro' God's wrath the Hierarchy o'erturn'd, and met its fate

4. When shall the Spanish Monarch tremble at the fiercer Lion's might, the House on Ruin's brink shall happy Peace shall soon possess

From the Connecticut Gazette.

THE DOVE.

Part of a letter from the Rev. J. WOLFE, of Paulet, to a friend.

"PAULET, JULY 1809."

DEAR SIR, YOU have seen in various publications giving accounts of the appearance of the Dove, in Paulet, in the summer, and perched on the steeple. For want of information, the public mind is easily impressed. The fact will not be denied.—It is a truth nearly as reliable as the truth was not told. It is a truth which has been put to rest until the appearance, which occasioned wonder in the vicinity of Paulet, and which was first heard of the dove. It is a truth which has been thought to be made, and a truth which has been formerly present at Paulet, and this is the result of the dove was owned by a Paulet, who lived about half a century ago. It was taken very young, to be nursed and died—and there being

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1809.

[No. 3275]

Miscellany.

From the Political Register.

THE strict coincidence of events with the following prophecy, made one hundred and eighty-nine years since, and which we copy, *literatim*, from one of a regular issue of the *New-York Post-Boy*, of March 11, 1744, published upwards of sixty-five years ago, will not only amuse the most incredulous, but astonish the most sceptical minds. An article written at the present moment, could not more clearly designate what has happened.

[Ed. Reg.]

From the *New-York Post-Boy*, of March 11, 1744.

The following prophecy of JOHANNES LICHTENBERG, a Carthusian Monk, well versed in Astronomy, who lived about the year 1620, may perhaps divert some of your readers, and for that end I have endeavoured to put it into an English dress.

(THE ORIGINAL.)

1. WANNEER den Arend sich sal aen de Lely binden, dan sal men haest de val vau't woeigh Roomen vinden; Francken Konigh dan sijn vleugels soo ver neht, dat by gantsch Duytsland voor BescHetrem Heer vertreect.

2. De Vorsten die in 't Noord, en naer de middagh woonen, die salten tot sijn will gheueilligh sich vertoonen: an s'leeden yder met veruonderen besien, dat vrede dingden dat in't Duytsche Rijk ghefchien.

3. De Kerken, die dus lang in dwangh besloten waren, die vry, men hoort'er weer het suyvere verklaren an 't heylighe gheboef: de Pauwelijcke Macht, sijn, en door God's roe geheel tot niet ghebracht.

4. Dan sal de Toeren van Kasilien onck beuen, dan komt de kloecke Leeuw sijn heyligh Boeck onck gheuen; dan sal een machtigh Huys en waggelt tot een val, dan reept men heel verheucht: 'tis Vrede over al.

(THE TRANSLATION.)

1. WHENEVER the Eagle and the Lily join, then will see the Papal Power decline; the French King then with wings extended wide will seem to every German Prince a guide.

2. The North and Western Powers will submit to shape their conduct as that King thinks fit, and shall each one with wonder and surprise, see what strange things in Germany arise.

3. The Church, which long in slavery remain'd, now at last its liberty obtain'd; the thro' God's wrath the Hierarchy of Rome will return'd, and met its fatal doom.

4. When shall the Spanish Monarchy be seen tremble at the hercer Lion's mien, the mighty House on Ruin's brink shall stand; a happy Peace shall soon possess the Land.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

THE DOVE.

Text of a letter from the Reverend JOHN BRISWOLD, of Paulet, to a friend in Midbury.

PAULET, JULY 5, 1809.

DEAR SIR, YOU have seen in various news-papers, a publication giving an account of a dove that made its appearance in the Baptist Meeting-House, in Paulet, in the course of summer, and perched on the head of the cher. For want of information, it is thought that the public mind is left very unfavorably impressed. The facts that were taken place nearly as related: but the truth was not told. When the circumstances took place, it occasioned some inquiry, but soon the truth was known, and the matter put to rest until the publication made its appearance, which occasioned more curiosity and wonder in the vicinity, than when first heard of the dove. It was therefore thought by the friends of religion, that inquiry ought to be made, and a true statement of the facts should be made, and the family who owned the dove, and some of the neighbours, who were present at the meeting, and formerly been acquainted with the dove, and this is the result of the inquiry. The dove was owned by Mr. Elijah Smith, who lived about half a mile from the Baptist Meeting-House. It was taken with its mate, very young, to be nursed by the family, and there being no others of

the kind, this was brought up in habits of intimacy with the family, and visitors, so that it would light on any person, especially if they were talking or singing—and the children used to amuse themselves by singing or conversing in their turns, to see it pass from one to the other. It was not uncommon for it to follow the children to school—and was so domesticated, that it frequented almost all the houses in the neighbourhood, and in some respects became troublesome. It was thought by the neighbours that it had frequently visited the preacher at his own house. The day on which it entered the meeting-house, it was detained at home in the forenoon: but in the afternoon when the owner was laying on the bed, it became so troublesome that the owner threw it out at the window, where it espied a Mr. Goodspeed, crossing the fields, on his way to the meeting-house, and immediately took to him, and accompanied him to the house, and then flew in, and soon lit on the head of the preacher—and all who had been acquainted with it, would know almost for certainty, as soon as they saw it, that there would be its resting place—though not so much from the preacher's subject, as the education of the dove. I have heard numbers who were present, and had been acquainted with the dove, say, they thought it nothing strange, and no more than they should expect at any time, if the dove found its way into the meeting-house in time of service, where there was no one speaking but the preacher. Soon after this, the owner killed the dove, lest it should again intrude itself upon the preacher, and excite the wonder of the world. These are facts which ought to have been made known, in order for the public to form a correct opinion, and put a just estimate upon the transaction."

From the National Intelligencer.

A SHORT time since, in the absence of the Editor, a communicated article appeared in the National Intelligencer, of which the following is an extract:

"There are now several imported Merino Rams in this country. Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston, of New-York, and Mr. Dupont, of Wilmington, Delaware, each possesses one. Mr. Dupont imported his ram in 1801 or 2, and of course has been breeding from him 7 or 8 years. Mr. R. Livingston and Col. Humphreys have been crossing the breed from their rams perhaps the same length of time."

This statement of facts being extremely erroneous in some respects, and totally untrue in others, we consider it a duty, to avoid unfounded impressions, to republish it with the following statement, derived from a source, incapable of deception, and which we believe to be altogether correct.

"Col. Humphreys was the first to introduce full blooded Merinos into this country. He embarked from Spain one hundred full blooded Merinos (viz. 75 Ewes and 25 Rams) of which nine died at sea, and the remaining ninety-one were imported into the United States, at Derby, in Connecticut, in the month of May, 1802. A great number of whole bloods, as well as many more of the mixed breed, have gone from his flock into the Eastern and middle States, and into the States of Ohio and South-Carolina."

Our informant adds, "that to the best of his knowledge, only two Rams, other than those in Col. Humphreys' flock, have ever been landed in the United States from Spain; one of them belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, our late minister to Madrid, which is a genuine Merino; and the other recently brought to Boston, which is said not to be genuine. A few sheep have been imported directly from France into this country, which were doubtless descended from Merino ancestors."

From a late Philadelphia paper.

THE ingenious *Rush*, of this city, whose superior excellence in the sculpture of wood, has done equal honour to himself and country, within a few days past completed a design in the highest degree ornamental to our city. In the eastern avenue to the rounds on Centre square, a mass of rocks have been placed (as nearly resembling nature as circumstances would admit) amongst which are distributed small leaden pipes, and through them flows the Schuylkill water in an irregular manner. On the top of the rocks, in graceful attitude and attire stands a female figure, on whose right shoulder a large water fowl is seen endeavouring to escape from the hands of the nymph. From the bird's back issues a column of water about eight feet above the figure, at the base of which also ascend streams of unequal height, the whole forming an elegant fountain.

From the Democratic Press.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1809.

JOHN BINNS, Respected Friend—Many persons having a desire to procure an account of the method I used in making WINE FROM THE NATIVE GRAPE, I send you a hasty sketch thereof for republication if you think proper.

I gather the bunches of grapes when fully ripe and dry; separate rotten or unripe from the sound and good, (the former may be distilled for brandy.) For making the wine, I open the Cider or Apple Mill, so as not to mash the stems or seeds, then run the grapes through it to break all the berries; let the mashed fruit stand in a tight vessel ten or twelve hours, then lap it in clean straw, wring made damp on the cider press floor, and then press the juice out clean as possible. Then take the pomice, moisten it with water, let it stand as above, and press it again, add the liquor to the other, and then add sugar agreeably to the acidity of the grape. Have found from half to one pound to a gallon to be sufficient, and the white Havanna sugar the best.

When the sugar is dissolved, put it in a cask for fermentation; fill it night and morning to work out the filth. When it discharges a clear white froth, check the fermentation gradually by putting the bung in slack, tightening it gradually till the liquor is in a tranquil state, then rack it into a clean cask, or return it into the same after having rinsed it well with gravel and water. I find it best to put into the cask a pint and a half of French, or good apple brandy, to each gallon of the cask's contents; then fill it about one quarter full of the wine, burn a sulphur match suspended in the bung hole and stop it while burning, after which shake it well to incorporate the smok and liquor; then fill the cask if you have a sufficient quantity, if not fill it with what is filtered from the lees, which should be done by suspending it in a bag made of linen or flannel in the form of a cream strainer over a broad vessel returning it as it runs, till it drops clear:—The liquor thus procured from the lees, improves the other, as its flatness assists in tranquilizing it. In about a month it should be racked again, and I find letting it dribble or pass slowly through the atmosphere into an open vessel, assists in giving it the quality of age. I have repeated the racking several times and found benefit from it.—When made in the above way it generally fines itself; if not, it may be fined as other wines are.

Taking into consideration with what ease and expedition grape vines may be propagated to advantage, the great expense and uncertainty of being supplied from foreign countries, and the safe and dangerous practice of adulteration by many of the venders of wine, I am induced to urge the propagation of grape vines, especially in such places as shades are wanted, as they may be placed and trained in such a manner as fancy or convenience may direct.—Grape vines answer better for shades than trees, and if placed on horizontal arbours between the first and second stories of houses will not obstruct air or prospect, &c. and is the most favourable situation of the production, quality and protection of the fruit.

Experience has convinced me that the best kind of our native grapes is the most proper to plant and cultivate in our country, as they are proof against the severest winters; are not so subject to blast or rot on the vines as foreign grapes, placed in situations where they can have the full benefit of soil, sun and air. Spread on horizontal arbours and properly trained every spring, their production and quality will exceed the expectation of any who have not seen it tried.

As there are in the United States numbers of persons from countries where the best of wines are made in abundance, many of them must have a thorough knowledge of the business; I hope some of them will favour the public with an account of the process; mine must be imperfect as it is only experimental.

JOSEPH COOPER.

From a London paper.

A PATENT has been obtained for a composition for the purpose of making trays, waiters, coach pannels, &c. by presses or stamps. The composition consists of 100 lbs. of rope and 20 lbs. of rags, reduced to a pulp, and mixed with a small proportion of vitriolic acid, which is afterwards rendered solid and shaped by means of the press and dies; and being put into a stove or oven, is kept there till dry. The article is then hammered smooth, and is completed by undergoing the process of japanning.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 18, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World, News from all Nations tumbling at his Heel.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 7. VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing British brig Tom Barry, capt. M'Dougall, in 36 days from Greenock, which port she left the last day of Aug. From the captain and a commercial friend, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers, (the Globe,) to the evening of the 26th of August, 11 days later than our former advices from London. One of the papers states, that gen. Armstrong was at Amsterdam; and that he had given orders to the commander of the American schooner Enterprize, stationed off the Texel, not to let any American vessels enter the ports of Holland.

The accounts respecting hostilities having commenced between France and Austria are contradictory.

Flushing surrendered to the British on the 15th of August by capitulation, containing eight articles. The garrison consisted of 4379 officers and privates, and are to be sent to England as prisoners of war.

After the surrender of Flushing, the British expedition went up to attack Antwerp and to destroy the French fleet. Accounts have been received in England through a variety of channels, that the armistice was at an end, and hostilities commenced between France and Austria; though an article from Paris, of the date of the 17th August states that peace between France and Austria was signed on the 10th.

The Spanish junta have declared the embassy to the United States next in rank to that of England. Mr. Erving, our charge des affaires, is in high credit with them.

Count de Novosits commands the Spanish northern army, since Romana's recall.—Cueffia, alleging that his great age unfitted him for the fatigues of war, had by permission resigned, and fits as a member of the junta, several of whose members had retired to their provinces, their time of service having expired.

The following are the most interesting articles in the papers we have received.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

A VESSEL has arrived in the river from the coast of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the report of the arrival of gen. Armstrong, at Amsterdam, from Paris.—They also inform us, that the American armed ship, which sometime since went into the Texel for the avowed purpose of imparting to the masters of American vessels the state of the relations between the government of the U. States and those of the belligerent powers, had, since gen. Armstrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage, and proceed on a cruise in the North Sea, with a view, no doubt, of warning American vessels in those seas not to enter the ports of Holland or France. In these letters it is said, decisively, that the armistice between France and Austria has been broken; as a proof of which, are mentioned, the various rifles and falls of colonial produce in the course of a few days.

It is not believed that Buonaparte has signified a determination to call out the conscriptions for 1811—12. This was merely a speculative rumour of yesterday; to which it was added, that a great coolness had taken place between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia—the latter having seriously remonstrated against the French proceedings in Galicia. There are reports which emanated from the stock exchange.

The following is the copy of a letter, dated Flushing, 18th Aug. 1809.

"This place was not altogether evacuated by the French until this day. A great part of the town is destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants have perished. The state-house, a large church and several other public buildings have been consumed. Most of our ships of war have proceeded up the Scheldt, and Sir R. Strachan will follow with the remainder tomorrow. There are 10 French ships of the line and 15 frigates, with about 60 gun boats (as we now learn) beyond Fort Lillo. There are also a line of battle ship and 2 smaller vessels building in Flushing."

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. speak of the probability of a decree, interdicting all communication with America.

ESQUIRE, MARYLAND, ANNOTATION. represented to of James Clay, Chester-town, in Mill-House was, on the evening of Monday, by fire, and that some malicious fire to the same, great impotence, rators of such a and brought to thought proper to on, and do, by and ment of the Council, HUNDRED DOLLARS, discover the author of the crime, provided he them, be convicted do, by virtue of, pardon to any person who shall discover the author of the crime, under the seal of the this twenty-second in the year of our eight hundred and independence of the the thirty-fourth (LLOYD: LLOYD, command. Council. the foregoing Procla in each week, for in the American and in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the Eastern per at Hagar's town, per at Frederick-town, IAN PINKNEY, clerk of the Council. of MARYLAND, MBER 25, 1809. d directors of the Maryland have declin cents. on the flock of months ending the 1 will be paid on or ab of October, to the shore at the bank a holders on the east side of the river, on the exhibition of by correct simple PINKNEY, Cashier. ED DOLLARS VARD. on Sunday, the 9th of the subscriber's farm, on the river, a negro man, among the people of the was called GRIG is about twenty-eight seven of eight inches rather a sulky look, and speech, which may be affirmative answers, with a yeth Sir, instead of him two shirts of white of trousers of brown coat of bottle green short coat of red and ingham, he may perhaps with him or have changed name, and may have is a very artful fellow, is a remarkable good perhaps have engaged in the neighbourhood of the city, who instances, and a brother who lives with Mr. D of the Mechanics Bu and secures the said fellow, state, so that I get him the above reward, and aged in the Annapolis reward of One Hundred able charges paid by AMES MACKUBIN. NOTICE. trespasses committed of the subscriber, living in Annapolis, and on the main him to prohibit the person, with dog or gun, passing on the lane. TOWNLEY CHASE 1809. 4 NAPONIS: PRINTED BY & SAMUEL GREEN Dollars per Annum.

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...STOCKHOLM, AUG.
...majesty has sent to
...there have been captured
...flow to the late king
...queens and children.

DUTCH PAPERS.

LEYDEN, AUG. 9.

The French fleet, which had taken a position under Fort Lillo, has partly ascended the Scheldt as high as Antwerp, and taken an advantageous station free from any attack of the enemy.

French troops arrive daily at Ghent and Antwerp. The right bank of the Scheldt, from Antwerp to Ber-gen-op-Zoom, is covered with Dutch troops. Ci-devant Dutch Flanders is likewise covered with troops.

The whole of this force was expected shortly to be able to act on the offensive.

VIENNA, AUG. 2.

We read in several of the public journals that a report is circulated in Vienna, of a projected marriage of the prince royal of Bavaria and the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor Austria.

WARSAW, JULY 30.

By command of the emperor Napoleon, Gen. Bronikowski is forming a Legion of the Danube, which is to consist of Austrian prisoners born in Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 29.

The day before yesterday a Te Deum was celebrated by the French ambassador, on account of the recent glorious victories obtained by the French armies.

PARIS, AUG. 8.

M. De Champagny has just set out for Ra-bis, to fix the last basis of the peace.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 4.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 15th of last month, contains the following intelligence—The Pope yesterday left Florence for Paris, without any public ceremonies, and under guard. It is said he is going to Avignon, in France.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

It would even seem, (says a letter from Hamburg,) that the enemy are resolved to attempt the recapture of Walcheren; and that Bernadotte has with a view to that object, taken the command of Cadzand, whither strong reinforcements of troops are continually sent. It is added, that the Boulogne flotilla is to be used for the purpose of carrying over the force destined for the descent. We are rather disposed to consider these preparations of the enemy as designed altogether for the defensive purposes. But at all events, the necessary precautions are taken, by having a strong force in the island, and by stationing guard ships, &c. to frustrate any attempt the enemy may make.

Between 2 and 3000 wounded Austrians, who remained in a field of rye, after the battle of the 6th ult. were burnt to death, in consequence of the rye accidentally taking fire.

American.

SALEM, OCT. 4.

AFTER we had got our paper to press all evening, we received the following account from capt. Samuel Leach, of the brig Harriet, from Cadiz.

He informs us, that on the 14th of August, two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received of another battle having been fought, between the combined armies and the French, in which the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, was totally defeated, and the Spanish army, under Gen. Cuesta, completely annihilated; and that the remnant of the British, together with a small body of Portuguese troops connected with them, were on their retreat into Portugal. The action took place between Seville and Madrid, about the 10th of August. The combined armies were proceeding towards Madrid with good prospect of success, when they were encountered by the French, who had received great reinforcements, and were thus enabled to overpower them. No particulars of the losses were ascertained previous to capt. Leach's sailing. The Supreme Junta were said to be without apprehension of danger, notwithstanding this reverse; and the news was as much as possible suppressed in Cadiz.

BOSTON, OCT. 6.

From New-Orleans.

On Wednesday, the brig Sally, captain Richmond, arrived in Quarantine Road, in 17 days from New-Orleans. The crews of most of the vessels at N. Orleans were sick; and the hospital was so full no more could be admitted. The yellow fever, it was feared, would rage as soon as the rainy season was over. The increase of inhabitants by the emigrants from Cuba, who were generally sick, (and were so numerous they could not possibly be accommodated with comfortable habitations) together with the rapid fall of the river, were expected to tend to produce or aggravate the fatal disorder.

A letter from the American consul at St. Petersburg, dated the 30th July, mentions, that most of the American vessels bound there have been captured by the Danes, and that only two arrived.

INSURRECTION.

BALLOWELL, OCT. 4, 1809.

WE are all in a most unhappy situation in this part of the country, for we are in a state of actual rebellion. You have no doubt heard of a murder committed some weeks back near this town by some squatters, and that eight men who did the act are in gaol, for sometime we were told they would be released; but the report was treated with contempt, until Friday night, 29th Sept. between the hours of 12 and 1, when we were roused by the cries of Murder and Fire! Before I could get out of bed, a military notification was read to me to appear armed and equipped in 3 minutes at the gun-houses. When I got into the street, every thing was in confusion. I found that the artillery had gone on to Augusta; and part of our company mounted on horseback had also proceeded. We remained on our arms until day light. Saturday, a strong guard turned out, and we were very quiet. On Sunday night the alarm commenced at 10 o'clock, and positive information was received of a considerable body of the enemy within a few miles of Augusta; so we remained during the night. Monday I was drafted, and marched at 7 in the evening, stood on guard six hours, on one of the roads about a mile from the settlement. Tuesday night we hoped that the force was so great we should have some rest, but it was the worst of all. About midnight the Augusta bell began to ring (the signal for their being actually attacked) we could distinctly hear the guns. The small part of our company that had been left behind were immediately ordered to march—the alarm guns were fired to bring up the troops from Gardner. On our arrival, we found the guards had been driven in, except four who were captured within a few rods of Augusta bridge. They resisted until overpowered by a party of 50 or 60. In the fray, some were wounded; unfortunately, the main body at the gaol were not strong enough to reinforce the party attacked, they were left to struggle for themselves. Major Weeks, who had rendered himself very conspicuous for his exertions in rousing the well affected part of the country to support the government and the laws, mounted his horse and rode to the bridge. He was seized and dragged into the woods, and threatened to be hanged; but fortunately made his escape. A regular force of about 400 troops is kept at Augusta, and I am obliged to hire a man to be there, and at the same time to patrol the streets here; for we are in great danger of being set on fire, in order to confine the people here, and prevent them from going to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the Insurgents are from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, and the disaffection is rapidly spreading. Gen. Sewall has sent on to the governor for orders."

NEW-YORK, OCT. 11.

The Spanish frigate Cornelia, now in this port, is French built, and is the same vessel in which Buonaparte came from Egypt. She is a 44, and was one of the fastest sailing frigates in the French navy. She is now undergoing repairs, and will depart as soon as orders are received from the new Spanish minister.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Nearly the whole returns of the late election in this state have been received. From those received the following is the result:

Governor.	
For Galusha, Rep.	12,849
For Tichenor, Fed.	11,051
House of Representatives.	
Republican members elected,	118
Federal do.	69

BAGAR'S-TOWN, OCT. 4.

Our country becoming Independent in reality.

Since the infamous policy now pursued in Europe commenced, we have in this country made rapid progression towards supplying ourselves with clothing of our own manufacture. There have been erected within the last 18 months 14 carding machines for cotton and wool, all of which find a constant employment, besides there has lately been erected a spinning machine, having about 300 spindles, and others are about to be erected.—That enterprising and ingenious mechanic Mr. E. Gibbs, who has made, and actually has an interest in the most of them, now has it in contemplation to erect a set of mules in the same building with his spinning machine. Several of our weavers, who carry on their business pretty extensively, have brought into use the flying shuttle, the advantages of which are incalculable. There appears to be a general preference among our citizens to domestic products, which although not so superb and gaudy as the enervated European might think stylish, yet they are comfortable and suitable to republican manners.—We have also a manufacturer of bridle bits and stirrup irons, some of which for beauty, utility and cheapness, will bear a comparison with any of those from Europe.

We now know, and men of every political sect agree, that we have resources within ourselves, which amply supply the want of that commerce, denied by the belligerents of Europe.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1809.

ELECTION.

RETURNS—COMPLETE.

Delegates to the General Assembly, & Sheriffs of the different Counties.

WESTERN SHORE.

Annapolis City—Joseph Sands and James Boyle, Esquires.

Anne-Arundel County—John S. Belt, Archibald Dorsey, Osborn Williams and Thomas Sellman, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Cord, Esquire. Allegany County—Levi Hilleary, John H. Bayard, James Cresap, of Dan. and John Reid, Esquires.

Sheriff—William Hilleary, Esquire. Baltimore City—William G. D. Worthington and Theodorick Bond, Esquires.

Baltimore County—Tobias E. Stansbury, George Harryman, Moses Brown and Beale Randall, Esquires.

Sheriff—William Merryman, Esquire. Charles County—Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, Clement Dorley and John Parnham, Esquires.

Sheriff—Alexander Johnson, Esquire. Calvert County—Richard Grahame, Joseph Ireland, Thomas H. Wilkinfon and Thomas Blake, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Ireland, Esquire. Frederick County—John Thomas, George Baer, John H. Thomas and John Schley, Esquires.

Sheriff—Ezra Mantz, Esquire. Harford County—Stevenson Archer, John Forwood, Elijah Davis and John Streett, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Keene, junior, Esquire. Montgomery County—Henry C. Gaither, Samuel Thomas, Charles H. W. Wharton and Hezekiah Veatch, Esquires.

Sheriff—William Candler, Esquire. Prince-George's County—Edward H. Calvert, John G. Herbert, Francis Magruder & Charles S. Perrie, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Darnall, Esquire. Saint-Mary's County—John R. Plater, William Hebb, James Hopewell and Thomas Blakifone, Esquires.

Sheriff—Joseph Gough, Esquire. Washington County—John Bowles, George Cellar, Moses Tabbs and William L. Brent, Esquires.

Sheriff—Matthias Shaffner, Esquire.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cecil County—John Groome, Edward H. Veazey, John S. Moffitt and Henry W. Physick, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Creswell, Esquire. Caroline County—Frederick Holbrook, Peter Willis, Henry Driver and Alembry Jump, Esquires.

Sheriff—Thomas Saltbury, Esquire. Dorchester County—Benjamin W. Le comptre, Michael Lucas, Edward Griffith and Solomon Frazier, Esquire.

Sheriff—William Lake, Esquire. Kent County—Cuthbert Hall, Unit Angier, James Harris and William Moffitt, Esquires.

Sheriff—Edward Wilkins, Esquire. Queen-Anne's County—James Brown, Daniel C. Hopper, John E. Spencer and George Palmer, Esquires.

Sheriff—William Pitt Ridgeway, Esquire. Somerset County—Thomas Bayly, Levin Winder, John Gale and John Cottman, Esquire.

Sheriff—Matthias Dashiell, Esquire. Talbot County—Samuel Stevens, jun. David Kerr, jun. Perry Spencer and William E. Seth, Esquires.

Sheriff—John Bennett, Esquire. Worcester County—Joshua Prideaux, William Quinton, Ephraim K. Wilton and George Hayward, Esquires.

Sheriff—Levin De Rixon, Esquire.

From a late London paper.

A very elegant and appropriate monument has been erected by the Marquis of Romana, to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Sir John Moore. The body of gen. Moore has been removed from the obscure place in which it was interred, and placed under the monument in a most conspicuous situation. The inscription on the monument is—

A la Glofia
Del General Ingles MOORE.
Y fus Valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana Agradecida.
(To the Glory
Of the English General MOORE,
And his Valliant Countrymen,
The Gratitude of Spain.)
And on the other side—
Memoria del Dia 16 de Enero, 1809.
(Memory of the action of 16th January, 1809.)

The well known marquis Yrujo, (says the N. Y. Public Advertiser,) has proceeded to Brazil as the minister of the Spanish junta to the court of the house of Braganza.

Sporting Intelligence.

Yesterday the Annapolis Jockey Club of three hundred dollars, four mile heats, run for over the course near this city, won by Mr. Badger's br. h. Weynoke Whip.

Mr. Badger's br. h. Weynoke, by Whip, 5 years old,
Genl. Ridgely's b. m. Maid of the Oaks, aged,
Mr. Spigg's br. m. Lavinia, 5 yrs. old,
Dr. Edelen's ch. m. Floretta, aged, 4

The first heat was run in 8 m. 20 f. second heat in 8 m. 40 f.

Mr. Curwen, has by some late agricultural experiments, thrown considerable light on the theory of vegetables. The opening of land by the plough, he has discovered, is tended with another benefit (hitherto unnoticed) than that of merely allowing the retention of the roots in the soil thus loosened it promotes, in dry seasons, the evaporation of much moisture from the earth, and thereby creates for the plants a papulum, which, forced by their leaves, renders them in a degree luxuriant and productive. The mode of depositing manure is subservient to the discovery, by equally good crops being produced with a less quantity of it.

[London paper.]

A report has reached town this morning from Washington, on which we place no reliance, that Mr. Armstrong has written this government that any arrangement with France is utterly impracticable, and that further attempts are abandoned; in consequence of which, it is added, negotiations an arrangement with England are begun by Mr. Jackson.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

The annual conference of the Methodists held this year at Manchester terminated Thursday, 259 preachers attended. An increase of members during the past year 14,200—6,200 in England and Ireland, and 8000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference, after the 4 probationary years, exclusive of those in the district was 20; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference, is stated to be considerable.

[Lon. paper.]

Defeat of the Squirrels.

At a muster of capt Steel's company of riflemen on Saturday last, near the Cross Key in this county, there were five thousand squirrel scalps produced, which had been taken by that company during the last 3 months. Capt. Stewart's company of militia also produced three thousand at their muster. Capt. Larew's company also produced about three thousand at their muster.

[Staunton, (Virg.) paper.]

MARRIED, by the Rev. Mr. Ballmain on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. John Hanson Thomas, Esq. of Maryland, to Miss Mary I. Colston, daughter of Rowleigh Colston, Esq. of Berkeley county, Virginia.

DIED, on Friday evening last, very suddenly, Mr. John Ross, of this city.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they are now carrying on the HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS in all its various branches at the late dwelling of Mr. Samuel Sands, deceased where they hope, by the attention that will be given, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

AREA SANDS,
JOHN NORRIS.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained, from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Richard Goodwin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to

SARAH GOODWIN, Adm^x
de bonis non.

October 13, 1809. 3w.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his PLANTATION, lying on South and Road Rivers, and adjoining Mr. William Sanders's. It contains about 140 acres of level land, about one half is in wood, consisting of oak, cedar and pine. On this place is a dwelling-house, and other out houses, and is a healthy situation. There is a good spring of water, a young apple orchard of choice fruit, and peaches, likewise plenty of oysters, fish and crabs. If not sold before the 14th day of December next, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS BENTHUM,
Oct. 17, 1809. 1007/6 3w.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LINES.

Written on the Estrangement of a Friend.

WELCOME night, for in thy gloomy shades,
No observing envious eye invades,
No sad or puffed local birds sweet relief,
And untraced may pour her secret grief.

SELECTED.

THE STORM.

Paraphrase on Luke, 8th chap. 22d, 23d, and 24th verses.

THE troubled wave, the dread portentous roar,
Of gathering winds, proclaim the tempest night;
The fable clouds, impetuous torrents pour,
And veil in awful majesty the sky.

TO BE RENTED.

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. William Erickson, on the north side of Severn, containing about 290 acres.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages to a man who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county, or to some one of them in the recess of the said court.

WILLIAM WOOTTON.

Sept. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 5th instant, a Negro Man by the name of Ben Tuck, formerly the property of Benjamin Stewart, of Aberdeen, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of August, a negro boy named JACOB, about 18 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, tolerably well made.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of July last, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn river, a negro man named GRIG, but among the people of colour, more generally was called GRIG SMUTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT sundry inhabitants of Cobb Neck, in Charles county, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for a road to be made public thro' Woollaston's Manor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Bourns, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th day of April next.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 23d day of October next, at the house of Mr. Adam Robb, in Rockville.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a part of Cheney's Resolution, containing 120 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated immediately on the Federal road leading from Annapolis to the city of Washington.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a part of Cheney's Resolution, containing 120 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a part of Cheney's Resolution, containing 120 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, state of Maryland, called Blay's Addition, containing four hundred and fifty acres.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

CHS: TIEDEN.

In CHANCERY, October 6, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Lansdale, deceased, lying in Saint-Mary's county, made and reported by Clement Brooke and Gustavus A. Claggett, as Trustees, be ratified and confirmed.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Bourns, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th day of April next.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price Two Dollars per Annum.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of James Claypoole, tanner and carrier, of Cheltenham, in Kent county, that his Bark Mill-House was, about five o'clock in the morning of Monday, the fourth instant, destroyed by fire.

And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the U. States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, to wit: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said United States, recognizing him as Vice Consul from his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.

ORDERED, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognizing be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick William Brune, Esquire, has been temporarily appointed Vice-Consul of his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore, I do therefore recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of such friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused the letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, R: SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVIth YEAR.]

miscellany.

From a late London

THERMO LAMP.

THE possibility of employing from pit coal as a substitute, was first exhibited at Paris, in 1785, and is now introduced with success at Manchester, in the cotton mills of Messrs. Phillips.

The introduction of this process into the establishment of Messrs. Lee has been gradual; beginning in 1805, with two rooms of the mill-houses, and Mr. Lee's desire, which it was extended to the whole manufactory, as expedient as could be prepared.

At first some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed gas, which was afterwards perfectly purified, which measure was attributed to the successive improvements in the apparatus, as the work proceeded since its completion, and to whose care it is confidently familiar with its management, convenience has been obtained, the mill, but also in Mr. Lee's most brilliantly illuminated resolution of every other species of light.

The peculiar softness and clarity, with its almost unvarying brightness, and its being brought into great convenience and danger refused, and frequent snuffing of the apparatus, material improvement to diminish the hazard of cotton mills are known to be the expense of this light is not at all excessive.

From the New-England

NATURAL HISTORY.

CHARCOAL and native iron found fifty-four feet below the earth, in the neighbourhood of

How came wood at such a depth? What turned it to coal? The surface of the earth ever since below the present surface? [Washington]

The hill on which the Congress met, more than eighty feet above the water of the river, and situated on the low lands on the river, in thought that in distant ages, the stream was not so deep as it is now, and a greater extent, and deepened the water gradually deposited on the shallows, and has gradually receded, and is now stratified with muddy clay, shales, sand and water worn pebbles. Around these are the shales, mud, and other strata, and deepened the channel. But all this is no reason for the coal in the vicinity, changes as great, and much have taken place, both in the past, and in the future. On Mont Blanc, the mountains, and the Apennines, the muscles, clams and crabs, and in the north of Europe, a body knows coal to be a mineral. In this mine a whole is to entire, that even the branches were discoverable, and a hundred and a half miles from the ocean, marine shells were very bottom of quarries and rocks, upon the tops of the mountains, as well as in valleys, in one country only, but in the marble and chalk, alabaster, and many other things, were discovered in Richmond, (Vir.) in digging for a coal, and a hundred feet below the surface, the skeleton of a fish, which from various circumstances, had been preserved in his situation, at the depth of 100 feet, and the appearance of being cut with a knife, but entirely corroded, and almost found. Our paper

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1809.

[No. 3276.]

miscellany.

From a late London paper.

THERMO LAMP.

THE possibility of employing the gas from pit coal as a substitute for candles, was first exhibited at Paris about eight years since, and is now introduced with perfect success at Manchester, in England, in the cotton mills of Messrs. Phillips and Lee. The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Phillips and Lee has been gradual; beginning in the year 1805, with two rooms of the mill, the counting-houses, and Mr. Lee's dwelling-house. After which, it was extended through the whole manufactory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the uncondensed, or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded. Since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided, have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr. Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, are brought into great favour with the work people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed. The expense of this light is only one third that of candles.

From the New-England Palladium.

NATURAL HISTORY.

CHARCOAL and native sulphur have been found fifty-four feet below the surface of the earth, in the neighbourhood of Washington.

How came wood at such a depth in the earth? What turned it to Charcoal? Was the surface of the earth ever so low as fifty-four feet below the present surface?

[Washington American.]

The hill on which the congress house stands is more than eighty feet above the level of the water of the river, and sixty or seventy feet above the low lands on the south. It has been thought that in distant ages the bed of the stream was not so deep as at present, but that over a greater extent, and as the channel deepened the water gradually receded, deposited on the shallows the trees which were born down by its current. That the water has gradually receded, the land being gradually stratified with muddy clay, common to the shores, sand and water worn pebbles, has no doubt. Around these trees detached from the shore, mud, and other trees have receded and deepened the channel by forming banks. But all this is no reason that there is not stone coal in the vicinity.

Changes as great, and much more astonishing have taken place, both in the old and new world. On Mont Blanc, the highest of the Alps, and on the Appenines, large oysters, shells, clams and crabs, are frequent. In the north of Europe, there is a mine a thousand yards in depth, and every body knows coal to be mineralized vegetables. In this mine a whole tree was found to entire, that even the seed and small branches were discoverable. In lime stone strata, one hundred and a thousand miles from the ocean, marine shells are found at every bottom of quarries and mines, in the most distant and utmost parts of the most firm and solid rocks, upon the tops of the highest hills and mountains, as well as in valleys and plains, in one country only, but in all places of marble and chalk, alabaster and gypsum, and many other things, were dug.

Richmond, (Vir.) in digging wells six feet, and a hundred feet below the surface, black's teeth have been dug up. In Hamburg, two miles from James river, sixty miles from the Atlantic, five feet below the surface, the skeleton of a whale was found, which from various circumstances, was supposed to have perished in his native element. An account of wood being found at a distance of being cut with an iron instrument, a part of which remained in the wood, but entirely corroded, while the wood almost found. Our papers give us ac-

counts almost every season of fossil wood, echini and entrochi, and strata, of various other shells, or earth moulded in them and petrified, being found in the interior, at various depths. Those who will not believe these things to have been deposited first, and the earth over them, must believe with philosophers of old, that they are mere sports of nature, in exact imitation of those that have had life, chrysalis shot into the forms of shells, &c. which every one will allow to be absurd.

If such things have been found in other places, we can see no reason for astonishment at finding fossil wood fifty feet under ground at Washington; and that it should be turned to charcoal and covered with sulphur, is easy to be accounted for. In sinking wells in and near the city, fossil wood, penetrated with pyrites, (sulphate of iron) have been frequently brought up. After digging from forty to fifty feet, through a gravel, and a muddy clay, at the base of congress house hill, trees, whose vegetable organization was very evident, were discovered, penetrated with pyrites, which in every country accompanies almost every mineral, particularly decaying vegetables. This composition of sulphur and iron, either natural or artificial, is very well known, on being moistened, to take fire, and to be the cause of all internal fires. Now a proper quantity of moisture came upon these pyrites, they took fire and burned the wood to charcoal, and separated the iron from the sulphur; and because there was little or no evaporation, they must continue burning, undiminished, until accident should extinguish them; consequently charcoal and native sulphur was found together.

An explanation very reasonable and creditable to those whose curiosity prompts them to examine; but astonishing and wonderful to those who ridicule "such paltry investigations."

Of all studies, that of Nature is the most rational, pleasing and instructive. Of all professions, Divinity is the most proper for the investigation of Nature; our Divines should make it their study; they should not preach and extol the wonderful machinations of her prolific power on the authority of others, but should themselves find "tongues in trees, sermons in stones, and God in every thing."

* In the text "Good."

From a late Providence paper.

THE SEASON.

WE believe our oldest inhabitants can hardly recollect an August and September in which such uncommon weather has been observed as we have experienced the present year. For a considerable period of time in the latter end of August and beginning of September, we were shivering with cold and drenched with uncomfortable rains—frost was even a visitor when the dog-star is usually in the zenith of his power. In the interior, we have heard of uncommonly cold rain storms, which have rendered the roads impassable; of severe hail storms—and of the fall of snow in one instance (at Warren, N. Y.) of some inches depth. On the 21st August, a tremendous hail storm was experienced at West Haven, Vermont. The hail descended in volleys, and enveloped the inhabitants in the darkness of night—the only light during the continuance of the storm (about 45 minutes) was produced by the lightning, which was incessant. The hail-stones were about the size and shape of a dried fig, and fell with such force as to break glass, and split and tear off shingles from the roofs of houses.—On one farm, where there were 1300 apple-trees, the branches of one year's growth were cut smooth by the hail from every tree, and part of the bark bruised from the trunk—the cattle in the fields had small swellings raised on their bodies by the stones—30 acres of oats and peas were cut from the roots, and not a summer vegetable remained standing.—Some hundreds of birds were, after the storm, found dead in the fields. Much other damage was done for many miles. The hail fell on a level eight inches—and the day after the storm was in many places on the level ground four inches deep. These facts come attested.

A new invented Overshot Wheel.

RICHARD BERRIAN, announces in a New-York paper, his invention of an Overshot Wheel, applicable to all kinds of Mills, Forges, Factories, &c. greatly superior to any wheel now in use, having a surprising gain of power, being capable, with a suitable head of water, of carrying at once six run of stones, &c. Mr. Berrian advertises that he has erected a Mill on this new construction, which is in full and successful operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

An Experiment on Soapstuds as a Manure. By Mr. G. Irwin, of Taunton, with remarks by the Rev. Thomas Falconer.

A FEW years since, says this writer, my attention was attracted by the soil of a garden reduced to a state of poverty, very unfriendly to vegetation. An invigorating manure was necessary; but such a stimulus could not easily be procured. Considering upon the means, it occurred that possibly some trivial advantage might be derived from the oil and alkali, remaining in the water after washing, commonly called soapstuds. Pits were immediately dug, and the contents of the washing tubs, after they were done with, emptied into them. As washing succeeded washing other pits were dug and filled, so that a whole garden, a small portion excepted, was watered and enriched. Upon the spot purposely neglected, vegetation, says the writer, is still languid, while the residue of the garden, invigorated by suds only, annually exhibits a luxuriance almost equal to any thing this fertile neighbourhood can produce. We have known this kind of manure, and even another kind of domestic lie, applied with success to the roots of the vine.

But the mixture of an oil and an alkali has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infect wall fruit trees. It will destroy the insects which have formed their nests and bred among the leaves. Used in the early part of the year it will prevent insects from settling upon the leaves. It is also preferable to the lime water, or wood ashes and lime, because lime loses its causticity by being exposed to the air. The only difficulty is in the mode of applying it. Mr. Speechley, in his treatise on the vine, directs it to be poured from a ladder out of a watering pot, over both trees and wall, beginning at the top of the wall, and bringing it on, in courses, from top to bottom. The Rev. Mr. Falconer thinks a considerable extent of wall may be washed by means of a common garden pump, in a short time, as often as a supply of suds, &c. can be had; or a quantity of potash of commerce, dissolved in water, may be substituted. Washing the trees and the wall twice a week for three or four weeks in the spring will sufficiently secure the fruit from the injuries of insects. This upon the whole he thinks a valuable manure, as it can be easily obtained, at a small expense and in large quantities; and when its nature is understood, will probably be no less esteemed than horse dung. To the gardener as well as the farmer, mixed with mould, it is also useful as a fertilizing compost.

To preserve Pumpkins or Pumpkins, through the Winter and Spring.

WHEN taken from the vine, open them and throw away the soft contents, which are found in their inside. Then cut them into small pieces, and dry them in the sun, or in an oven. Preserve them in a dry place. They may be either pounded or boiled, before they are used.

Prepared in this manner, they make a cheap and excellent food for cattle, horses and hogs. Many thousand dollars might be saved, in grain, to our farmers, and to our country, by the general use of this wholesome and nourishing food for domestic animals. They afford more nourishment than the potatoe or scarcity-root, they are cultivated with less trouble, and yield a much larger increase from the same labour.

CURE FOR CORNS.

ALWAYS willing to give any information conducive to the melioration of my fellow sufferers, I humbly tender the following receipt for eradicating the most inveterate corns.

Take a little unwrought cotton, lay it on the part affected—wear it for a week or two, and you will find in an unaccountable manner the corn will be dislodged, and nothing left to console the proprietor but the cob.

I had been sorely afflicted for a considerable time, with a concomitant of this kind, and finally was obliged to wear an old shoe, put down at the heel, to my great mortification and peril in the winter season:—I was advised to make use of the above stated remedy, and I was very happy to find, after wearing the cotton for ten days, the corn was completely gone.

CURE FOR THE FLUX.

MIX vinegar and salt together, and drink a small quantity of it frequently, which will be an immediate and an effectual cure. I had opportunities of seeing this cure tried, and never knew it to fail—I have even known it to cure those whose bowels physicians had declared to be mortified.

From a French German paper.

ESTIMATE

Of the Austrian Territories in the possession of the French.

THE parts of the Austrian monarchy possessed by the French troops are:

	German miles.	Inhabitants.
Lower Austria	372	1,700,000
Stiria	398	812,000
Carinthia	190	230,000
Carniola, with the country of Gortz, and the territory of Monfalcone	251	422,000
Trieste		30,000
Salzburg and Berchtoldsgaden	170	195,000
Fiume		6,000
Of Moravia, about	180	500,000
Of Galicia	200	500,000
Of Hungary		

The total number of inhabitants in the above countries, is about 8,475,600. The territory independent of the Hungarian Gaspanschafts, the superficial extent of which is not accurately ascertained, contains 3,775 German square miles. Before the commencement of the war, the whole Austrian monarchy contained, according to Lichtenstein, only 10,936 square miles, and 24,900,400 inhabitants. It appears therefore, that the French possess more than one third of the Austrian States.

The most important towns in these provinces are:—

	Inhabitants.
Vienna	220,000
Lintz	18,700
Gratz	30,000
Clagenfurth	10,000
Larbach	11,000
Trieste	14,600
Salzburg	9,200
Brunn	21,000
Leimberg	38,400
Cracaw	25,000
Presburg	26,900
Oedinburgh	12,000
Raab	10,700

With respect to Hungary, it ought to be observed, that the part of that kingdom in possession of the French, is that which is the most productive in corn, wine and cattle.

AUSTRIA.

The contribution laid on the Austrian conquered provinces is thus distributed in conformity with a decree of the emperor Napoleon, issued on the 7th July:—

Upper Austria	38,000,000
Lower Austria	50,000,000
Salzburg	11,440,000
Stiria	44,880,000
Carinthia	18,210,000
Carniola	15,260,000
Gortz	910,000
Trieste, in addition to the former contribution on the revenue of Trieste	2,410,000
Hungary	7,680,000
The Circle of Znaym, in Moravia	7,490,000
	196,280,000

A new patent Machine, &c. for Writing, &c.

Frederick Bartholomew Folsch and William Howard have obtained a patent for a certain Machine, Instrument, or Pen, calculated to promote Facility in Writing: and also a certain Black Writing Ink or Composition, the Durability whereof is not to be affected by time, or change of climate.

THE pen is made of glass, enamel, or other substance capable of admitting a bore. The point is small and finely polished; but the part above the point is large enough to hold as much or more ink than a common writing pen. The composition is a mixture of equal parts of Frankfort black and fresh butter, which is smeared over paper and rubbed off after a certain time. The paper thus smeared is to be pressed for some hours, taking care to have sheets of blotting paper between each of the sheets of black paper.—When fit for use, the paper is put between sheets of this blacked paper, and the upper sheet is to be written on with common ink with the glass or enamel pen. By this method not only the copy is obtained on which you write, but also two or more made by means of the blacked paper.

THE LOVES OF THE PLANTS.

A Marriage took place a few days ago between Mr. Rose and a Miss Lilly. This is what Dr. Darwin might justly denominate the loves of the plants. *Edin. papers.*

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

From a late New-York paper.

AUTUMN—A HYMN.

See, the source of every perfect good,
Soft word from chaos bid fair order rise.

ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF A SEAMAN.

LO! Night's dull mantle shrouds the world in gloom:
No sound is heard, save from the murr'ring wave;

A PUN.

"SURE never," cries a shivering blade,
"Such wintry weather I remember;

SLOW AND SURE.

IN planning Expeditions 'gainst the foe
Our Ministers are ever sure, though slow,

ANECDOTE.

A COUNTRY carpenter neglecting making
a gibbet, which was ordered by the executioner,

MUSIC HATH CHARMS!

MADAM CATALANI has just received
a letter from Mr. Beleredito, manager of the theatre of Venice,

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform
their friends and the public that they
are now carrying on the HAIR DRESSING

2 X AREA SANDS, JOHN NORRIS.
Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1809.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 5th instant, a
Negro Man by the name of Ben Tuck,
formerly the property of Benjamin Stewart,

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.
The Ridge, Oct. 9, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the
30th day of August, a negro boy named
JACOB, about 18 years of age, five feet 8

JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE.
Six miles from Frederick-town, Frederick
county, Maryland.
October 10, 1809.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.
RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of
July last, from the subscriber's farm, on
the north side of Severn river, a negro man

JAMES MACKUBIN.
October 3, 1809.

An Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages to
a man who can come well recommend-
ed for sobriety, honesty and industry,

Treasury Department,

March 28, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the
provisions made by law, for the
reimbursement of the Exchange Six per Cent.

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the
Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock,
created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the

It is further made known for the informa-
tion of the parties concerned, that no trans-
fers of the Certificates of Exchanged Stock

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE table with columns of numbers and values.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained, from
the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county, letters of administration de bonis non

2 SARAH GOODWIN, Adm'x
de bonis non.
October 13, 1809.

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on
the lands of the subscriber, lying in
the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing

Edward Lloyd, Esquire.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to
me by the memorial of James Clegg,
poole, tanner and currier, of Chester-town, in
Kent county, that his Bark Mill-House

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the
State of Maryland, this twenty-second
day of September, in the year of our

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

ORDERED. That the foregoing Procla-
mation be published twice in each week, for
the space of five weeks, in the American and

The State of Maryland, to wit:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE,

Esquire, having produced to the Govern-
or an Exequatur, signed by the President
of the United States, and sealed with the seal

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis,
under the seal of the State of Maryland,
this nineteenth day of September,

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—
WHEREAS it has been made to appear

to me, that Frederick William Brune, Esq.
has been temporarily appointed Vice-Con-
sul of his Danish Majesty for the State of

In testimony whereof I have caused the
letters to be made patent, and the said
United States to be hereunto affixed,

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Wash-
ington, the tenth day of July, in the year

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

ORDERED, That the foregoing Procla-
mation be published twice in each week, for
the space of five weeks, in the American and

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

Miscellany

COBBET'S LETTER TO THE MARATHI WARRIORS.
LETTER I.

WHEN every eye in the
end of 16 years of the
new rifle to the Income Tax
passed a part of every man's
denated, under the name of R
and Tax, which has banished
the land, and made bank notes a
which has seen the Habeas Corp
safety Act for many years suspi
drained the kingdom of its
mour, leaving the next genera
spring of decrepitude, deform
ity—which has thus entailed
on ugliness, and weakness,
and which, while it has robbed
hundreds upon thousands of th
summers, in order to convert t
raders of Sicily, and other fore
introduced thousands and the
fighters to defend the same lan
me, when every eye in the nati
fixed upon the great, and, in
the last attempt about to be
enemy, it appears to me, th
ful, publicly to state certain
the mode of carrying on a
various length and such defec
tance; and that this statement
manner, lest none of its intrin
for the second time in my lif
drefs myself directly to your
care, that in this instance,
cial papers shall, as in a reco
his power to garble, or to
of that which I write.
That your majesty is not we
the great and interesting
which I am addressing you, I
sallet hesitation conclude: Fir
asures of your servants, th
information must come, a
calated for the real state of
bodily, because, supposing th
lets both talents and zeal fu
purposes of their respective
has, from the moment they
ces, been almost wholly eng
ours to defend themselves,
degrade their own political
Majesty's late servants. A
ded by too much light, so a
in error, may be deceived
means of the press, which
well calculated to ensure
umph of truth; and I have
ob, that with all our parade
all our ostentation of unre
the whole world, no people
tion to their magnitude, un
of their public affairs as is
people of this kingdom.
scale fir, it would be impos
my should be in las presc
with respect to his intere
sources, while England possel
cutting off those resources
the general opinion in this c
ence is in a miserable state—
harving—and that as to c
more doubt of its going on
of Napoleon than upon an
the Thames, about Windfo
rt. This too, I conclude
of your Majesty; because,
your information as to
be derived from your ferv
express declarations, as w
sue, that such is their vie
of the empire of France.
subjects of Napoleon like
ment, or whether they
off now than they are
er sovereigns, these are c
no facts whereon to reason
to the commerce of Fr
of commerce which is
ette, I possess from the best
a sufficiency of facts to
subject at least this has
ved of nations, and your n
red of sovereigns.
the sort of commerce to w
we in England call the c
in the dominions of Napo
his way, it is to be conf
much more important th
is no doubt that the
on and the Coal Mines
more value to England
commerce put together;
ge over the map of Euro