

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1811.

[No. 3369.]

Treasury Department, May 28th, 1811.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Wherefore given to the proprietors of the certificates of CONVERTED SIX PER CENT STOCK, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed schedule, that the principal of the same will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid, on the first day of January, 1812, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited, to the proprietor thereof.

It is FURTHER MADE KNOWN, for the information of the parties concerned, that no entries of the certificates of Converted Stock, bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed schedule, from the books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next. And the interest on all the Certificates contained in the said schedule, will cease and determine, on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 5057 | 5135 | 16,028 | 16,109 | 39,030 | 40,074 | 53,023 |
| 2 | 5058 | 5136 | 16,032 | 26,003 | 39,031 | 40,075 | 53,025 |
| 3 | 5059 | 5137 | 16,033 | 26,004 | 40,001 | 40,076 | 53,028 |
| 4 | 5060 | 5138 | 16,034 | 26,006 | 40,002 | 40,077 | 53,030 |
| 5 | 5061 | 5139 | 16,035 | 27,001 | 40,003 | 40,079 | 53,031 |
| 6 | 5066 | 5141 | 16,037 | 27,002 | 40,004 | 40,080 | 53,032 |
| 7 | 5067 | 5142 | 16,038 | 27,003 | 40,005 | 40,081 | 54,002 |
| 8 | 5068 | 5143 | 16,040 | 27,004 | 40,006 | 40,082 | 54,003 |
| 9 | 5069 | 5146 | 16,041 | 27,005 | 40,007 | 40,083 | 54,004 |
| 10 | 5071 | 5147 | 16,042 | 27,007 | 40,009 | 40,086 | 54,006 |
| 11 | 5072 | 5149 | 16,044 | 27,008 | 40,010 | 40,087 | 54,007 |
| 12 | 5073 | 5150 | 16,045 | 29,004 | 40,011 | 40,088 | 54,008 |
| 13 | 5074 | 5152 | 16,046 | 29,005 | 40,012 | 40,090 | 54,009 |
| 14 | 5075 | 5153 | 16,047 | 29,009 | 40,013 | 40,092 | 55,002 |
| 15 | 5076 | 5154 | 16,048 | 29,010 | 40,014 | 40,095 | 55,003 |
| 16 | 5077 | 5155 | 16,049 | 29,013 | 40,016 | 40,096 | 55,004 |
| 17 | 5078 | 5156 | 16,051 | 29,015 | 40,018 | 40,098 | 55,005 |
| 18 | 5079 | 5157 | 16,052 | 29,016 | 40,020 | 40,100 | 55,006 |
| 19 | 5080 | 5158 | 16,055 | 29,017 | 40,021 | 40,102 | 55,009 |
| 20 | 5081 | 5159 | 16,057 | 29,018 | 40,022 | 40,104 | 55,010 |
| 21 | 5082 | 5160 | 16,058 | 29,021 | 40,023 | 40,105 | 55,013 |
| 22 | 5084 | 10,003 | 16,060 | 29,022 | 40,026 | 40,106 | 55,014 |
| 23 | 5085 | 10,007 | 16,063 | 29,024 | 40,027 | 40,108 | 55,015 |
| 24 | 5087 | 10,008 | 16,065 | 29,025 | 40,028 | 40,109 | 55,016 |
| 25 | 5089 | 10,009 | 16,068 | 29,029 | 40,029 | 40,110 | 55,017 |
| 26 | 5091 | 10,010 | 16,069 | 29,030 | 40,031 | 40,111 | 55,018 |
| 27 | 5092 | 10,011 | 16,070 | 29,032 | 40,032 | 40,112 | 55,022 |
| 28 | 5093 | 10,013 | 16,071 | 29,033 | 40,033 | 40,115 | 55,023 |
| 29 | 5094 | 15,001 | 16,073 | 29,034 | 40,034 | 40,116 | 55,024 |
| 30 | 5095 | 15,002 | 16,075 | 29,035 | 40,035 | 40,117 | 55,025 |
| 31 | 5096 | 15,003 | 16,076 | 29,036 | 40,036 | 40,118 | 55,026 |
| 32 | 5098 | 15,005 | 16,078 | 29,038 | 40,037 | 40,120 | 55,027 |
| 33 | 5099 | 15,006 | 16,081 | 29,039 | 40,041 | 40,122 | 55,028 |
| 34 | 5100 | 15,007 | 16,082 | 29,040 | 40,042 | 40,123 | 55,029 |
| 35 | 5103 | 15,008 | 16,083 | 29,002 | 40,044 | 50,003 | 55,030 |
| 36 | 5106 | 15,009 | 16,084 | 29,003 | 40,045 | 50,004 | 55,031 |
| 37 | 5108 | 15,011 | 16,086 | 29,005 | 40,046 | 50,005 | 55,032 |
| 38 | 5109 | 15,012 | 16,087 | 29,006 | 40,048 | 50,006 | 55,033 |
| 39 | 5110 | 15,014 | 16,088 | 29,008 | 40,049 | 50,007 | 55,034 |
| 40 | 5112 | 15,015 | 16,090 | 29,009 | 40,051 | 51,001 | 55,035 |
| 41 | 5113 | 15,018 | 16,091 | 29,011 | 40,054 | 51,002 | 55,036 |
| 42 | 5115 | 15,019 | 16,092 | 29,012 | 40,055 | 53,002 | 55,037 |
| 43 | 5116 | 15,021 | 16,098 | 29,013 | 40,056 | 53,003 | 55,039 |
| 44 | 5120 | 16,001 | 16,094 | 29,014 | 40,057 | 53,005 | 55,042 |
| 45 | 5121 | 16,004 | 16,095 | 29,015 | 40,058 | 53,006 | 55,044 |
| 46 | 5122 | 16,005 | 16,096 | 29,018 | 40,059 | 53,007 | 55,045 |
| 47 | 5124 | 16,006 | 16,097 | 29,019 | 40,060 | 53,009 | 55,047 |
| 48 | 5126 | 16,008 | 16,098 | 29,021 | 40,061 | 53,010 | 55,049 |
| 49 | 5127 | 16,012 | 16,099 | 29,022 | 40,063 | 53,011 | 55,050 |
| 50 | 5128 | 16,017 | 16,100 | 29,024 | 40,065 | 53,013 | 55,052 |
| 51 | 5129 | 16,019 | 16,101 | 29,025 | 40,067 | 53,014 | 55,056 |
| 52 | 5130 | 16,021 | 16,104 | 29,026 | 40,068 | 53,016 | 55,058 |
| 53 | 5131 | 16,022 | 16,105 | 29,027 | 40,069 | 53,018 | 55,060 |
| 54 | 5133 | 16,025 | 16,107 | 29,028 | 40,070 | 53,020 | 55,061 |
| 55 | 5134 | 16,027 | 16,108 | 29,029 | 40,071 | 53,023 | 55,062 |

June 1.

1amt Jan. 1

DRAWING OF Anne's Church Lottery.

THE Managers have determined to commence the Drawing of this Lottery on the 26th August next.—Agents are requested to make their returns on or before the 20th of August.
Annapolis, July 24, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE persons who purchased at the sale of the personal property of Mary Green, deceased, on the 19th and 20th of July last, are hereby notified that their notes will become due on the 19th of August next, at which time payment must be made, otherwise suits will be brought against them.

JACOB FRANKLIN, Jun. Executor.
July 24 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

I WISH to purchase a NEGRO MAN, that understands the management of horses, a BOY 15 or 16 years old, and two WOMEN, used to hard work. For healthy negroes brought up in the country, not spoiled by living in the city, good prices will be given.
JOHN GADSBY,
Indian Queen Tavern, Baltimore.
July 8, 1811.

Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,
THAT valuable and well known Farm,
called GREENSBURG'S POINT, opposite
the city of Annapolis, with liberty to fow
what this fall. There are about 400 acres
of arable land, a tolerable orchard, a con
venient dwelling-house, a large new corn
house, together with other improvements.
The land is remarkably rich, and produces
corn, wheat and tobacco, in great abundance,
is very convenient to one of the best markets
in the state for the seller, and abounds with
fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their several
seasons. Any person inclined to rent the
said farm, may apply to Thomas H. Bowie,
Esq., in Annapolis, or to the subscriber in
Edenton, Talbot county.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

June 19, 1811.
N. B. Any person renting the above farm
will not be obliged to leave it at the expiration
of the year, but may continue for several
years provided we can agree as to the
terms.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Dorsey,
near the city of Annapolis, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of April
last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17
years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout
made in proportion to his height, is tolerable
black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes
have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip rather
thick. Had on when he went away, a cotton
shirt, homespun round-about jacket and pants,
striped and dyed of a dark colour.
It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near
the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor on
Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the former,
and his brother at the latter place. Any person
apprehending the above negro and securing
him in goal so that I get him again, shall
receive, if twenty miles from home, Twenty
Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and
if a further distance the above reward, and
all reasonable travelling expences paid
if brought home to the subscriber near the city
of Annapolis. THOMAS H. DORSEY.

June 26, 1811.

MEDLEY,

A FINELY formed and beautiful BAY
HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high,
got by general Ridgely's celebrated horse
Medley, out of a full bred mare of colonel
O'Donnell's, will stand this season at West
bury on West River, at eight dollars the
falon, and one dollar to the groom, (naturae
gratia,) to be paid when the mares are taken
away in money, or corn at 3 dollars per
barrel, or wheat at 180 cents, or oats at 50 cents
per bushel.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Manager.

March 6, 1811.

JOS. MCENEY, Late Sheriff.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 23d of September next, at one o'clock, at Mr. Peck's Tavern, at Ellicott's Lower Mills, a tract or parcel of land, called

BACHELOR'S CHOICE,

Lying on the south side of the main

that it had been introduced with
no various parts of North America;
it was every reason to believe that it
had been introduced into South America—
traversed the great intervals of their
voyage over their wrecks amounting to not
less than 30000, which sufficiently accounted
for the embarrassment felt by Mr. Lancaster,
and the imminent part of the undertaking
taken off his hands. One fact deserves
mention, for the credit it reflects on
a humble individual, whose name ought to
be recorded; a baker, to whom a considera-
tion had been owing, instead of expressing
gratitude for his money, had been considered
Lancaster as having done so much good,
if he had only a single loaf, he would
have given him the half of it.

Mr. Adam communicated to the meeting
with of the Prince Regent to promote the
success of the system; that his Royal Highness
would be highly gratified in receiving
from time to time an account of its progress;

and that he had been authorised to state, that
henceforth his annual subscription would
double. Mr. Adam also stated, that he
had a further communication from the Prince
Regent, which he would bring forward at
dinner on Friday next.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lans-
downe, Mr. Adam was requested to communicate
to the Prince Regent the high sense
which they entertain of his countenance and
support; and the Duke of Kent and other
members of the Royal Family received
thanks of the meeting.

The Duke of Kent moved a resolution de-
claring Joseph Lancaster, the benefactor of

the nation, and that he merited the approba-
tion and support of the empire at large.

Mr. Lancaster in thanking the meeting
said, that whatever good he had been enabled
to do, was owing to his father, who supported
him from his small income, when he was
engaging through his plans. He said he would
ever rest while he had strength remaining,

till all the youth of the kingdom were educated.

A number of resolutions were successively
adopted, expressive of the various advantages
of the system—and the meeting closed with
an expression of their thanks to the Duke of
Lancaster and Lord Somerville, for the coun-
tenance and support which they had given to
the institution, and might tend the more
extension. It was resolved, that so long as such contests of
independence should continue to animate our
country, the education of our families, this country would continue
unshaken.

— From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURIOS DISCOVERY.

The remains of an elephant have been re-
cently discovered on the shore of York River,
a few yards within high water mark,
near the seat of Mr. Gwin Cooper, about 6
miles below Williamsburg. The River gradu-
ally washing away the southern Bank,
leaves exposed to view all those marine sub-
stances, which have been accumulated by
one violent inundation, as well as the re-
mains of animals which had perished upon the
face of the earth, previous to the inundation.
As the bones lie some upon the sur-
face of the earth, some one or two feet, we
may believe that the elephant was buried about 35 feet deep, that being the general
height of the bank. Some of the bones, as
the molars or grinders, weighing from 4lb
to 1 and 1/2 are in a state of perfect preser-
vation, others moulder when exposed to the
air, or are so decayed as not to withstand the
force necessary to extricate them from the
soil, but the bones of the pelvis ribs, and
vertebrae, have been carefully collected.—
Two tusks were also found, but could not
be got up entire: at the larger end they
measured 3 feet in circumference, and by
joining the fragments together, only
crossing the curves so the convex and concave
edges of the larger fragment, about 3 feet in
length; the tusk appears to have been at
least 6 feet in length. From a comparison
of the bones with the osteology of the ele-
phant, no doubt remains of their be-
longing to that animal. These demonstra-
tions of the elephant in the lower part of this
list, are new, and form a valuable accession
to the College Museum.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

We learn from good authority, that the
Government, yielding at length to the repeat-
ed demands of Com. Rogers, have ordered a
Court of Inquiry to investigate his conduct in
the affair of the Little Belt. The court is
now convened at New-York. [U. S. Gaz.]

MERINO SHEEP.

A successful experiment has lately been
made at Lyons to try the effect of vaccination
on the Merino sheep. A majority would
be countenanced. The
Proceedings of the trial
are also read, in which
it is shown, that 2,775 miles of
sheep were vaccinated, in which
there were taught; that none
carrying the invention in
them.

From the National Intelligencer.

FRANCIS ROGERS.
It was noticed some time back that
a vessel, carrying some ammunition on board,
bound from N. Orleans to Fort Stoddert, was
imprisoned at Mobile until it could be determined
by the commandant whether gov. Polk
permitted her passing by that place. On her
return to Orleans, a number of gun-boats
were despatched from that port to escort her
up the Mobile river. On their approaching
Mobile an inquiry was made, whether the
ammunition would be suffered to proceed. A
peremptory refusal was given, and very strong
language, it is said, was used upon the occa-
sion. Much alarm had existed in Mobile,
and the general opinion was, that the object
of so great a force could be nothing less than
to take possession of the fort on behalf of the
U. States. Great preparations were made
for defence, and the women and children ge-
nerally fled from the town.

The western channel of Mobile river di-
vides about two leagues above the town, and
the eastern branch of that channel falls into
the bay out of the reach of the guns of the
fort. Some of the gun-boats were despatched
up this branch, which is called Spanish
River, and the Spaniards imagining that the
project of passing by the town was abandon-
ed, rejoiced in the success of their projected
resistance.

It was however soon discovered, by those
seeds descending the western branch towards
the town, that the object of the commodore
in this movement was, by placing a part of
his force in such a situation as to give them
a complete command of the fort, to defend
himself and protect the ammunition vessel in
its attempt to ascend the river in the ordinary
channel. On this a council of war was called,
consisting of 8 Spanish officers, besides the
commandant. It is said that they were e-
qually divided on the question of making
further resistance, but that the measure of
giving permission to the American vessels to
pass was adopted on the calling vote of the
commandant. It was certainly the only pru-
dent course, as little doubt was entertained
that the gun-boats, by this judicious arrange-
ment, had it in their power completely to de-
molish the fort.

Whether the business will end here, or
whether it may lead to more important con-
sequences, it is not easy to determine. It is
said that whilst the business was undecided,
col. Maxent, governor ad interim of West-
Florida, was about to visit governor Clai-
borne at the mouth of the Pascagoula; and it is
still an opinion entertained at Mobile, that
the interview will take place, and that it will
be immediately followed by the surrender of
that place to the American government.
Little reliance however can be placed on these
conjectures—but it is certain that it would
be a matter of no difficulty with the
U. S. to take possession of the country if
they willed it.

From a Chillicothe (Ohio) paper of July 17. RICHES OF THE WEST.

The increase of our country has far ex-
ceeded any calculations.—Eleven years ago it
was enveloped with thick forests. The river
Scioto can boast of walking to market fifty-
three boats loaded with the produce of their
own soil; since last December, the earnings
of honest industrious freemen. When agri-
culture and commerce join hands, we see the
wild forests fall beneath the axe of the joyous
hardy countryman, and the sea whitened
with the falls of sturdy ships. Domestic manufac-
tures are entwining both, and soon will have
built a wall of defence.—Pleasing to an inde-
pendent mind must their prosperity be, which
springs from freedom and industry. If we
cultivate virtue and unity—we may rest
assured the wickedness of the old world will
contribute to our comforts and happiness.

For greater satisfaction to the public we pre-
fix a list of product and cost when at market.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Flour, Sup. | bbl. | 6,003 | \$33,018 00 |
| Corn meal | do. | 140 | 490 00 |
| Buck wheat meal | 28 | 88 00 | |
| Whiskey | do. | 136 | 2,176 00 |
| Pork | do. | 1,799 | 21,516 00 |
| Lard kegs | 196 | 2,450 00 | |
| Wheat bushel | 12,600 | 12,600 00 | |
| Corn do. | 2,000 | 1,000 00 | |
| Horses | 31 | 2,423 00 | |
| Live hogs | 90 | 720 00 | |
| Plank feet | 45,000 | 45,000 00 | |
| Wind. chairs doz. | 31 | 744 00 | |
| Nails wt. | 3,000 | 600 00 | |
| Wagon | 1 | 150 00 | |
| Total. | | \$77,900 00 | |

A consignee in Liverpool, received orders
from a ship owner in America, well acquaint-
ed with the intentions of government, to load
his ship immediately with salt and crates.
We understand several were taking similar
cargoes.

It was stated sometime since that the Brit-
ish government, on hearing of our partial
non-intercourse law, sent private orders to
the governors of all its colonies to prepare
for what it might lead to. It has been since
asserted that the British ministry in retaliati-
on of that law, wished to issue letters of

protection to their subjects, but were rebuked by
Prince Regent, who desired him to make no
mention of Mr. Polk's negotiations. It is
now said, that four British ships of war will be
sent to convey colonists from Mr. Fuller to different
parts of Europe; they convey official intelligence
of the failure of the separation; what
are the governors and commanders to do? This deserves reflec-
tion.

[Podium.]

On the 24th April last, the young prince
Suvarrow was accidentally drowned in the
waters of the Rime, near Rimnick. What
is very singular to this event is, that the son
perished in the same place, where his father,
accompanied by an elegant Organ, the music
of which combination, added to the beautiful appear-
ance of the land, is so exquisitely grand, that
they never fail giving the highest satisfaction to
those who witness this wonderful performance.

Besides which will be exhibited an elegant collection
of Wax-figures.

WAX-FIGURES.

The Exhibition will be from 9 o'clock in the
morning until 9 in the evening (Sundays ex-
cepted) and will be removed from this

City on Friday the 9th August.

Admission 25 cents... Children half price.

July 1, 1811.

George Shaw, & Co.

AT THEIR STORE IN CHURCH STREET.

HAVE FOR SALE,

An Assortment of Ironmongery, Stationery,
Books, &c.

IRONMONGERY, &c.

IRON and Brass Door
Locks, Padlocks, Cupboards, Drawers, Closets, Desk, and Trunk ditto, Butt, H. H. T. and Parliament Hinges, Screws of various kinds and sizes, Steel-yards, Plated, Brass and Japanned Candlesticks, Boxes of Colours, Pocket Books, Pocket & Fine Combs, Tooth Brushes, Profile Frames, Window Glass, Yellow Ochre—Glue, Violin Strings, Trunks, Hammers—Chisels, Planes of various kinds, Flat Irons—Files, Iron and Copper Tea-Kettles, Stewing & Frying Pans, Rakes Spades, & Hoes, Backgammon Tables, Looking Glasses, Cloth, Head, Shoe & Hearth Brushes, Penknives—Scissors, Razors and Scrops, Shaving Soap & Boxes, Violins and Instructors, Flutes and Pipes, Slates and Pencils, Ink Powder and Ink.

STATIONARY & BLANK BOOKS.

Super Royal, Medium, Demi, Folio, Quarto, Foolscap, Playing Cards, Quills—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Pencils, Ink Powder and Ink.

Merchants Account Books ruled to any
Pattern on the best paper, and Book-Binding
neatly executed.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS.

G. Shaw, & Co. receive Subscriptions for
the following Periodical Works, viz. Port
Folio, Select Reviews, Quarterly Review,
Walsh's Review, Anthology, Christian Ob-
server, Churchman's Magazine, Baltimore
Repertory, Freemasons Magazine, and Ar-
chives of Useful Knowledge.

July 24, 1811.

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the Farm
whereon he now lives, on the Head of
South River, containing between four and
five hundred acres. The above Farm is
well adapted to the culture of Indian corn,
tobacco and wheat, and remarkably well
adapted to the culture of clover with the
use of plaster. Any person wishing to
purchase may view the land by applying
to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN COWMAN.

P. S. The terms will be accommodating
to the purchaser.

A. A. County, July 31, 1811. 3w*

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Elisha Hopkins, (deceas-
ed,) are hereby requested to exhibit their
respective claims, with the vouchers thereof,
to Jona Golder, Esq. at his office, on or
before Thursday, the 15th day of August
next, at which time and place I shall attend
for the purpose of making a legal distribution
of the assets so far ascertained in my hand.

GERRARD R. HOPKINS, Adm'r.

July 24, 1811.

CHURCH LOTTERY.

THE Managers having understood that
many of the Citizens have delayed purchas-
ing TICKETS, from an apprehension that the
drawing would not commence until a distant
day—to remove such impressions, and with
a view to attain the objects contemplated by
the law, as soon as possible, they confidently
assure the public, that the sale of a few more
Tickets will justify them in commencing the
drawing; they therefore earnestly solicit all
those disposed to purchase to come forward,
and notify to some one of the Managers,
what number of Tickets they are willing to
take.

X

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

RESIGNATION.

BY T. CHATTERTON.

O GOD! whose thunder shakes the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,
To thee, my only rock, I fly;
Thy mercy in this justice praise.
The mystic mazes of thy will,
The shadows of celestial light,
Are past the power of human skill,
But what th' eternal acts in right.

O teach me, in the trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To still my sorrows, own thy power,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.
If in this bosom aught but Thee
Eneroching fought a boundless sway,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And mercy take the curse away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?
Why dropping seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bless.
But, ah! my breast is human still,
The rising sigh, the falling tear,
My languid vital's feeble rill,
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank th' infector of the blow;
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gulf of misery flow.
The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my sinking spirits steals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, my east, my sun, reveals."

[Who, that recollects the dreadful fate of this astonishing boy, can feel less than an agony of sorrow, to think that these admirable sentiments did not ultimately prevail in his mind?]

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

KENT ASSIZES.

There was an action to recover damages for an assault. Mr. Garrow opened the case with great gravity, and stated that the plaintiff was a medical gentleman of considerable talents, who had settled at Dover with a view of obtaining practice in that town. The defendant was publican, resident there, and it happened that he had a servant who was afflicted with a certain disease not to be named in delicate society, but which was so infectious in its nature, that without regard to any society, it communicated itself to all who ventured into its company. His client was called in, and cured the female of this disease, for which he of course expected due payment. For what cause it was, however, he could not tell, but the defendant's wife most egregiously abused the plaintiff, and indeed went the whole length of assaulting him; but that was not the subject of the present complaint. But it was for the defendant's own conduct on a subsequent day, when he met the plaintiff, in the street at Dover, and began by addressing him, Sir, you have got a warrant from my wife, added by the bye, was not the fact, though he was conscious the lady deserved it; and then, without more ado, he drove his elbow into the plaintiff's stomach, so as to hurt him very much. This was not all; on another occasion, it chanced that a soldier fell into a fit in the street, and the plaintiff, as he was in humanity bound, was about to administer medical aid and bleed him. The defendant, who was present, told the by-standers not to let the plaintiff touch him as he would certainly kill him, as he had latterly occasioned the death of two children by his ignorance; and this he followed up by again assaulting the plaintiff. The jury would consider what damages a well educated medical man was entitled to receive as a compensation for such injuries.

Two witnesses proved the assault first stated, they negatived the latter assault, stating that the defendant only said that the doctor had lately killed two children.

On cross-examination, they said they did not know doctor Smyth became a doctor; he gave physic to the people at Dover, but he might be nothing more than a Surgeon.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd said, he would tell the jury a little about this Doctor Smyth, who undertook to administer physic to the good people of Dover. The lord knows where he came from, but he had not science enough to doctor a hog! True it was, his client's servant girl had got the itch, and she gave it to her fellow servant; the poor children did not escape, and Dr. Smyth undertook to cure them. Here was his own hand writing, (a paper which had been proved by one of the witnesses,) "To mykurrell anointment for curing the owl serpente of the hinch." The bill was a specimen of the doctor's literature, and his exhibition of his mykurrell anointment was a specimen of his medical knowledge, for he fairly salivated all the family, and this it was which enraged his client, who he advised, gave him an elbow in his bowels not half so mischievous as the staff which

he had poured into the bowels of the defendant's family; and for this he had not only brought the present action, but he had also indicted the defendant at the Dover sessions.

When he himself was examined on his oath, on that examination a learned friend asked the Doctor where he got his diploma? When his answer literally was, that he got his diploma of the mayor of Guernsey. Deplorable it was, indeed, that such a fellow should go about poisoning his majesty's subjects; but he trusted the jury would mark their opinion of him, and his action, by a farthing damages; or if they went further, it would be to give "the knave a groat." Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the city of Annapolis.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----|------------|
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 dls. | is | 3,000 dls. |
| 1 do. | 1,500 | | 1,500 |
| 8 do. | 25 tickets each | | 1,000 |
| 2 do. | 500 dls. | | 1,000 |
| 3 do. | 200 | | 600 |
| 5 do. | 100 | | 500 |
| 10 do. | 50 | | 500 |
| 20 do. | 15 | | 300 |
| 50 do. | 10 | | 500 |
| 850 do. | 6 | | 5,100 |

950 Prizes, 14,000 dls.
1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.

The Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Stationery Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets, from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.

1st do. on 5th day, prize 100 dls.

1st do. on 10th day, 200

1st do. on 15th day, 200

1st do. on 20th day, 500

1st do. on 22d day, prize 25 Tickets, from No. 26 to No. 50, inclusive.

1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 do. from No. 51 to No. 75, inclusive.

1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No. 76 to No. 100, inclusive.

1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No. 101 to No. 125, inclusive.

1st drawn ticket on 28th day, prize 1,500 dls.

The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126 to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A B C, & to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.

N. B. The reserved numbers are not entitled to draw those Ticket prizes in which such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed in 28 days drawing from the time of commencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
JAMES P. MAYNARD,
LEWIS DUVALL,
HENRY MAYNADIER,
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
JAMES SHAW,
LEWIS NETH, JUN.
JOHN GOLDER,

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers
—Present price 5 dollars.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on

Wednesday the 5th inst. living in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Severn River, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, the two following negroes, to wit: a negro man named STEPHEN, and a negro woman named MARY, his wife. Stephen is black, about five feet six or seven inches high, 36 or 37 years old, well made, his head remarkably long, and a little round-shouldered.

He has a sharp rough face, has a small ulcer on his cheek, not certain whether the right or left, and when he laughs flings the hair of one or two teeth; he has a scar on his right instep, from the cut of an axe, which occasions him to have a moderate limp when walking; his dress when he went away unknown.

Mary is a small black woman, five feet four or five inches high, about twenty-five years old, smooth black face, has lost one upper tooth in front and two below; as to her dress it is unknown, as they have taken away with them cloathing of different kinds.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending the said negroes, and lodging them in any goal so that I get them again, or twenty-five dollars a-piece.

JESSE RAY.

All Hallows Parish.

THE Parish of All Hallows, on South River, being vacant, the vestry are desirous to engage a clergyman to supply such vacancy. Applications made to Mr. William Stewart, near London-town, will meet with attention.

There is a glebe-house and land appendant to the parish.

June 10, 1811.

LANDS AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the trusts imposed in him by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at November session last, and by virtue of an order of the chancellor dated the fifth day of March last, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, the following lands and lots, being part of the real estate of John Gwin, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased; that is to say,

On Tuesday, the twentieth of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Pye's Tavern, in the town of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

Part of a lot in the said town, numbered 59;

and also part of a lot or piece of ground lying on the east side of and adjoining the said lot, being part of a tract of land called

"Chandler's Hope." Upon these lots there

are a large commodious two story dwelling-

house, with four good rooms, and an exten-

sive passage on each floor; an excellent cel-

lar and kitchen under the house; a pantry

and wash-house, meat-house and two se-

parate stables—also a well of water suited

to culinary purposes. There are likewise an

excellent store and counting rooms with

cellars under both. The counting room is

at present occupied as an attorney's office,

for which it is well calculated. The dwell-

ing-house has been for several years used

as a boarding-house, and lately as a tavern

and from its situation is suited for the ac-

commodation of either a private family or

a public Inn. The dwelling-house and lot

are at present under enclosure, will be sold

separate from the store and counting

rooms.

On Wednesday, the twenty-first of Au-

gust next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

at Mr. Pye's tavern in Port-Tobacco,

The following tracts or parcels of land, ly-

ing in Charles county, viz. "West Hatton,"

containing 500 acres, and "Hard Bar-

gain" otherwise called "Wicomico Fields,"

containing 42 1/2 acres. These tracts are

contiguous to each other, or nearly so,

and will be sold together. The former

tract lies upon Wicomico river, about six

miles below Allen's Fresh, and has a con-

venient landing, from which produce may

be taken to vessels in the river. This is

a very valuable farm, the land is level and

very rich, and has thereon a tolerably good

dwelling-house, and convenient ne-

cessary out-houses. The soil is well adapt-

ed to the cultivation of grain. Fish and

fowl in their season may be procured in

great abundance. There is an excellent

spring of good water at the door. The

other tract is wholly woodland, and is in-

tended to supply the farm with wood, &c.

Also "Minetree's Marsh," containing

5 1/2 acres; "Minetree's Welldone," being

a reservey on "Gibson's Close," containing

131 acres and 2 perches; "Partner's

Purchase," containing 227 acres 3 rods and

39 perches; "Hamill Outwited,"

containing 165 acres; and an undivided

moity of a tract of land called "Good

for Little;" the whole containing 71 acres

3 rods and 30 perches. These tracts,

(except the last,) lie upon the River Poto-

mak, adjoining each other, between Picka-

waxon and Cuckold Creeks, and are di-

vided into four tenements—Their soil is

well adapted to the cultivation of grain

and tobacco, and upon them are houses

for tenants, but which want repair. Fish,

oysters and wild fowl, may be had in their

season. The last mentioned tract is held

in common with Mrs. Hungerford, and is

distant from the other tracts between two

and three miles—it is wholly woodland,

and is intended to supply the other tracts

with wood, &c. and will be sold either

separate or with some one of the other

tracts, or divided, and a part sold with

each of the other tracts, as may best ac-

commodate purchasers.

Also "Brother's Gift," containing 377

acres 3 rods and 6 perches; "Blithwood"

containing 10 acres 2 rods and 33 per

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1811.

NO. 3370

FOREIGN.

the ship Russell, capt. Allen, from Liverpool, arrived at New York.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A person arrived this morning from France, secretary of state's office, Downing-street. He has brought some very important intelligence to government. Not less than vessels, all English he says, lately arrived in Paris, laden with gold, of the current value of this country.

JUNE 19.

The 58th regiment failed from Portloughthorpe, for Portugal. The 10th dragoons, on their march from Hammersmith, and adjoining villages, to embark on the same destination; never was a regiment in finer condition nor better mounted. This arrival will of course be of more important and beneficial consequences.

JUNE 21.

Captain Bingham's account of the action with the President, is expected by government with considerable anxiety; but till it arrives, of course no decisive step will be taken.—If it shall prove to be what we have reason to suppose it will be, there can be little doubt as to the measure we shall adopt.

This event has been strangely compared to the affair of the Chesapeake, and it has been

said that the American government are relying upon us the conduct of which they complain in that affair.—Where is the similarity? The Chesapeake had British seamen on board, who had deserted from our service;

we knew they were on board; we claimed them; they were refused, and we made the Americans give them up; a measure about

which we never had but one opinion—that it was perfectly justifiable, and that we ought to have offered the slightest atonement or apology. But was this the case with the President? Did the complainant of the Little Belt having American seamen who had deserted, and of their being refused to be given up to their own government? Not a single complaint of this kind is made even by the Americans themselves. As far as we have yet seen, and we verily believe it to be the fact, the President was sent out with orders of a hostile nature; she fails completely to find for action; she meets a British ship of war, and immediately hails her; granted that there was nothing wrong in this, but as the British vessel bound to answer her? What refusal to answer could afford no reasonable cause of complaint to a vessel that was neutral, for what had she to apprehend? Very

little was our care, for we were at war, and the characters of belligerents gave us a right to give false answers or no answer, in order to have recourse to simulation and disimulation to mislead the enemy. How was the Little Belt to know whether it was not a call of an enemy? And if bound to answer the hail, would she not be equally bound to answer a second and a third question; and so, thus leading her to expose her condition?

Capt. Bingham, therefore, acted strictly in conformity with his duty as a British officer, when instead of answering the hail, he sailed in his turn—and here the duty of a neutral, which the President was, obliged him to satisfy our ship that she could have no hostile intentions, and that she was the vessel of a friendly power. But what did she do?

In private letters we beg our readers to observe, give a very different version from the American papers, and one much more probable. They all agree in stating that the first gun and first broadside was fired by the American. After we had hailed the President, he fired a shot at the Little Belt; the latter answered it; the President then poured a broadside, which of course was returned, to save all the private letters: "this important fact," says one of them, "was promulgated in New York by the very officer who was on board by com. Rogers, on the morning after the action had ceased, who did not hesitate to assert that capt. B. had at that interview declared on his honour that he did not give the first shot, but that after his ship had been fired into he returned the compliment. He added also that the President was the first to pour a broadside into the Little Belt, which was returned by her before he could consistently with the rules of the British navy, condone to strike her colours, owing to a force of such great superiority."

If this be the fact, and if the American government declare that the captain of the President did not act contrary to his orders, that can be but one line of conduct we can concur in, consistently with what we owe to our national character.

[*Courier*.]

FOX, PORTER.

JUDGMENT RESUMED.

Sir William Scott.

As the claimants have failed to produce any evidence of the revocation of the French Decrees, and have nothing to offer as the foundation of a demand for further time, I must conform to what I declared on a former day, and proceed to make the decree effectual.

I should certainly have been extremely glad to have received any authentic information tending to shew that the decrees of France, to which these orders in council are retaliatory had been revoked; and it was upon a suggestion offered on the part of the claimants, that despatches had been very recently received from Paris by the American minister in this country, by which the fact might be ascertained, that the court on the former day deferred its final judgment. I would have been unwilling to proceed to the condemnation of these vessels, without giving the proprietors the opportunity of shewing that the French decrees, on which our orders in council are founded, had been revoked. But they admit that they have no such evidence to produce, the property of the ships and cargoes it is daily deteriorating, and it is my duty to delay no longer the judgment which is called for on the part of the captors.

From every thing that must have preceded, and from every thing that must have followed the revocation of the French decrees, if such revocation had taken place, I think I am justified in pronouncing that no such event has ever occurred. The only document referred to on behalf of the claimants is the letter of the person styling himself Duc de Cadore. That letter is nothing more than conditional revocation; it contains an alternative proposed, either that G. Britain shall not only revoke her orders in council, but likewise renounce her principles of blockade, principles founded upon the ancient and established law of nations; or that America shall cause her neutrality to be respected; in other words, that she shall join France in a compellive confederation against this country. It is quite impossible that England should renounce her principles of blockade to adopt the new fancied principles of the French government, which are absolute novelties in the law of nations; and I hope it is equally impossible that America should lend herself to an hostile attempt to compel this country to renounce those principles on which it has acted in perfect conformity to ancient practice and the known law of nations, upon the mere demand of the person holding the government of France. The *caser fæderus* therefore, if it may be so called, does not exist; the condition on which alone France holds out a prospect of revoking the decrees, neither are nor can be fulfilled. Looking at the question therefore, a priori, it cannot be presumed that the revocation has passed. On the other hand, what must have followed if such had been the fact? Why, that the American minister in this country must have been in possession of most decisive evidence upon the subject, for I cannot but suppose that the first step of the American minister at Paris would have been to apprise the American minister at this court of so momentous a circumstance, with a view to protect the American ships and cargoes which had been brought in under the British orders in council. If no such information had been received by him, there never was a case in which the rule "*De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*" can more satisfactorily apply. For it is quite impossible that such a revocation can have taken place without being attended with a clear demonstration of evidence that such was the fact.

I am, therefore, upon every view of the case, of opinion, that the French decrees are at this moment unrevoked. But if by any possibility it can have happened that an actual revocation has taken place against the manifest import of the only public French declaration referred to; and without having been yet communicated to the American minister in this country, who was to much concerned to know it, for the benefit of the persons for whose protection it must have been principally meant; the parties will have the advantage of the fact if they can shew upon an appeal, that those decrees have been revoked at a time and in a manner that could justly be applied to the determination of these causes, revoked at a period which would reach the dates of this capture, and in a manner unincumbered with stipulations which it was well known this country could never accept, and to which there was every reason to presume that the justice of America could never permit her to accede, upon the refusal of G. Britain. On such a state of evidence the claimants will carry up with them to the superior court the principle that might entitle them to protection according to the view

which this court has taken of the subject. But things, standing as they do before me, all the parties having acted in a manner that leads necessarily to the conclusion that no bona fide revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees has taken place, I must consider these causes as falling within the range of the British orders in council, and as such they are liable to condemnation.

JUNE 29.

The Moniteur of the 18th contains a long article, under the head of news from the army of Spain. It relates entirely to the proceedings of Suchet against the fort Oliva, before Tarragona. The operations began on the 3d May, and concluded on the 29th, when the fort was stormed and taken, after a most obstinate resistance. The garrison of Tarragona had previously made several sorties, particularly on the 14th, with 6000 men. A very sharp action took place, in which our squadron took part, consisting of a 74 gun ship, a cut down ship, 2 frigates, and several other vessels. This squadron brought the Spanish general Campo Verde to Tarragona. The French gen. Salme, was killed. Nine hundred prisoners were taken at Oliva. On the 30th May, the garrison of Tarragona attempted to take the fort, but without effect.

In the house of commons last night the chancellor of the exchequer, in his reply to Mr. Whitbread, alluded to a former speech which had been construed as holding out the prospect of an accommodation between this country and Russia. "Certainly (said Mr. Percival) I held out no such expectation, what I stated was simply, that in the present aspect of affairs in the north of Europe, it would be impossible for Buonaparte to make those exertions in Spain and Portugal, to which he might otherwise be equal, as it might be dangerous for him to send all his force thither, leaving the other quarter without an adequate guard; this was the extent of my sentiment."

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 2d inst. and from Copenhagen to the 16th state, with great confidence, that all masters in dispute between Russia and France have been finally adjusted. It is added, that in this arrangement, Russia has gained one point about which she was extremely solicitous, namely, a permission to import a certain quantity of British merchandise commensurate with the necessities of her population.

It was intimated at Petersburg, that peace with THE NETHERLANDS had been either actually signed, or was on the eve of being so.

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris papers of the 17th and 18th inst.

They contain the following document of the highest importance—Buonaparte's speech upon opening the legislative body. It will be remarked, that Buonaparte does not make any even the most distant allusion to Russia. Great Britain comes in for her share of invectives. Oh, how he hates and fears her! He accuses us of alarming and stimulating other powers (Russia probably) against France, and he promises to do great things against us, which promises he will no doubt perform as effectually as he has done all his others.

These papers contain also an account of the opening of the National Council.

In the British House of Commons the 21st of June, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the Prince Regent, calling on him for copies of the correspondence between the secretary of state and Mr. Pinkney, during the year 1810. After making some other remarks, he said:

"The adjudication which had taken place with respect to the Fox, was, he thought, throwing away the scabbard in relation to America. On a former night he had told his opinion of the manner in which that country had been used. The papers then under his hands, fully supported that opinion. Those papers the right hon. gentleman had refused to lay before the House, but they had now been published in America—they were now before the world—and it was his determination before he sat down, to move that those papers be laid before the house officially. He thought America had been very ill treated. That country, from her situation and her increasing power, if, in a state of amity with Great Britain, might render her the most essential services; but she had been treated more like an humble dependent on an illiberal protector, than as an equal and independent state. But let the House look to what had appeared, within a few days, in all the public prints—an engagement had actually taken place between a British and an American ship. He did not mean to say, that the rendezvous of the two vessels (the President and Little Belt) was sanctioned by either government; but it shewed that by degrees, they were approached to a state of warfare, which, if pursued in, would overthrow the resources of the country."

[Mr. Whitbread then noticed the correspondence between marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney; and charged the marquis with having delayed giving answers to Mr. Pinkney.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said: At a period when they were ignorant of what effect Mr. Foller's mission had produced, at such a time did he come forward with his *tirade*. He has stated what he felt on the subject; that the American government had been insulted and their national honour contumely. No advantage he was convinced, could be derived from the production of the correspondence, half so great as the mischief which was to be apprehended from it. As to the observations he had made on the correspondence, he would only say, that when an honourable gentleman came forward and without notice, referred to dates, and commented on facts, not originating, it should be observed, with this government, but with that of America, it was utterly impossible for him to enter on an explanation. He had not an idea that the slightest discussion would have taken place in consequence of his moving to postpone the consideration of the Report. But when the proper period arrived, when the negotiation between the two countries was terminated, then he could have no objections to giving every satisfaction on the subject.—With whatever instructions Mr. Foller had been sent out, it could not be expected that government would disclose the views they had entertained, at a premature period. It would be most impolitic to lay before the House any statement on the subject.

Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 15.

Mr. Smith, the American Charge d'affaires, waited upon the marquis Wellesley at two o'clock on Tuesday, and had an interview for some contingencies. The question of the orders in Council formed the subject of the conference, but the result has not transpired.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

Speech of Buonaparte to the Legislative Body.

This day, the 16th, the emperor proceeded from the palace of the Tuilleries, in great state to the palace of the legislative body.—Discharges of artillery announced his departure from the Tuilleries, and his arrival at the palace of the legislative body.

The empress queen Hortense, princess Pauline, the grand duke of Wurtemberg and the grand duke of Frankfort, were in one tribune, the corps diplomatique in another tribune; the bishops convoked for the council, and the mayors and deputies of the grand cities summoned to be present at the baptism of the king of Rome, were on benches.

His majesty placed himself on his throne. The king of Westphalia, the princes, grand dignitaries, grand eagles of the legion of honour, occupied their accustomed places about his majesty, prince Jerome Napoleon on his right.

After the new members had been presented and taken the oaths, the emperor made the following speech.

"Gentlemen deputies of departments to the Legislative Body.

"The peace concluded with the emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted; the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes and satisfies my people with respect to the future.

"The affairs of religion have been too often mixed in and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the third order. If half of Europe has separated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion on which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regard only a very small corner of Italy.

"I have put an end to this scandal, for ever. I have united Rome to the empire—I have given palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion they will often journy in the centre of the affairs of Christianity—it was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

"Holland has been united to the empire, she is but an emanation of it—without her the empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the English government not to recognise the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the

Leased

1 OF YEARS.

opposite to the city

joining Fort McHenry

300 acres of excellent

all banks of manue

negro men; and good

advantage of keeping

is used to it, and the

best markets,

is very great.

rent, may apply to the

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or canoes into any of

away any fort of wood

they can give good

quarters.

DAVID KERR.

1

POLIS:

JONAS GREEN.

1000 per Annum.

Eibe, and have rendered an interior communication with the States indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to intrude, but my maritime means.

"America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized—I will second her.

"I have nothing but praise to give to the Sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine.

"The Union of the Valais had been foreseen ever since the act of mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

"The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy.—At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are—it is war over every part of the Continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed.

"The king of Spain has come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greatest part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beaten in a great number of pitched battles—England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself therefore obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All the has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula—England, Scotland and Ireland are drained—English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms—This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided on the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when the shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second punic war.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"I have ordered my minister to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances—Though I have placed within 3 months, 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expenses of new armaments which then appeared necessary. I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people—I shall not increase my tax—I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts."

The sitting being terminated, his majesty rose and retired amidst acclamations.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

NOTICE.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

ERRATUM.

In "The Adieu" published in the Gazette of the 31st ult. first line of the tenth verse, for "trio pair" read "trio fair."

THE NEGOCIATION.

In the Aurora of the 5th we find an article on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, in which Mr. Folger, the British minister to our government, is stated, in his interview with Mr. Secretary Monroe, "to have assumed a tone of arrogance and insult." An intimation to the like effect we have remarked in the Baltimore Whig, from which it has been copied into other prints. We have seen these statements with much surprise. We cannot say that they are contrary to fact, but we feel ourselves called upon to say, that we never heard of the circumstances stated in these papers in relation to the intercourse of the British minister with our government—although had they occurred, they would more than probably have come to our knowledge in some shape or other. On the contrary, we had understood that the interviews between the Secretary and the minister were perfectly amicable; and that, however tenaciously the one or the other might have adhered to the rights or pretensions of their respective governments, their conferences were conducted in a perfectly decorous and friendly manner. [Nat. Intel.]

A most感激ful Impression.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear upon authority which we cannot doubt, that the article purporting to be Capt. Bingham's official letter to adm. Sawyer, giving an account of the affair between the President frigate & the Little Belt, is a shameful forgery, fabricated by some young men at New York in a fit of wantonness. It would be difficult to speak in terms of appropriate reprobation of a transaction so unwarrantable. It has already been productive of no little mischief by irritating the feelings of the public, and may yet be followed by consequences still more serious. [U. S. Gazette.]

GREAT FRESHET.

The oldest inhabitants (says the Rutland Herald,) cannot recollect the falling of so great a quantity of rain in one day, as fell here on Monday last, the 22d inst. notwithstanding the fall of rain had been great for 10 days previous, and the streams were very high. It is conjectured by good judges that the water fell nearly 12 inches on a level. The damage sustained is incalculable. Not a single bridge as we have yet heard is left standing, and scarcely a mill, Gookin's large mill excepted. We have not heard much from the neighbouring towns, for the streams are so high, and the bridges being gone, we have no communication. The crops of grain are very much damaged—the intervals are all overflowed, and the grafts, wheat, corn, &c. that were on them are completely destroyed.

GREAT FLOOD.

The Bennington News Letter furnishes the following additional information respecting the late destructive rains in Vermont.

"Middletown, (Vt.) July 24.

"On Monday morning the 22d inst. and through the day, we were visited with uncomely heavy showers of rain from S. W. attended with thunder. According to different measures of water caught in vessels standing distant from any buildings, the rain water fell from 2 to 15 inches perpendicular height. The effects were such as might be expected. Small rivulets which had meandered through meadows, &c. and passed under fences without injuring them, now assumed the aspect and power of rivers, and swept all before them; changed their course and cut channels like rivers, carrying away rocks, green trees, &c. Highlands were surprisingly marred, and low lands deluged far beyond what the oldest men living have ever seen. Many acres of choice lands were ruined, partly by being overwhelmed to a considerable height with stones, gravel, trees, &c. Crops of all kinds, which in the morning gave the most flattering prospects to the husbandman, before night were seen mingling in the common ruin. In low lands, the desolation was general. Although the rain began after the rising of the sun, yet it was so powerful that by 9 or 10 o'clock A. M. the streams began to be formidable. It was not long before bridges, mills, tan houses, yards, dwelling-houses, &c. went in rapid succession. A great part of the fields, meadows, &c. in town, had the fences swept away. On the stream that comes from Timmorth, capt. J. Miner's mills, capt. O. Brewster's tan works, "Squire Burnham's grist mill and forge, and Mr. Hart's house, and the principal of his, and Mr. Hubbard's effects were carried away. But on the small centre brook, nigh the meeting-houses, which comes from the north part of the town, the calamity was the greatest. Mr. P. Southworth's tan house and yard were totally destroyed.

The large and excellent house owned by Mr. Semple, together with the barn and two sheds—the house owned by Mr. Ives, in which Mr. E. Corbin's family lived, with an out house, & other conveniences pertaining to his distillery—Mr. A. Ford's house two blacksmith's shops which stood just above the bridge, were all carried away, and the very foundations destroyed so as to forbid all prospects of ever building there again. Also three excellent gardens connected with these houses were totally destroyed, except a small corner of one of them. And so great was the ravage of the waters that the large red tavern owned by capt. J. Caswell, now occupied by lieut. Blunt, was partly undermined, and considered to be in such danger that the house was cleared. The before-mentioned sufferers lost the greatest part of their effects with their houses.

The centre brook has at all seasons for years passed under a bridge eight feet wide and 4 feet high; but now the waters rose so as to cut a channel across the main street leading eastward, two hundred and fourteen feet four inches wide; and seven feet ten inches deep on the west side, and four feet deep on the east side; and the waters spread from bank to bank so rapid, that neither man nor beast could pass them.

One serious event must not be omitted. Mr. Corbin's family, and some school children (13 in number) were in a house in the middle of this (now) extensive river. The waters rising and roaring on each side of them and the remaining banks which sustained the house were momentarily giving way. The women &

children were shouting for help, but for a while no mortal could devise any means for their relief. Behold the scene! Mr. Corbin on the shore beheld his wife, children and aged mother in this deplorable situation; and the parents of some of the school children also beheld their tender offspring on the brink of a watery grave.—At length Mrs. Corbin gave up all hopes of surviving the calamity, shut her doors, and concluded that she and her family, &c. must in a few moments go together into the eternal world, and was committing herself and all to God. But in this awful moment the liberty pole was thought of, and instantly brought, which was long enough to reach the bank on which the house stood, and by means of this a number of men passed over, and relieved the family and the other children—within 15 minutes after they were relieved the house went down the stream. Mr. Orris Cleaveland lost his life in attempting to save this distressed family; he was found the same day but such was the violence of the waters that not the vestige of a garment was left on him; he was buried on the next day.

On the whole, the thunder sounding, the rain falling, the waters roaring, the banks caving in, houses undermining and sweeping away, men calling to each other for help when little could be done, people fleeing from their houses to save their lives, and consternation and dismay in all faces, rendered the scene truly awful.

We are utterly unable to estimate the damages. Instead of doing this we shall only tell the reader, that if he should visit those places of desolation he would say, "The one half was not told me."

The Governor of the Illinois territory has ordered out some scouting parties to protect the frontier inhabitants from the depredations of the Indians, who have lately committed some outrages, and killed one or two persons. It is not believed that they mediate any serious injury—but this outrage is attributed to a disorderly band, who act without the approbation of the tribes to which they belong. They will, in all probability, be given up to the whites; and properly punished for their conduct.

[Ken. paper.]

Extract of a letter from Holmes's Hole, July 25.

"On Wednesday, the 17th inst. about 3 o'clock in the morning, three men were discovered to land out of a vessel's long boat, on the beach, the South side of this Island. On reaching the shore they left the boat in the surf, and made to the westward, appearing to avoid speaking with any person, until they arrived at or near Gay Head, where they fell in with some persons belonging to this island. It appears that only one of the three could talk English, and he but brokenly. They appeared to be all three Spaniards, and said that they came out of a vessel that founded at sea; that the captain, mate, &c. took one of the boats and steered east, and that they took the other and steered west until they made the land.

"They appeared anxious to get on the main land. Accordingly they were directed to Mr. George West, an inhabitant of Chilmark, who went from home with them, in a boat, for New-Bedford. They appeared to have a large quantity of specie—report says, 5 or 6000 dollars. Every appearance indicates them to be villains, who have perpetrated crimes of the deepest dye. It is hoped that they may be taken up on suspicion, and strictly examined, which they would have been here, had they not have left the island so soon. The boat is now in the custody of Mr. William Mayhew, of Chilmark. She has on the inside of her stern the name of Ervine Bush. She had 4 ears belonging to her, a compass, knives, spoons, &c.

[Boston Palladium.]

FORT STODDART, JULY 11.

NO BATTLE.

On Monday last arrived at this port Gun-Boat No. 27 Captain Spedden, with the schooner having powder and military stores on board in company. By the arrival of these vessels, we have obtained the following particulars of the re-establishment of the free navigation of the Mobile river, and the destination of those vessels which appeared to have driven the Commandant of Mobile and his troops within the walls of their fort. That ten gun vessels under the command of Capt. Bainbridge, arrived off Mobile on the 2d inst. for the purpose of forcing a passage by the fort for the schooner loaded with powder and military stores, for the troops at this place. The fort had been flopped; and not permitted to pass the fort; in consequence of which he returned to New-Orleans and made a report. The above number of vessels were sent to convoy her past the fort. When they arrived off the bar of Mobile, the Spanish Commandant sent an officer to inform Capt. Bainbridge that he had orders not to permit any powder or gun-vessels to pass that fort, and if they attempted it, he should

certainly fire at them. Captain Bainbridge, said, that he would comply with any orders he had received from the Government, and would pass the fort the following wind.

He then held a council of officers, and it was concluded to be prudent to send nine of the Gun-boats under the command of Capt. B. up Spanish river, and drop down Mobile; and take the most advantageous position for the attack which was to be made, by signals, when Captain Bainbridge in Boat No. 25, which remained off the fort, was to run in under the fort, the rest of the Gun-boats were to commence fire.

The Commandant perceiving their movements, and fearing the consequences of an attack, dispatched an officer to inform Capt. Bainbridge that he had held a council with his officers, and had come to the determination of permitting them to pass him, the measure to be decided by the two commanders. One of the Gun-boats (No. 25) with the fchr. proceeded up the river, and the rest are now lying opposite Mobile.

Thus has terminated an affair which it came to a contest would have reduced the possession of that important place in the country by the Americans. But the Spaniard knew why they had to deal with, and the sequences, should they fire a gun.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Mr. Choate has arrived here, via Nauvoo, from Cadiz, which he left June 23. Few days before it was reported in Cadiz that a French squadron with troops had sailed from Toulon: on which the British Admiral in Cadiz, put to sea immediately with the rest of the line, in search of it. Mr. Choate informed by an English officer, the day before he sailed, that the French near Badajos had been reinforced by an army of 20,000 men, and that the siege of Cadiz continued. We have a flying report from Madeira, that the Toulon fleet was out and had been captured by Admiral Cotton.

FROM LISBON, JUNE 6.

The English have a fleet here of four ships of the line, 6 frigates and smaller vessels, under Admiral Berkeley, in the Barfleur of 100 guns. The Admiral had released all the impressed American seamen on board the ships under his command, and I believe is well disposed towards the Americans.

AUG. 6.

Late from Portugal.

Yesterday arrived the barque Sally & Mary, captain Well, in 33 days from Oporto, which he left July 1st.

Considerable alarm prevailed in Portugal, lest they should again have a visit from the French, who having been reinforced at Badajos, were said to be advancing. The British and Portuguese forces which recently invaded that place had fallen back about 30 miles, and were within 60 or 70 miles of Lisbon. It appears that this movement was not so much owing to a dread of the power of the enemy, as to great scarcity of provisions from which the army had suffered considerably, the French having destroyed everything the country afforded even to the men. We do not learn that a junction has been effected between Lord Wellington's forces under Gen. Spencer, and the smaller under Beresford; nor that the remnant of Massena's army had joined Soult, though their movements it was expected.

Capt. W. was informed by an American gentleman, who left Lisbon on the 23d of June, that he had seen a letter from a British officer of Beresford's army, stating that they had retreated, left by remaining in Spain they should be cut off by the French forces (late Massena's) who were descending through Extremadura. He likewise mentioned the great scarcity of provisions.

A few days before Capt. W. sailed the comitaly at Oporto received a letter from Lord Wellington, directing him to suspend purchasing provisions, as he should draw his supplies from the Tagus. The comitaly immediately shipped all the stores on hand, taking up several American vessels for that purpose. A report prevailed that the army which had lately been driven out of Portugal, amounting to 25,000, were returning, and were within sixty miles of Oporto, and the inhabitants were much alarmed. (It is certain this army cannot both advance towards Oporto and take Madrid.) There could have been more alarm than danger.

The general complexion of Capt. W.'s intelligence is gloomy, though not despairing. But we cannot see any probability of a considerable reversal of fortune. The British had advanced so far as to render supplies of provisions from Lisbon difficult. As they approached Lisbon they will be furnished with abundance, for there they are in great plenty. If the French follow, they in turn, will begin to suffer, for Portugal affords nothing, and the Imperial army must be exposed to the same difficulties which before rendered their stay impracticable. Lord Wellington, we presume, is too circumspect a commander to be circumvented by his enemy.

Massena had not returned from France.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1.

More particulars.

FRENCH DECREES.

The old Spartan, captain Bacon, who was at this port on Saturday evening, was boarded on the 13th of July, at 12, 30, by a French force, who were informed by the boarding crew that during their cruise they had CAPTURED twenty-six sail of American and English vessels, and that they had on board 160 American and English sailors, which were the principal reason mentioned in yesterday's paper, but the ship Betsey, of Boston, on 12th July they captured the Two Brothers from Lisbon for St. John's. July 23rd at 12, 30, a French privateer, the Iris, captured a British brig from

France three or four months ago, and home; some of the men in the boat stated they had been to

Montevideo, states, that

the captain of the ship Iris, of

Montevideo, states, that

he surrendered to the patriots of

Montevideo and declared for Independence.

From a London paper.

MOLINEAUX AND CRIB.

The long talked of match between

Molineaux is at length made for

the sum of 600 guineas—so

soon will another opportunity

arrive of winning the laurels of the enviable

champion of England from Crib.

At a public meeting of the principal

place on Saturday at Richmar-

ton, and a hundred guineas

were offered in the hands of Mr. Jackson,

under the name of the money to be mad

in the battle to be fought on the

articles it is expected that the

two sides are to fight upon a 25 feet

square either may be hit off the stage

in one minute time, excepting in

case either may be hit off the stage

in one minute to be allowed. The

expenses that the combat is to be made

within 100 miles of London, at 12 o'clock.

There was some difficulty in getting

guineas to pounds for change, and

Crib is going off to Scotland

in a day or two.

NEW YORK, AUG. 5.

More particularly,

FRENCH DECREES!

The ship Spartan, captain Bacon, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Boston, was boarded on the 13th of July, at 4, 30, long. 45 by a French frigate, which was informed by the boarding officer, that during their cruise they had CAPTURED SEVEN thousand six hundred American and British vessels, and that they had on board 180 American and English prisoners, which was the principal reason for not burning the Spartan. That they (as mentioned in yesterday's Fed. Gazette) burnt the ship Betsey, of Boston; and on 12th July they captured and burnt the Two Brothers from Lisbon for Boston. They also captured a British brig from Guernsey, for St. John's. July 23d lat. 44, 12, 45, 30, saw a French privateer ship, & a ship and after about an hour determined the ship changed her course, from which circumstance it was supposed the ship was captured, and the privateer stood for the port, but a thick fog came on and the ship escaped. The frigate had been out France three or four months, and was bound home; some of the men in the privateer's boat stated they had been to Montevideo.

The captain of the ship Iris, of Providence, from Montevideo, states, that Montevideo surrendered to the patriots [of Uruguay] and declared for Independence.

From a London paper.

MOLINEAUX AND CRIB.

The long talked of match betwixt Crib Molineaux is at length made for the enormous sum of 600 guineas—so that Molineaux will have another opportunity of sealing the laurels of the enviable title of champion of England from Crib. A considerable meeting of the principal amateurs will take place on Saturday at Richman's, by appointment, and a hundred guineas were staked in the hands of Mr. Jackson. The remainder of the money is to be made good on the 27th of July, or the deposit forfeited; the battle to be fought on the 27th Sept., the articles it is expected that the combatants are to fight upon a 25 feet stage, at half minute time, excepting in the case where either may be hit off the stage and then the minute is to be allowed. The articles express that the combat is not to take place within 100 miles of London, & the set to start at 12 o'clock. There was some little betwixt guineas to pounds for choice of the Crib is going off to Scotland in training for a day or two.

Lands for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of the honourable subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, at Mr. McCoy's Tavern on Elk Ridge,

A tract of two tracts of land called Champion's Forest, The Support, and a tract and called Pinchon's Delight, late property of William Hammond, deceased. These lands will be divided into several lots, viz.

Lot No. 1 contains one hundred and forty nine acres, about fifty acres of which is wood.

Lot No. 2 contains two hundred acres, about fifty-five acres in wood.

Lot No. 3 contains three hundred seven and a quarter acres, about eighty acres in wood. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, a kitchen, out-houses, and all the necessary out-houses, large orchard, and a good spring of water near the house.

Lot No. 4 contains about one hundred eighty-eight and a quarter acres. This is all woodland except about twenty acres. The improvements a dwelling-house and other out-houses.

The above lands are situated within twelve miles of the city of Baltimore, about four miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and two miles from McCoy's, (late Spurrier's) Tavern. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give more particular descriptions, requesting that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. Thomas Jeffries, who resides on lot No. 3, will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to give credit to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute all kinds of conveyances of the premises to the said purchasers.

W. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.

August 14, 1811.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
If you wish to adventure in the only lottery now drawing in this city.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
If you wish to take your chance in the Lottery that will positively furnish its drawing first.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!

AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE
Is a good remedy for many of the miseries of human life—take advice therefore before it is too late. ONE TICKET in the Vaccine Institution Lottery, may gain the whole of any one or more of the following Capital Prizes, all of which are yet to be drawn, viz.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 Prize of 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | First |
| 1 5,000 | 5,000 | Second |
| 1 1,000 | 15,000 | Class. |
| 30 300 | 20,000 | |
| 4 20,000 | 80,000 | 2d |
| 3 5,000 | 15,000 | |
| 10 1,000 | 10,000 | Class. |

Present price of Tickets only \$ 4, but must soon advance to five. If then, you wish to be in the way of good luck, without risking too much of your cash,

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!

If you wish for a Ticket in the only Lottery in which the first 6,000 blanks will each be entitled to four dollars,

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!

If you have already drawn a small sum do not forget that fortune may still, perhaps, have reserved her greatest favours for you (all the capital prizes being yet in the wheel)—and remember that we can give you better chance if you wish to exchange your prizes for an undrawn

Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!

But if you do not feel disposed either from motives of humanity or interest, to encourage this most invaluable institution, and would prefer a ticket in any other lottery, we will be happy to accommodate you on the most reasonable terms with TICKETS, HALVES OR QUARTERS in the Washington Monument or Susquehanna Canal Lotteries; in all of which we have the greatest variety of numbers for sale. We keep accurate check books always open and free for the inspection of any person who may please to call at our office, and give any information respecting the above or any other lottery impartially, and with the most strict regard to truth and fair dealing.

Cash or undrawn tickets given for prizes as soon as drawn.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL.

Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1811.

* Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by Childs & Shaw, and Geo. Shaw & Co. Annapolis, who receive weekly the Lottery Gazette, containing a list of all the numbers drawn in this Lottery.

In Chancery,

August 2, 1811.

Charles Perrie,

vs.

John Perrie, Francis Perrie, Richard Perrie and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree charging the real estate devised by the late John Perrie, of Prince George's county, to his sons John Richard and Francis, with the payment to the complainant of a sum of money equal to the sum raised by the administrator of the deceased by the sale of the personal property bequeathed by the said John Perrie to the complainant, and which was sold by the administrator, and by him applied to the payment of the debts of the deceased; the bill states, that the lands, so as aforesaid devised, was charged with the payment of the debts of the deceased, and that the defendant Francis resides out of the state. It is therupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of September next, give notice to the said Francis of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the first day of January, 1812, to show cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,
Test.

NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th of September next, the household furniture, and house, the property of Rachel Herron, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

W.M. TUCKER, Executor of
Rachel Herron, deceased.

August 14, 1811.

John Deane, Esq.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, yesterday, in the town of Maryland, called at Number fifteen last, and by virtue of a decree of the chancellor, dated July 24th, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday 6th of September next, on the premises, a tract of land, late the residence of Joshua Hall, deceased, being part of a tract called ABINGTON; there is a comfortable dwelling-house and kitchen, and other out-houses. This tract contains fifty-two and a half acres, more or less; is well adapted to all kind of produce, and has a great sufficiency of timber and firewood; a very thriving young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any more of this valuable place, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt first view the land. Any one willing to view the same, will please to call on Capt. Henry Woodward, who lives adjoining the said land. This land will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, of the said Joshua Hall, and his heirs.

THOS. WOODFIELD, Trustee.

August 7, 1811.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 dls. is | 3,000 dls. |
| 1 do. | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 8 do. | 25 tickets each | 1,000 |
| 2 do. | 500 dls. | 1,000 |
| 3 do. | 200 | 600 |
| 5 do. | 100 | 500 |
| 10 do. | 50 | 500 |
| 20 do. | 15 | 500 |
| 50 do. | 10 | 500 |
| 850 do. | 6 | 5,100 |

14,000 dls.
1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.

the Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of

15 per cent.

Stationary Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets, from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.

1st do. on 5th day, prize 100 dls.

1st do. on 10th day, 200

1st do. on 15th day, 200

1st do. on 20th day, 500

1st do. on 22d day, prize 25 Tickets, from No. 26 to No. 50, inclusive.

1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 do. from No. 51 to No. 75, inclusive.

1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No. 76 to No. 100, inclusive.

1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No. 101 to No. 125, inclusive.

1st drawn ticket on 28th day, prize 1,500 dls.

The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126 to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A B C, & to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.

N. B. The reserved numbers are not entitled to draw those Ticket prizes in which such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed in 28 days drawing from the time of commencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
JAMES P. MAYNARD,
LEWIS DUVALL,
HENRY MAYNADIER,
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
JAMES SHAW,
LEWIS NEALE, JUN.
JOHN GOLDEN,

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

—Present price 5 dolls.

Sept. 1.

I hereby certify, that I have been ailing nearly two years with a hectic cough and violent impulsion at the breast—I applied to the most eminent physicians and could get no relief from my low state of health, until I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and found immediate relief. I take this method of informing the public of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, from the cures which I have experienced

—I think it an incumbent duty to offer the same to the public.

ELISHA SOWARD.

Baltimore No. 16, Water-street, sign of the plough.

No. 2.

Sept. 10.

From the great benefit I received from your Columbian Oil, I am induced to state, I was taken with a violent sore throat, about the 26th of Aug. last, which continued till the first of the month, when I applied your oil externally, and washed the part affected with the oil diluted in the same quantity of molasses, which took away pieces of putrid flesh and healed my throat in about 48 hours.

N. B. I also certify, that I nursed my grandchild, and infant of 17 months old which was taken about the first of August with slow fevers and loss of appetite. We immediately applied for a physician, who gave every attention for about 10 days but all to no effect; the child was given up by the physicians, and had every appearance of death, when I applied for Paul's Columbian Oil, and gave five drops morning and evening, for five days, when the child began to recover, and is now in perfect health.

MARY UNDERWOOD.

Baltimore, by Peter's Bridge.

No. 3.

Sept. 6.

I hereby certify, that I had a cough and pain in

my stomach for upwards of two years, when I was recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil. I pro-

cured one phial of that valuable medicine, which has restored me to a good state of health again.

THOMAS ELIOTT.

On the Hook's town road near the turnpike gate.

No. 4.

Feb. 12, 1809.

I have great reason to be very thankful for being

recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil I had been

afflicted with a violent pain in my back, so that I

was not able to walk. I procured one phial of

the oil, and I received immediate relief, & I have

been very well ever since.

N. B. I had a violent toothach about two or

three months ago, when I dropped a few drops of

the above oil on some lint, and applied it to

the tooth affected, and I received immediate re-

lief.

ELEANOR ELIOTT.

—

Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,
THAT valuable and well known Farm,
called GARDNER'S POINT, opposite
the city of Annapolis, with liberty to sow
wheat this fall. There are about 400 acres
of arable land, a tolerable orchard, a con-
venient dwelling-house, a large new corn-
house, together with other improvements.
The land is remarkably rich, and produces
corn, wheat and tobacco, in great abundance;
is very convenient to one of the best markets
in the state for the seller, and abounds with
fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their several
seasons. Any person inclined to rent the
said farm, may apply to Thomas H. Bowes,
Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber in
Easton, Talbot county.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

June 19, 1811.
N. B. Any person renting the above farm
will not be obliged to leave it at the expiration
of the year, but may continue for sever-
al years provided we can agree as to the
terms.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Dorsey,
near the city of Annapolis, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of April
last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17
years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout
made in proportion to his height, tolerable
black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes
have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip rather
thick. Had on when he went away, a cotton
shirt, homespun round-about jacket and pantaloons, striped and dyed of a dark colour.
It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near
the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor on Elk
Ridge, as his father lives at the former,
and his brother at the latter place. Any per-
son apprehending the above negro and securing
him in gaol so that I get him again, shall receive,
if twenty miles from home, Twenty
Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and
if a further distance the above reward, and
all reasonable travelling expenses paid if
brought home to the subscriber near the city of
Annapolis. THOMAS H. DORSEY.

June 26, 1811.

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

WHEREAS it has been satisfactorily re-
presented to me, that a certain JOHN
BADGER, who was condemned seven years
to the Public Roads, by the honourable Judges
of the first Judicial District of Maryland, for
House Burning & Horse Stealing—has made
his escape from punishment, and is now lurking
about Elkton, committing many crimes
and alarming the people by his nocturnal plunderings.
And Whereas, it is obviously the
duty of the Executive, in the execution of
the laws to endeavour to bring all malefactors
to justice: I have thought proper to issue this
my Proclamation, and do, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD TO a
any person or persons, who shall apprehend
and bring to justice, the said JOHN BAD-
GER.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
State of Maryland, this thirtieth day
(L. S.) of July, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and eleven,
and of the Independence of the United
States of America, the thirty-
sixth.

EDW. LLOYD.

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

Aug 1.

The above Proclamation to be published
twice in each week for the space of six
weeks in the Whig, Sun, and Federal
Gazette, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette and
Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; and the
Star, at Easton.

CHURCH LOTTERY.

THE Managers having understood that
many of the Citizens have delayed purchasing
TICKETS, from an apprehension that the
drawing would not commence until a certain
day—to remove such impressions, and with
a view to attain the objects contemplated by
the law, as soon as possible, they confidently
assure the public, that the sale of a few more
Tickets will justify them in commencing the
drawing; they therefore earnestly solicit all
those disposed to purchase to come forward,
and notify to some one of the Managers,
what number of Tickets they are willing to
take.

DRAWING OF St. Anne's Church Lottery.

THE Managers have determined to
commence the Drawing of this Lottery on
Monday the 26th August next. Agents
are requested to make their returns on or
before the 20th of August.

Annapolis, July 24, 1811.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th of September next, at one o'clock, at Mr. Peck's Tavern, at Ellicott's Lower Mills, a tract or parcel of land, called

BACHELOR'S CHOICE,

Lying on the south side of the main falls of Patapsco river, and containing about 100 acres. This land is situated within 15 miles of the city of Baltimore, about five miles from Ellicott's Lower Mills, twelve miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and two miles from the old Frederick-Town road. Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, who resides on the adjoining tract, will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, one half within nine months and the other half within twelve months from the day of sale; & on payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance of the premises to the purchaser.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

London-town, July 22, 1811.

Sheriffs Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 20th August,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of
Richard Hall, of Edward, in and to a
tract or parcel of land called The Middle
Plantation, containing three hundred and
thirty acres, situated on South River, in
Anne-Arundel county; late the property of
said Richard Hall, of Edward; seized and
taken at the suit of Ridgely & Weems.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Union Tavern, Annapolis. Terms Call.

JOS. MCENEY, Late Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me
directed out of Anne-Arundel county
court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on
Tuesday the 20th August,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of
Richard Hall, of Edward, in and to a
tract or parcel of land called The Middle
Plantation, containing three hundred and
thirty acres, situated on South River, in
Anne-Arundel county; late the property of
said Richard Hall, of Edward; seized and
taken at the suit of Robert Jacob and Daniel P. Jacob, administrators of Samuel Jacob, for the use of Sarah Ditty. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Union Tavern, Annapolis. Terms Call.

JNO. CORD, Shff.

Anne Arundel County.

July 30, 1811.

Anne-Arundel county court,

April Term, 1811.

ON application to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, of Samuel B. Duvall, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of indigent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court, being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel B. Duvall has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the state of Maryland, and the said Samuel B. Duvall, at the time of presenting his petition, as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel B. Duvall, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel B. Duvall, then and there taking oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

W.M. S. GREEN, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claim against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

W.M. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

LANDS AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the trust reposed in him by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at November session last, and by virtue of an order of the Chancellor dated the fifth day of March last, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, the following lands and lots, being part of the real estate of John Girins, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased: that is to say,

On Tuesday the twentieth of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Pye's Tavern, in the town of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county.

Part of a lot in the said town, numbered 59;

and also part of a lot or piece of ground lying

on the east side of and adjoining the

said lot, being part of a tract of land called

"Chandler's Hope." Upon these lots there

are a large commodious two story dwelling-

house, with four good rooms, and an extensive

passage on each floor; an excellent cellar

and kitchen under the house; a pantry and wash-house, meat-house and two se-

parate stables—also a well of water suited to

cultivation purposes. There are likewise an

excellent store and counting rooms with

cellars under both. The counting room is

at present occupied as an attorney's office,

for which it is well calculated. The dwel-

ling-house has been for several years used

as a boarding-house, and lately as a tavern,

and from its situation is suited for the ac-

commodation of either a private family or

a public Inn. The dwelling-house and lot,

as at present under enclosure, will be sold

separate from the store and counting

rooms.

On Wednesday the twenty-first of Au-

gust next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

at Mr. Pye's tavern in Port-Tobacco,

The following tracts or parcels of land, ly-

ing in Charles county, viz. "West Hatton,"

containing 500 acres, and "Hard Bar-

gain" otherwise called "Wicomico Fields,"

containing 42 1/2 acres. These tracts are

contiguous to each other, or nearly so,

and will be sold together. The former

tract lies upon Wicomico river, about six

miles below Allen's Fresh, and has a con-

venient landing, from which produce may

be taken to vessels in the river. This is

a very valuable farm, the land is level and

very rich, and has theron a tolerably

good dwelling-house, and convenient ne-

cessary out-houses. The soil is well adapt-

ed to the cultivation of grain. Fish and

fowl in their season may be procured in

great abundance. There is an excellen-

spring of good water at the door. The

other tract is wholly woodland, and is in-

tended to supply the farm with wood, &c.

Also "Minitree's Marsh," containing

5 1/2 acres; "Minitree's Welldone," being

a reserve on "Gibson's Close," containing

131 acres and 2 perches; "Partner's

Purchase," containing 227 acres 3 rods

and 39 perches; "Hamill Outcitt,"

containing 165 acres; and an undivided

moiety of a tract of land called "Good

for Little," the whole containing 71 acres

3 rods and 30 perches. These tracts,

(except the last), lie upon the River Potomac,

adjoining each other, between Pickawaxon and Cuckold Creeks, and are di-

vided into four tenements—Their soil is

well adapted to the cultivation of grain

and tobacco, and upon them are houses

for tenants, but which want repair. Fish,

oysters and wild fowl, may be had in their

season. The last mentioned tract is held

in common with Mrs. Hungerford, and is

distant from the other tracts between two

and three miles—it is wholly woodland,

and is intended to supply the other tracts

with wood, &c. and will be sold either

separate or with some one of the other

tracts, or divided, and a part sold with

each of the other tracts, as may best ac-

commodate purchasers.

Also "Brother's Gift," containing 377

acres 3 rods and 6 perches; "Blithwood"

containing 10 acres 2 rods and 33 perches;

and "Littleworth," containing 121 acres.

These lands, (the two first tracts adjoining

each other, and the other nearly so,) lie

within one and two miles of Potomac River,

on the road leading from Port-Tobacco

to Laidler's Ferry; and the first men-

tioned tract within one mile of Pickawax-

on church—One half of this last tract is

bottom land and very level—the other half